TAXATION AND MINING.

The Colonist saw something in the Kootenay Mail which set its imagination soaring skyward, the consequence being an article a trifle more absurd than the public is in the habit of reading in the columns of that erratic organ of Conservatism and advocate of "adequate protection to Canadian industries."

We suppose our contemporary will not deny that the mining industry of British Columbia is at the present time in a very depressed and unsatisfactory condition, and that it is the duty of our public men, if possible, to find out the cause of this depression, remove it and substitute therefor a period of expansion and activity. The opinion of the practical mining men of the interior is that this stagnation is, to a certain extent, caused by hampering legislation. The views of these men are surely as fully worthy of consideration as the opinions of political doctrinaires who believe it is possible to tax particular sections of the Dominion and the country as a whole into a condition of prosperity. One would think the experience of eighteen years, during which Canada stood still waiting for "something to turn up," would have made the quacks dubious as to the efficacy of their pet nostrum. But it has not. It is surely not unreasonable to assume that the shortest route to the prosperity we all confidently believe awaits British Columbia should be set out upon with the least possible delay. Does that road not lie in the direction of removing all unnecessary burdens from the industry which, it is confidently believed will, in the course of a very short time, prove one of the most prolific wealth producers in the Dominion of Canada? This province has several grievances against the Dominion, the chief of which is that we pay more than our share of federal taxation. Since the present government attained power that burden has been lessened. The tax on mining machinery not made in Canada has been removed entirely, and the levies on imports have been cut down all round through the British preference and general reductions. Yet mining men are not satisfied. They claim they cannot get satisfactory machinery in Canada, and that they prefer to pay the duty on articles they know will give satisfaction, although our manufacturers are nominally prepared to supply their wants. The condition of affairs as regards machinery necessary in the mining industry seems to be analogous to that which prevails in the printing business. There has been a heavy duty on printing machinery for twenty years. The adoption of the N. P. was to result in the erection of factories which would turn out all kinds of printing presses and the employment of an army of workmen, who would in turn be consumers of large quantities of farm produce and other kinds of goods, the ultimate effect being a general condition of activity and prosperity. That was the theory of the protectionists. The cold facts are that to-day the Colonist cannot procure a press in Canada suitable for the purpose of printing its paper and that on the one it is using it had to pay a heavy duty, and that that duty is a tax on the printing business it is conducting. If it were not for that duty it would be in a better position to compete with the Sound papers, which circulate so freely in its constituency—papers which can be produced cheaper because the machines used and the paper consumed are free from taxation. The product of the Colonist presses cannot be protected against the output from the offices on the other side of the line. Mining men claim that neither can their products be protected; that the one thing needful is freedom to extract the wealth from the rock in the most economical manner. Then they will be in a position to employ thousands upon thousands of men, and the whole province will feel the impulse of the prosperity created. That does not seem an unreasonable conclusion.

Nevertheless the Colonist should keep its riotous imagination in leash. There will be no such tremendous fiscal upheaval as that which it founds its essay upon.

THE JOLLY COLONEL.

Now that the great Conservative convention is over, Mr. Borden has gone from the province and escaped a grave danger, Premier Barton has departed, the Crofton smelter has been "blown in" and a new era has dawned upon Vancouver Island, we have leisure to demand of Colonel Prior what he proposes to do about the present condition of political affairs and those pledges he made to the people of Victoria when he asked them to send him to the Legislature.

There is an impression upon our minds—and we believe an impress of a similar character was left upon the minds of the electorate—that our good friend the Colonel declared he had but one object in view in asking for the suffrages of the electors of Victoria. He wanted to induce the Canadian Northern Railway Company to continue its transcontinental railway line without loss of time to this city, to make Victoria its western terminus. More than that, through his instrumentality a contract had been executed between the province and the company, which was absolutely binding upon the principal promoters of the road, Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, and also upon the provincial government, under which there was no loophole through which the company could escape from the responsibility it had taken upon itself to make this city its headquarters and terminus. More still, work upon the Island section of the line was to commence immediately. The Colonel solemnly swore that the electors might do so and so to him, and more also, if these things were not so. And the things are not so; neither has anything been done to the Colonel by the electors of Victoria, because he has not given them the opportunity. But it is not altogether displeasing to note that the convention of the great Conservative party has done one commendable act. It has played the part of Nemesis and blocked the path of the Colonel's ambition. The Minister of Mines cannot hope to become Premier of British Columbia without breaking his pledges to the party of which he has long been a pillar and a prop. That he will break his pledges to his party as readily as he betrayed the people of Victoria if he considers it expedient there is no manner of doubt. He pledged himself to oppose party lines in the provincial assembly also. The Colonel's pledges are very brittle affairs.

We call attention to the deliquencies of Colonel Prior because we think it is time to call him to account therefor. We believe the Minister of Mines excuses his conduct and says he will retain his seat, notwithstanding his pledges to resign if the result proved he and the government were not acting in absolutely good faith, in the hope that he may yet accomplish something towards securing the terminus of the Canadian Northern railway for his constituency. That is exactly what the Times expected and predicted. We pointed out when the Colonel made his appeal and subscribed to his pledges that he would not give up his seat if he once obtained possession of it. There is an additional reason why he should resign now. He says he will represent this constituency as a Conservative and work with might and main until he has secured the establishment of party lines and a Conservative government in British Columbia. He was not elected as a Conservative and he should ask the people to approve of his course by placing his resignation in their hands. But the versatile Colonel will continue in his seat and he will not cease to labor to secure the reversion of the position of Premier to himself. And we venture to say before his political career is ended his present allies will be as ready as his opponents to apply to him the words used by an ex-leader of the Conservative party when speaking of the present High Commissioner of Canada in London.

SPIRIT NOW WILLING.

After mature consideration the Colonist has arrived at the conclusion that it would be an exceedingly difficult matter to discover any reductions that have been made in the tariff by the Liberal government. The administration has been guilty of one sin, and that one of omission. It has neglected to apply the "principles" of the National Policy to the lead mining industry of British Columbia. Therefore there is no foundation for the great to-do about certain industries in the East being ruined under the operations of the British preference. The present tariff must be all right, as in its essence it represents the spirit of the great N. P. The pity of it is that that spirit, immediately it was raised by Finance Minister Tilley, took a journey into a far country and did not arrive home again for twenty years. Then it set to work, created the prosperity which has been so distinguishing a feature of the history of Canada during the last five years, and incidentally made things exceedingly pleasant for the present government. We have hopes that the spirit may yet be set to work upon the improvement of the condition of the lead mining industry. It is on record, we believe, in inspired writings that spirits have no particular love for the instruments which raise them from the depths in which they are at rest. Ergo, it would be a dangerous thing to permit Conservatives to tamper with the National Policy now in existence and in operation. The spirit might take to flight again and leave Canada in the lurch for another term. It is no time for foolish experiments, with the country in the midst of an era of such unexampled prosperity. Nor would it be safe to overlook the fact that the present government has been guilty of none of the acts which brought reproach and shame upon Canada in the days when the National Policy ought to have been in full flower, but was not. The acts of the administration of those days smelled to Heaven. All the world which wields a pen was writing about Canada's degradation. That effluvia and the comments thereon may have frightened the potent spirit away. It is true Mr. Borden has lopped off the offending members. He has cast out from his immediate following all who were mixed up in the gross scandals. But there are indications that there is still some purifying work to do. And we know some things that should not have been done but were done by the Tory party in the days of its undeserved dominance have yet to be undone. There is the gerrymander act of Ontario, for instance, which gives a party which represents a minority of the electors a majority in the House of Commons, to be wiped out. There are several other acts of justice to be executed. The wanderings of the Tory party are not yet completed by any means. But in the days of its adversity it may comfort itself with the reflection that the spirit of the N. P. invoked by it has saved Canada from the designs of the Yankees who would make her a "slaughter market" by forcing out people to buy their cheap goods. It has endowed us as a people with a prosperity surpassing that of all other nations, while such conditions, supplemented by the confession that the tariff is the same as it was when the Conservative party was driven from power, prove there is no occasion for radical changes in our present fiscal system and that the agitation of the Conservative party is without sincerity—that it is merely a ruse which it is hoped will aid it in its weak attack upon the position of the government.

THE YUKON ELECTION.

The people of the Yukon have given the very best evidence that the government acted wisely in granting them representation in the House of Commons. They have chosen Hon. J. H. Ross, who resigned his position as commissioner of the territory to contest the new constituency—if there should be a contest—in their interests. Mr. Ross has had a varied experience in the West, and that experience, we feel assured, will be used in the future, as it has been used in the past, for the advancement of the interests of the most remote, but not by any means the least important, of the districts of Canada.

The candidate found affairs in a very chaotic state when he assumed the post of commissioner of the Yukon Territory. His predecessors had been chosen, regardless of political leanings or affiliations, because they were thought to possess the qualifications necessary in men who would be called to meet such conditions as could be countered nowhere else in Canada—probably nowhere else in the world. They may in a certain degree have met those conditions and prepared the way for the man who is now the first candidate for representation of the territory in the Parliament of Canada. But there is no denying that there was discontent and dissatisfaction and ominous mutterings when Mr. Ross assumed the duties of the position. All that is changed now. The suspicion with which many of the acts of the officials under the commissioner were regarded has been changed to absolute confidence in the integrity and probity of the public servants. Laws and regulations which were considered oppressive have been modified in accordance with the desires of the more moderate and reasonable class of the new community. The people of the north are so well pleased with what has been accomplished by Mr. Ross, that they have asked him to take their case to the High Court of Parliament. He has served them so well in one capacity that they have the utmost confidence no one could be found who would do his duty more faithfully in another. The acceptance of this candidature will involve some personal sacrifices on the part of Mr. Ross. It will also entail a certain amount of inconvenience and anxiety to the government. It will prove a difficult matter to choose a man who can fill the chair of the commissioner as Mr. Ross filled it. But the new incumbent will have the advantage of the counsel and advice of his predecessor, while the government at Ottwa will also have the benefit of the wisdom Mr. Ross has acquired by experience. There is a class in Dawson and the territories no doubt which is not satisfied with the administration. That is only natural. There are such classes in all parts of the Dominion. Whether the opposition in the Yukon will prove sufficiently strong to put up a candidate in opposition to Mr. Ross is not yet knewn. Conservatives there are in the territory we know, because Sir Hibbert Tupper entered into an alliance with them and endorsed their pro-American tactics in the hope that the effect would prove a source of embarrassment to the government. The resulting campaign was far from successful. The announcement, however, that it is proposed to naturalize nine hundred Americans and place their names upon the voters' list indicates that the coalition has not been dissolved and that Toryism is as ready as ever to make use of any instrument that will give it an advantage. The men who have been declaiming against taxation without representation might transfer themselves to the land of the free and apply their great powers towards securing representation in Congress for Alaska. That territory has many times the population of the Yukon, has been settled for nearly a score of years, yet it is still governed from Washington and its people have nothing whatever to say in regard to its administration.

The probability is that Mr. Ross will be elected by acclamation. It is a matter for sincere regret that the ex-commissioner has not yet so far recovered from his recent illness—induced by unremitting attention to his duties and the terrible affliction he was called upon to endure—as to be able to appeal to the electorate of the constituency personally. But he has hosts of friends who will take up the cause, and if there be a contest the appeal of the candidate will be presented with vigor.

The act of the Dominion government in fixing upon a date more than a month earlier than usual for Thanksgiving Day will give general satisfaction. While it is true the people have in a great degree lost sight of the original purpose of the day—to give thanks to the Creator for all His bounties—that is no reason why the holiday should not be fixed at a season when the weather will permit of the populace thoroughly enjoying itself in the way it prefers. There can be nothing displeasing to the Power which showers especial blessings upon Canadians in beholding the youth of the land rejoicing in displays of its strength on a day of relief from the "daily grind." Besides, it is desirable that the statutory holidays shall be more evenly distributed throughout the year. The 28th of November is less than a month from the beginning of the Christmas holidays. The new arrangement will be more satisfactory all round.

* * *

Lieut. Emmons, who was entrusted by the President of the United States with the task of discovering the Russian monuments which are alleged to mark the boundary between Alaska and Canada, is on his way to Washington. The explorer refused to talk when in Seattle, which is taken by the Post-Intelligencer as irrefragable evidence that he discovered that which he was sent forth to "locate." Not that our contemporary cares a fig whether the monuments are there or not. Nor is it all excited about the documents alleged to be in possession of a priest of the Greek Church. The treaties are evidence enough for the Post-Intelligencer—provided the United States be permitted to interpret them. That is rather a biassed way of reading treaties about the interpretation of which there may be some dispute. The fact that Canada accepted and made use of copies of maps prepared by the United States with the boundary wrongly marked may be evidence of carelessness and culpable indifference upon the part of Canadian officials who were too negligent of the interests of the country to prepare maps of their own, but it would have no weight whatever upon the decision of an independent tribunal of arbitration. If the circumstances of the case were reversed—if Canada were in possession of territory claimed by the United States—we might unearth monuments by the score and produce priests with reams of treaties, but we would be compelled to submit our case to independent authorities, if indeed we were not dispossessed in the meantime. And Great Britain would be a consenting party.

* * *

The newspapers of Dawson have no doubts as to the permanence of the city, notwithstanding that its existence must depend, to some extent at least, upon the continued exploitation of a territory which, from present appearances, contains little but mineral wealth. The works of the Dawson journals give evidence of great faith. The News has issued what it calls a "golden clean-up edition." And a very complete affair it is, with maps, engravings, etc., all executed in the News office, which, judging from its products, must be a very thoroughly equipped institution. No city in Canada can turn out a finer sample of the printer's art. Yet Dawson is but in its infancy. The land of gold will be satisfied with nothing but the very best.

* * *

Venezuela is getting saucy again, on the assumption that Uncle Sam will step into the ring as its second. The United States won't thank ex-President Cleveland and ex-Secretary Olney for placing it in the position of a perpetual bully on behalf of that worthless republic. President Roosevelt's strenuosity will hardly carry him the length of continuing his country in the role of a national bravo. The President likes to pose, but he is a man of common sense. Venezuela will come down from her perch this time.

* * *

Only a short time ago Mr. Tarte was painted by the Tory press and politicians as the "horned beast" of Canadian public life. He was a traitor to his country and a political renegade. Now he is a patriot of the highest brand. As the Toronto Star says, it must puzzle the rank and file of the Conservative party to know how to so quickly reverse their opinions of Mr. Tarte.

ROSSLAND CAMP.

Last Week's Ore Shipments Amounted to Over Seven Thousand Tons.

The output for the camp was reduced somewhat by the suspension of operations at three of the four principal shippers on the day of the miners' excursion to Nelson, says Sunday's Rossland Miner.

The Le Roi's shipments were more than a thousand tons greater than during the preceding week, when operations were hampered by the delays incident to temporary accidents to the equipment. Last week these delays were not encountered and the production was about at its normal figure under existing conditions. When the expected alterations in freight and coke charges are forthcoming the mine's shipments will be increased largely, but there is no immediate likelihood of this being affected. Shipments from the War Eagle and Centre Star mines will be increased till the 450 ton mark daily is reached and passed. The Le Roi No. 2's production will be maintained about the 1,600 ton mark for the present with a prospect of increases from time to time.

Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending September 20th follow: Le Roi, 4,260 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 1,204 tons; Centre Star, 1,200 tons; War Eagle, 750 tons; Giant, 200 tons; Velvet, 60 tons. Totals, 7,674 tons.

The week passed quietly among the big mines on Red mountain. The usual programme of work has been carried ahead steadily with excellent results.

Matters are looking up somewhat in connection with the coke supply that has been a vexed question for the Northport smelter. The plant is now receiving three cars a day from East Kootenay, and while this only represents a comparatively small portion of the coke actually required to operate the smelter, it is regarded as significant of better things in the future.

The Toronto Telegram's cable says: "The mint at Birmingham has received from Canada an order for coinage amounting to $11,000,000."

DISCUSSED VARIED LIST OF SUBJECTS

VOTERS' LEAGUE HELD MEETING LAST NIGHT

San Juan Foreshore, Cowichan Valley Survey and Chemical Works Fumes Engage Their Attention.

The regular weekly meeting of the Voters' League was held last evening at the city hall. There was very little routine business to be transacted, but a prolonged discussion was kept up until 10 p.m. upon various matters.

P. C. MacGregor took the chair on the unanimous request of those present, among whom were Honorary Secretary Morley, Assistant Honorary Secretary William Laird, and Messrs. Henderson, Bragg, Clements, Firth, Laughtlan, Sexton, Seabrook, Maynard, Lovell, Wilson, Smith and Winsby.

The minutes of the previous meeting, having been read and approved, the secretary reported that there were no communications on hand, thereupon Mr. Laird brought up the motion, notice of which was given at the last meeting. It was as follows:

That a committee of seven be struck off for the purpose of enquiring into the report of the syndicate acquiring all the foreshore rights suitable for erection of wharves at San Juan.

It was laid on the table for consideration later on.

F. Laughtlan submitted a motion commending the government's action in regard to arable lands and recommending that a certain tract of land, suitable in every way for settlers, be set apart and pamphlets printed detailing its advantages, to be distributed at the forthcoming fall fairs. The motion was lost, there being no seconder.

Secretary Morley, on behalf of the Cowichan-Alberni survey committee, reported having seen D. R. Harris. That gentleman had expected to receive his instruction yesterday (Tuesday). He was of the opinion that a wagon road should be first built through the district through which it was proposed to construct the railway. The railroad was, of course, of the greatest consequence, but he was of the opinion that the engineer in charge of the survey work should also report on the cost, etc., of the construction of a wagon road. The present one, he said, went as far as Cowichan lake. The continuation of this road to Alberni would be greatly appreciated by the settlers, and as the construction of a railroad through that country would necessarily mean the construction of a wagon road also, there was no reason why the latter work should not be done as soon as possible.

Charles H. Lugrin, on this suggestion, moved,

That the league, while thanking the government for the prompt action taken in the matter of the Cowichan-Barkley survey, further recommend that an estimate be taken of the probable cost and feasibility of constructing a wagon road over the same route.

Anton Henderson, in seconding the motion, pointed out that the road, if built, would open up a rich mineral country. The motion carried.

Mr. Laird's motion referring to San Juan foreshore rights was brought up.

Mr. Lugrin expressed the opinion that the league was overstepping its rights in inquiring into what an individual or a number of individuals intended doing with their private property. He understood that Mr. Laird, in taking this action, had done so in order to protect farmers in the vicinity of San Juan from exorbitant wharfage charges which might be imposed should all the foreshore rights at San Juan suitable for the building of wharves be acquired by private individuals. He agreed with the mover that some action should be taken to prevent this, but thought the motion might be worded differently.

Mr. Laird said that at present there was only one wharf suitable for use, and that was private property. San Juan was the only adequate locality for wharves along that part of the coast, and if any syndicate was to obtain possession of the foreshore they would be in a position to make unreasonable demands for wharfage fees and so work a hardship on the settlers of the country. He thought the motion, as he worded it, covered more ground than that suggested by Mr. Lugrin.

Chairman MacGregor and Messrs. Lovell and Wilson both agreed with the mover. The chairman did not think there could be any harm in the committee being appointed to interview the government to point out the advisability of reserving a site for the construction of a public wharf at Port San Juan.

The motion finally carried.

The appointment of the committee resulted in the selection of R. Hall, M. P. P.; A. B. Fraser, sr., and C. E. Redfern.

As all the members of the committee appointed to look into the matter of the Songhees Indian reserve were not present an additional three were appointed to take up the question. They were A. B. Fraser, sr., Charles E. Redfern and Richard Hall, M. P. P.

Ed. Bragg essayed to speak several times, but was ruled out of order. However, he finally managed to get the floor and expressed the opinion that as the Songhees Indian reserve question was of the utmost importance a public meeting should be held, when the matter could be thoroughly discussed by the city council, members of the Voters' League and prominent citizens, and some definite decision arrived at.

Secretary Morley drew the attention of the league to the unpleasant fumes emanating from the Chemical Works. He understood this had a detrimental effect on the growth of gardens in Victoria West, and there could be no doubt that it affected the tourist travel. He thought that a by-law should be framed by the city council relegating such industries outside the city limits. While disinclined to act against an established industry he agreed that the nuisance should be abated, if possible.

Mr. Lugrin said that the matter had already engaged the attention of the council and that it would be poor policy to take any action which might result in the removal of a growing industry from this city. He said that the firm had promised to remove the cause of complaint by improvements in their plant.

After some further discussion the league adjourned.

CRIMINAL ASSIZES.

Three Cases Down for Trial During Sittings Which Commence Here On October 1st.

The end of the present month brings the long vacation in legal circles to a close, and after remaining in a state of comparative quiescence for a period of two months, the Supreme and County courts will recommence operations on October 1st.

Mr. Justice Martin will preside at the Criminal assizes, which open on the 1st in Victoria. There are only three cases set down for trial at this sitting, viz., Rex vs. Johnny, an indictment for assault against the Indian, Johnny, charged with throwing his klootchman from an upper window of the Occidental hotel; Rex vs. Hayes, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Capt. John Irving in connection with a sale of shares in the Nahmint Company; and Rex vs. Nangle, an indictment for assault.

As Mr. Justice Walkem is still too ill to resume active work for some time yet, and Mr. Justice Irving is in England on leave of absence, it looks as if the remaining members of the bench would be kept exceedingly busy throughout October. Besides the Criminal assizes in Victoria, sittings of the court have been fixed for the following places and dates: At Vernon and Nelson on the 1st; at Clinton on the 6th; Kamloops on the 8th; Vancouver on the 15th; Nanaimo on the 21st; Revelstoke on the 22nd; Golden and Greenwood on the 27th, and New Westminster on the 28th. At Victoria and Vancouver on above dates the sittings will be for trial of criminal cases only, while at all of the other places civil as well as criminal cases will be heard.

In addition to the above, sittings of the court for trial of civil cases will take place in Victoria on the 7th, Rossland on the 14th, and Vancouver on the 28th.

The next sittings of the County court in Victoria is set for Thursday, October 9th, at 11 a.m.

Chamber applications will be heard tomorrow at 10:30 a.m., Thursday being the weekly Chamber court day during vacation.

SHOULD COMBINE TO CONTROL YUKON TRADE

Opinion of Northern Mine Owner as to How to Successfully Manage Northern Business.

Leading merchants of this city should combine and establish in Dawson a large departmental store in order to successfully compete for the business of the north.

This is the opinion of John Hepburn, who has just returned from having spent another season in the north, where he has had the management of large mining interests, and at the same time been a close observer of the conditions which govern the trade of the Yukon. The business of Dawson, he says, is now in the hands of large companies. Merchants here send their representatives north every year and solicit orders, but they are continually underselling one another, and, instead of meeting the strong corporations with a solid competition, they are gradually losing ground. Montreal and other Eastern firms have been catering to the trade, not because they want to so much as they have got to. They are too remote from the country, and, in the estimation of Mr. Hepburn, would much prefer doing business through British Columbians, when they knew that their interests would not be sacrificed. Therefore, Mr. Hepburn believes, if the bigger merchants of this city would unite they could soon place themselves in a position to again control the trade of the Yukon.

The country he considers is good for many years. Its climate is no worse than that of the Northwest; in fact, in his opinion, it is becoming milder. Along the banks of the river there has been grown during the past season almost sufficient vegetables to supply the people of Dawson. Almost everything in the vegetable line has been raised. Potatoes alone have been scarce, but they can be grown, and another year may see a bountiful crop harvested. Some conception of the size and success of a number of gardens around Dawson may be gleaned from the fact that from one place alone 17,000 cabbages were cut during the past season, in addition to vegetables of other varieties. The growing season lasts for three months, and during this period vegetation is very rapid. There is not, however, a great deal of land about Dawson that is available for gardening, but along the Yukon, on the American side especially, there are many patches that may some day soon be placed under cultivation. On the Stewart river there is a farm that has yielded a heavy crop of hay, oats and other produce this year, but it has been worked for the past four or five years.

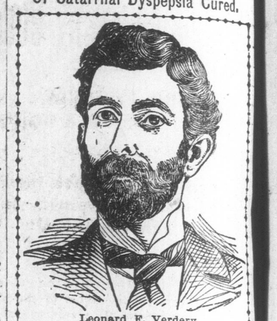
Mr. Hepburn left Dawson for home on the 13th inst. The weather in the north was then fine and navigation, considering the season of the year, favorable.

HIGHWAY ASSAULT.

Nanaimo, Sept. 24.—Mike McCance, a member of the Nanaimo senior lacrosse team, is laid up at his home to-day in a precarious condition as the result of a highway assault early this morning. McCance was on his way to work at 5:45 when, it is said, he was waylaid by Sid. Dawson, who beat him almost insensible. A couple of months ago Dawson was separated from his wife, and it is alleged that McCance has since been paying her attention. Dawson will appear in court to-morrow.

A SERIOUS CASE

Of Catarrhal Dyspepsia Cured.



Leonard F. Verdery.

LEONARD F. VERDERY, Real Estate and Renting Agent, of Augusta, Ga., writes;

"With many others I want to add my testimonial to the wonderful good Peruna has done me. I have been a great sufferer from catarrhal dyspepsia. I tried many physicians, visited a good many Springs, but I believe Peruna has done more for me than all of the above put together. I feel like a new person. I have taken the Peruna and Manalin together and always expect to have a bottle in my home."—LEONARD F. VERDERY.

Congressman Doviner of West Virginia.

Congressman B. B. Doviner, from Wheeling, West Virginia, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peruna, as a good tonic, and also an effective cure for catarrh."

Catarrh assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. In the summer the stomach and bowels suffer the oftenest as the seat of the trouble. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

THE LIBRARY SITE.

Alderman Vincent Gives His Views in Regard to It.

Should Ald. Vincent's motion now before the city council be carried the site of the new Carnegie library will be located at the corner where the James Bay bridge and Government street now join. It will have a commanding situation and would be in keeping with the general beautiful surroundings. The lot is now possessed by the city, having been acquired at a cost of $9,000, and the motion seeks to immediately commenced the work of construction.

Speaking of the subject this morning, Ald. Vincent said that he considered that the people decided by a large vote to buy the lot. Therefore it was up to the council to decide on the best available lot owned by the city, and he considered the one in question the most suitable. "It was very favorably situated," he said, "would never be obscured by other buildings, would possess a beautiful view for a reading room and would be convenient to the post office. Tourists could get their mail and, stepping over to the reading room, could there answer their correspondence."

"If the city does not use the lot," Ald. Vincent continued, "it will be in the position of having paid out $9,000 to make the property adjoining a corner lot of enhanced value, with the probability that a small hotel fronting on the city lot would be built. If not used it will be part of the street and cemented over. Besides the lot has a basement already excavated, which would mean a considerable saving in the erection of the proposed building. The lot would be plenty large enough, for after furnishing and heating, the amount left would not erect a very large building, especially if it is to be made very ornamental. In regard to the structure spoiling the view of the parliament buildings, I do not think any argument can be based along this line, for during the past six or seven years a very delapidated old building was allowed to stand on the lot without any effort being made to have it removed, and now a small fruit store, which is rented for a paltry sum, is allowed to obstruct this magnificent view. Apart from this there would always be room on the recesses of the causeway for sight-seeing. The situation is central, tram cars pass every ten minutes, and it is always a good idea to group all the fine buildings together, because it gives an impressive effect to the whole surroundings.

In conclusion, Ald. Vincent thought that the stone-cutting for the building would furnish employment during a dull season of the year, which would be of considerable benefit to the city.

SPORTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Shamrocks, of Montreal, Will Probably Play Exhibition Lacrosse—Athletic Club Will Take Part.

At a meeting of the sports committee of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, held last evening, several matters connected with athletic exhibitions were discussed. An arrangement was made with the Victoria Athletic Club for a series of exhibitions during two days of the show.

The application from a committee of the teachers asking for an appropriation of $100 for children's sports was laid over for further consideration.

An answer was received from the Shamrock lacrosse team of Montreal, who had been invited to play one or more exhibition matches here during the exhibition. The committee were referred to the manager of the team upon his arrival in New Westminster. Satisfactory arrangements may therefore be entered into for matches between the local players and the Montreal champions.