

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

There is no mistaking the feeling of the people of Victoria at the present election campaign and Thursday night's convention was a splendid exemplification of it. It may be described as one of thorough confidence in Hon. Mr. Turner as a political leader and a determination to sink federal party lines out of sight in an effort to return him to the legislature with at least as strong a support as he had in the last house. Furthermore, it indicates that the "British Columbia" idea, for which the Colonist has been contending, has taken deep hold of the public mind, and that the voters feel their duty at this crisis in our provincial affairs to be to make this election the strongest possible demonstration of their demand for fair play for the province.

While there was some difference of opinion at the convention in regard to the choice of candidates—a difference which fairly reflects the opinion of the people at large—there was a determination to unite upon the choice of the convention with the utmost loyalty. Mr. Gordon Hunter when he moved to have the nominations made unanimous voiced the sentiments of the very great majority of the voters of Victoria, who, however they may differ in their preferences as to individuals, are quite resolved to stand together and accept as candidates the four gentlemen who have been named on the government ticket. It is proper here to say of Mr. Hunter that he has reason to feel the greatest pride in the splendid manner in which his candidature was received by the friends of the government, but he has even greater reason to congratulate himself upon the impression which he produced by his hearty exhibition of loyalty to the cause to which he had pledged his co-operation. The friends of the government will not forget his manly action.

It was to have been expected that Mr. Turner's presence at the convention and the mention of his name would arouse enthusiasm. Few public men have gained so much in the esteem of their fellow citizens in so short a time as has Mr. Turner. He is displaying qualities of mind which eminently fit him for the position of leadership. He is growing in popularity every day, and he will take his place in the next legislature as Premier with a prestige and influence which few of his predecessors have equalled and none have surpassed.

The nomination of Mr. Helmcken is a testimony to his personal popularity. His name adds strength to the ticket and insures the presence in the next legislature of an energetic representative for this city, who is ready at all times to fight its battles and do what he can to advance its interests.

Mr. Richard Hall is a gentleman with a wide circle of friends. He is not like Mr. Helmcken, a native of Victoria, but he has been here for the greater part of his life and probably knows as many people as anyone else in the city. The best of it all is that he is favorably known. He has had extensive business experience, which has brought him in contact with men in every walk of life, and has so conducted himself as to have gained deservedly the confidence and esteem of the whole community. His candidature on behalf of the government will be the means of attracting to Mr. Turner's standard a new element, and his declaration that he has taken his present position in politics because he is for British Columbia first and always will carry weight with it in many influential quarters.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips is a man of energy and talent. He is likely to add much to the debating strength of the house and his legal experience and training, with his faculty of expressing himself with clearness and force, will be of very great value in the discussion of measures. With all deference to the members of the late legislature, it may be said that the weakness of the last house consisted in the fact that measures were not discussed with that clearness which is desirable. Unless we mistake the nature of Mr. McPhillips' mental make-up, he will be capable of excellent service in this direction. The excellent reputation which Mr. McPhillips has gained during his residence in Victoria, and his large circle of personal friends, and his influential connection will add strength to the ticket upon which his name finds its place.

The nominations have been well received, as they ought to be, and there is scarcely room for doubt as to the triumphant return of the whole ticket. At the same time, it is well to guard against the results of over-confidence, and the best way to do so is for every voter who is willing to accept one of the nominees to accept them all and vote the full ticket. As far as can be judged at present, this is the feeling of the people of Victoria, who in sending Mr. Turner back to the legislature feel that they would be doing him an injustice if they did not send with him three gentlemen pledged to give his administration an honorable support. It may be fairly claimed that the campaign in Victoria city was most auspiciously opened by the convention of Thursday night.

THE HON. MR. TURNER.

As was announced in the Colonist yesterday, the Premier will set out on the early part of next week for a tour of the mainland. There is some cause for regret that his departure has been delayed but the reason of the delay is of such a nature that it will be excused by the people of the mainland constituencies who have been waiting to see him. His visit to that part of the province may be expected to be fruitful of the best of results.

The tour which he made to Comox created an excellent feeling. A prominent gentleman who was with him during

ing a portion of the journey said that he was more than surprised at the impression which he produced upon the audiences addressed. Mr. Turner lays no claim to oratory. In fact he is rather destitute of those tricks of speech which enable some public men to disguise their thoughts. When addressing an audience he simply "talks straight on" as a business man, but his frankness and sincerity carry weight with them. It is safe to say that when he visits the mainland constituencies the same gratifying success will attend him as characterized his visit to Kootenay last fall and his recent tour of the island. He is a gentleman who inspires respect and confidence wherever he goes. The only answer that he has to make to the cheap calumnies uttered against him by his political opponents is to move about among the people and talk with them in his matter-of-fact fashion.

It will of course be an impossibility for Mr. Turner to visit all the centres of population of the province during the very short time at his disposal. His responsibilities are weighty and diverse, for much of the burden of administration rests upon his shoulders and at this time in the history of British Columbia the management of its affairs is onerous in the extreme. It is not that the financial condition of British Columbia under Mr. Turner's management is most excellent, the public service would make such demands upon his time that he would be unable even to make a flying visit to the various sections of the province. Perhaps a very few people appreciate the great responsibility attached to the leadership of the government of British Columbia. Besides what may be called the political aspects of the case, in which we include the formulation of policies and the execution of them, the public service is in fact a great business enterprise, which has to be carried on on business principles; and when the people consider the almost endless variety of detail to be dealt with and how large a proportion of it comes under the direct supervision of the Premier, they will better appreciate the demands upon his time and attention.

THE TIMES ON FAIR PLAY.

The Times' statement that the call for a rally of the friends of British Columbia in an effort to secure fair play from the Dominion is a covert appeal to partizan-ship is utterly without foundation. It is not an intimation that Hon. Mr. Laurier proposes to oppose Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which would indeed be a very strange way to secure a recognition of the rights of the province from a ministry presided over by that gentleman. If the Times were familiar with the history of the convention, it would know that all successful efforts for fair treatment made by one of the provinces have been non-partizan. The great essential of success is that they shall be non-partizan, because they depend upon the strength of the arguments advanced in support of them and not upon party influence. No ministry could afford to take up a matter of this kind in a partizan way, for to do so would be to incur the resentment of the other provinces and court a certain defeat. If British Columbia is to get better treatment in the future than in the past, it can only do so by showing that it is earnest in demanding it and that the claim is one that can be supported strictly upon its merits and without any regard to party influence. The Times has seen fit to put into the mouth of the Colonist the words "wake up," and to declare that this paper wishes to apply that process to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It also says that the Colonist is seeking to begin a campaign of aggression against Sir Wilfrid and his ministry. If we know anything of politics, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not thank the Times for its championing. We do not believe that the Liberal leader desires it to be understood that he is hostile to a presentation of the claims of the province for justice or that he would regard it as "a policy of aggression." Some years ago Hon. George E. King, then premier of New Brunswick, urged, and urged successfully, the claims of that province for better terms. Did Sir John Macdonald regard his action "as a policy of aggression?" Was Mr. King sent back with the intimation that if he persisted in his demand he would be regarded as an enemy and be treated accordingly? Nothing of the kind happened. But what did happen was this: When Mr. King came back from the people after a general election, strongly supported by a non-partizan legislature, he obtained for his province the justice, for which up to that time it had clamored in vain. It matters very little who the premier of Canada may be, whether he is a Liberal or a Conservative, he will not ask parliament to consent to novel demands from any one of the provinces until he sees that the people of the province making them are determined to agitate until their claims are recognized. Then they will use the language of Sir John Macdonald, who said on a well-known occasion: "You cannot check Manitoba."

The Times undertakes to threaten the province with the displeasure of the Liberal ministry in case a demand is made for fair play. We deny that the Times has any authority to speak for Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this matter. We decline to believe that when Mr. Turner goes to Ottawa after the election with a presentation of the claims of British Columbia for fair treatment, he will be treated as an enemy. The Colonist has more faith in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's sense of justice than this, and, if it had not, it would have more faith in his common sense. The Times refers to the river bank at Revelstoke and the Songhees as illustrations of the claims of the province upon the Dominion. This shows the paltry conception which the Times has of the real nature of the demands of this province, which ought to be urged upon the

government by the people without respect to party.

What substantially is the position of the Times? It is that the crying injustice, of which British Columbia has been and is the subject, must be endured because to begin a policy of aggression against, not Canada, but against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We repeat that the premier of Canada will thank no newspaper for seeking to create the belief that he would regard a presentation of the claims of a province for just treatment as an act of aggression against him as a party leader. If he were a man of that stamp, he would be the first of his class to occupy the position of party leader in Canada. But he is not of such stamp, although if he were, the fact ought to make no difference. British subjects never yet hesitated to make a demand for justice for fear of incurring the hostility of a political leader.

The Colonist has pointed out how the province contributes a very large sum of money every year over and above what is expended directly or indirectly by the Dominion for its benefit. It has pointed out how the expenditure of a just amount in British Columbia would prove not only of great advantage locally, but would be an exceedingly profitable investment for the Dominion. Does the Times venture to dispute these statements? Not at all. On the contrary it tacitly admits their correctness, but by threatening that if the people of the province dare go to Ottawa and lay these facts before the government, the parliament and the people of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will regard it as a "policy of aggression." We refuse to believe that in taking this position the Times reflects the opinion of the Liberal party in British Columbia.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE PAPER.

The Province exhibits nowadays the irresponsibility of amateurism. Every one expects a party paper to make out the best possible case for its side, and no one finds very much fault if it occasionally oversteps the bounds of moderation; but when it comes to inventing falsehoods without rhyme or reason, and pledging the faith of the paper to them, those who are responsible for the character of the publication must have little regard for its future. The Colonist recalls a case of an influential daily paper, owned and edited by a very well known public man now deceased, which during the Dominion elections of 1878 made statements similar to those in which the Province now indulges. When events showed how completely wrong the paper was, it lost character at once and in a few years ceased to exist. It is a lesson which should be learned. The Province is laying the foundation for just such an experience, that is if it is intended to be continued after the campaign. For instance, it goes on record as saying that the provincial cabinet is eaten up with jealousies and that bickerings constantly occur. If this were true, the Province would not know it; but it is not true and events will show that it is not true. Then it expresses doubt as to the probability of Hon. Mr. Turner being returned either in Victoria or Chilliwack, declares that both the government candidates in Esquimalt will be defeated and that Mr. Bullen will lose his deposit, which is very much more than even Mr. Higgins claims. It further says that the constituencies which are held by the government are now solid for the opposition. These absurdities are perpetrated for the purpose of influencing the Vancouver vote. They may serve a small temporary purpose, although even that may be doubtful. They will certainly leave the Province without even the slightest shred of character when the election is over.

Again the irresponsible Province speaks of "the efforts of Premier Turner to introduce party lines into this contest," and says "they have fallen flat." How a newspaper, pretending to a show of respectability, could go on record with such an allegation we are utterly at a loss to imagine. Surely by this time every one in British Columbia knows that Mr. Turner has taken the utmost care to have it known that he does not desire to see party lines drawn in this contest. It is safe to say that ninety per cent. of the readers of the Province knew that its statement above quoted was false; yet the Province is so utterly regardless of how it is regarded by respectable people that it does not hesitate to print what is untrue, what it knows is untrue, what its readers know is untrue.

It is not easy to find language to characterize the remarks of the province in regard to the Hon. Mr. Turner and his alleged connection with the New Golden Twin Co., Limited. It is one of the unhappy features of public life in a free country that respectable men are liable to be vilified by any characterless person who can secure access to the columns of a newspaper. It is also unfortunate that there are men of means who are prepared to put up their money to enable such creatures to abuse with low scurrility gentlemen of the highest standing. During the last year there were several instances in the Province and some other newspapers of British Columbia insults and insinuation against and coarse libels of men in public life and men in private life, which in any other than a law-abiding community would have led to the writers being shot in the streets at sight by the persons traduced. One does not know at which to be the more surprised—the toleration of such vilification, or the freedom with which men who ought to know better pay out their money to enable these social vipers to bite at everything in sight, that is not as slimy and degraded as themselves.

A Chicago paper says that Nelson's name was the greatest in the annals of naval warfare until it was eclipsed by that of Dewey. In like manner that of Napoleon stood first on the roster of militia fame until it was surpassed by that of Teddy Roosevelt, organizer of the Rough Riders. Immortal records are being manufactured by the American press nowadays at the rate of six every twenty-four hours.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the collapse of the much boasted system under which the United States was to have been able to put a large force of trained soldiers into the field on twenty-four hours' notice, would have rendered the country an international laughing stock, if it were not that the attention of the world has been engrossed by the operations at sea.

The Rosland Record feels hurt because "Yankees" are not given work by the Rosland city council. How many Canadians would be given work by a city council in the State of Washington?

A newspaper says that it was said at the time of Sir John Macdonald's death that "Canada would never survive his loss." What absurd person ever uttered such nonsense?

The Revelstoke oppositionists have nominated Mr. Kellie, whose politics resemble the actions of a flea, except that Mr. Kellie never bites. He is the champion hopper of the political arena.

The opposition of the Rosland riding met in convention at Rosland last night and nominated James Martin, of that city. Mr. Martin is a hardware merchant. Ten of the delegates at the convention refused to support him and voted for Mr. Bogel. The convention was in session over four hours.

UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED.

The Premier and other members of the cabinet are in receipt of numerous invitations from all parts of the province to pay a visit and address the electors on the issues of the present campaign. The Hon. Mr. Turner is particularly in demand; but when it comes to inventing falsehoods without rhyme or reason, and pledging the faith of the paper to them, those who are responsible for the character of the publication must have little regard for its future. The Colonist recalls a case of an influential daily paper, owned and edited by a very well known public man now deceased, which during the Dominion elections of 1878 made statements similar to those in which the Province now indulges. When events showed how completely wrong the paper was, it lost character at once and in a few years ceased to exist. It is a lesson which should be learned. The Province is laying the foundation for just such an experience, that is if it is intended to be continued after the campaign. For instance, it goes on record as saying that the provincial cabinet is eaten up with jealousies and that bickerings constantly occur. If this were true, the Province would not know it; but it is not true and events will show that it is not true. Then it expresses doubt as to the probability of Hon. Mr. Turner being returned either in Victoria or Chilliwack, declares that both the government candidates in Esquimalt will be defeated and that Mr. Bullen will lose his deposit, which is very much more than even Mr. Higgins claims. It further says that the constituencies which are held by the government are now solid for the opposition. These absurdities are perpetrated for the purpose of influencing the Vancouver vote. They may serve a small temporary purpose, although even that may be doubtful. They will certainly leave the Province without even the slightest shred of character when the election is over.

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The Canadian Mining Review, of Ottawa, just issued, contains an editorial on the queer methods reported to have been adopted to promote the new Golden Twin Company, Limited, in the Ontario gold district north of Lake Superior, and associates it with the names of Hon. Mr. Turner and Pooley. In this article it is alleged that certain mining propositions were floated in the London market on the report of a mining engineer who afterwards turned out to be a half-breed Indian who could neither read nor write, and who, by the way, denies the statement attributed to him in the prospectus of the company. Forgery and misrepresentation are charged against the promoters.

Immediately upon the attention of the Premier being called to the editorial he cabled to London for an explanation of the statements and concerning the company with which his name was associated, about which he knew absolutely nothing. A reply has been received: "Investigating statements Mining Review. Believe them absolutely unfounded." It is further stated that the company was instructing their solicitors.

As was to be expected the opposition press has taken hold of the Mining Review's editorial with avidity, and is publishing it broadcast and making its own editorial comments thereon. It may be here stated on the authority of the Premier that he is in no way connected either directly or indirectly with the New Golden Twin Company, and

knows nothing whatsoever of the mining claims in question, nor is he in any way interested in the shares of the company. He absolutely knows nothing concerning it. However, his name is connected, as stated, he promptly cabled to London with the result already stated. It may be that upon investigation the facts as alleged will not be substantiated, as the cable in question would seem to indicate, and for the credit of the country, let us hope there is another side to the story; but in any event the Premier nor Mr. Pooley has absolutely no connection with the matter, and their names would not be introduced in so scandalous a way with the transaction whether the same be good or bad. We trust that the editors who have been so eager to prejudicially introduce these two gentlemen by publishing the editorial of the Mining Review will do them the justice to give equal prominence to the denial.

LEH TO PEKING ACROSS TIBET. English Officer's 2,000-Mile Trudge Through a Desert.

(London Telegraph.) Capt. Wally is a smart young cavalry officer, who, having a few months' leave, determined to spend it among the wilds of Northern Tibet rather than in any responsible position. He is accompanied by men who make soldiers. They cannot always be killing, or getting killed, so in the lucid intervals of their roaming, they also do some good. They are rapidly getting used up, and the difficulty now is for these ardent spirits to find fresh wilds to conquer. Capt. Wally had already gone gunning in Somaliland, and was well salted for hardships. But a short sporting trip such as that was a small affair when contrasted with a 2,000-mile journey across unknown Tibet. To judge by the many photographs most of it is a hideous, barren country. Flatland after flatland, mountains after mountains, lake after lake, river-bed after river-bed, solitude after solitude—such, so far as the eye can see, is the scenery of this strange, unknown strip of country.

A few nights ago they were dashed upon the great white sheet of the Gobi Desert, when the young traveler, Mr. Wally, had a very bad day. He and Lieut. Malcolm, with a dozen muleteers or so and a native surveyor, started from Leh, with Sming-Fu, on the Chinese frontier, for an objective. When it is said that for fourteen weeks they never met a single human being, we are able to form an excellent idea of the inhospitable nature of those solitudes. A large part of the way was at a height of 15,000 feet; one pass they traversed was over 19,000 feet high; now they were frozen by the cold, then baked by the sun; often they lived on the fat of yak; sometimes they feasted on the meat of that bovine animal when they could catch him; they had many cows with their muleteers, some of whom deserted on the road. Not only had they to endure intense fatigue, many hardships, and the careless strain of anxiety, but they made a rough survey on the whole line of route, which had to be formed. Even when they camped at night they often enough had to dig for water, and make long expeditions for game.

For weeks they saw no vegetation higher than a wild onion; the twenty-two mules and seventeen ponies forming their expedition carried their own fodder, namely, 2,000 pounds of chopped straw and 1,200 pounds of grain. However, most of the animals died before they came out into the comparative civilization of China. Desolation is evidently the proper name to give to Tibet, salty desolation. Nevertheless, the party did come across a beautiful oasis now and then. On one occasion they found themselves on the shore of a magnificent fresh water lake. Everywhere grew green grass. On one side of the lake rose grassy hills swarming with wild yak and kiang, whilst on the other a vast plain stretched far away to distant mountains. Flowers, water fowl and lakes were plentiful.

The great event of the journey was the discovery of the Chu Ma river, a tributary, it is believed, of the Upper Yangtze, and by a chance meeting with a great Tibetan caravan of Tibetan merchants on their way from Lhasa to China. The caravan was composed of 1,500 yaks and some two or three hundred ponies, and to every sixty yak was a herdman. Every man, such as cooks and servants, was mounted. The 1,500 yak were divided into seven distinct companies, moving off in columns.

These seven were again divided into two wings, with a considerable distance between them. They always marched off, says the explorer, in the same order without the slightest noise or confusion. From the moment the watchman aroused the sleeping camp till the moment they marched off scarcely a voice was heard. They moved off long before sunrise, the animals being loaded in the dark with their merchandise, which was chiefly composed of polo cloth. No food was ever eaten in the caravan till after the march and after the yak had been unloaded. Each man was provided with a leather bag holding about forty pounds of food, or twenty days' rations.

This was filled up for him by the cook, and he could eat it as he pleased, but he would receive no more for twenty days. The cook brewed tea for all the servants in a large cauldron, and when ready gave a peculiar cry, when all came round the fire, bringing his own tsampa and butter or cheese. Their bowls appearing from the ample folds of their sheep skins were always licked perfectly clean after the meal, before being retribes who traverse this strange country. One of the explorer's most interesting adventures was his introduction to a certain Mina Fuyeh, one of the holiest men in the eastern border of Tibet, at the famous monastery of Kumbam. This Mina Fuyeh is now in his sixteenth year. And after their trudge of 2,000 miles, after journeys in boats, in carts and so forth, they eventually emerged at Peking, where it is not surprising to hear that the hotel proprietor took them for robbers—so drizzle-fallen were they. Then back by boat to India and duty.

BENNETT'S VICTIMS.

Repeated Reports of Accidents on the Lakes, But Names Not Obtainable. Although reports continue to reach the Coast of the loss of life and property in the waters of Lake Bennett, no names of these victims of these accidents have yet been received. Almost every man who comes out has heard of one or more accidents attended with the loss of life, but when asked for details cannot give them. This absence of facts would tend to throw discredit on the reports were it not for the positiveness and regularity with which they are repeated. If only a few of the rumors are true the loss of life and property must be considerable. Mr. J. C. Ellis, who arrived in Skagway last week from Bennett, says that the Saturday before he left it was reported

that forty boats had been swamped, their entire contents lost and two of the occupants drowned. It was impossible to learn the names of the parties to whom the outfits belonged, but the names of those drowned. Fully two hundred boats were starting down the river each day. Still another arrival from the lake is authority for the statement that on Saturday, May 28, a barge heavily loaded with miners' supplies and utensils was capsized and sixteen men drowned. He, like Mr. Ellis, could not give the names of the victims.

Some definite news from the lakes is now eagerly looked for by those who have friends on the way to Dawson.

NO ONE TO BLAME. Finding of the Coroner's Jury in Respect to the Death of William Heaney.

A coroner's jury was yesterday empanelled to enquire into the cause of the death of William Heaney, who was last Saturday morning killed in a collision on Superior street, dying on Thursday, from the result of the accident. The jury was composed of R. Lyman, J. R. Collier, Ernest Reid, George Wynne, W. R. Morrison and W. D. Curran. Dr. F. W. Hall described the wound received by the deceased as not given to his opinion that the shock caused death. H. Willard, the motorist in charge of the car that struck Mr. Heaney's carriage, told his story, given yesterday and the jury brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of William Heaney, do find that deceased came to his death on Thursday, June 9th, at his residence, Superior street, caused by being thrown from his buggy on Saturday afternoon, June 4th, the buggy being struck by a car while deceased was driving across the car track, naturally and quickly. We find that no blame is attached either to the motorist or conductor in charge of the car at the time of the accident, as the deceased was running at a high rate of speed and they did everything possible to avoid the accident. We would suggest that the Victoria Tramway company insert in their book of rules for the use of motorcars the following law regulating their speed of tram cars:

"The big, hearty, healthy man is a continual irritation to his dyspeptic friend. Constipation is the worst enemy of the sickness of men, and of a large proportion of the sickness of women. It can be cured easily, naturally and quickly. Nature is continually working as hard as she can to throw off impurities, and to force out poisonous refuse matter. When there is an impediment, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets work, and they work again without any trouble. They assist nature in a gentle, healthful, effective way. There is nothing violent about their action, and yet it is just as certain as if they were twice as violent. They are different and better than any other pill for the cure of constipation, headache and kindred derangements. Almost all druggists understand this, and are conscientious enough to tell you so. The druggist who tries to sell you a substitute is not a safe man from whom to buy medicine. Buy Dr. Pierce's one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 231 Central Ave., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Cook and Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

The missionary zeal of Prince Bernadotte, the second son of the King of Sweden, does not seem to find favor with all his compatriots. It is not that they object to his travelling about the world, or to his spreading the mystic tendency and to predict the speedy end of the world. What strikes them is that he is a man of the world, and that he is a man of the world. He never goes to his religious views, would probably object to fire a gun, and he is conscientious enough to tell you so. The druggist who tries to sell you a substitute is not a safe man from whom to buy medicine. Buy Dr. Pierce's one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 231 Central Ave., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Cook and Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

Headaches and relieve all the troubles attendant on the bilious system, such as Ulcers, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Stomach, and other ailments. Success has been shown in countless cases.

Headache, get CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, and they also correct all disorders of the stomach. Stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Give if they give you any trouble.

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