Straight Talk By Sir Hibbert

Grit Prophecies and Actual Real Explained By an Capable Critic.

Able Vindication of Conservative Foresight and Statesmanship.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, and it appears in yesterday's issue of that paper:

Sir,—The Conservatives claim that the Grits stole their trade policy (and mutilated it somewhat), and for the sake of retaining power have abandoned nearly all of the ideas promulgated by them while wandering in the wilderness from 1879 to 1896. Many proofs can be given of this forced approval of all they denounced in those desperate days, but a recent speech seems to me a happy repetition of the historical man, who, though called to curse, blessed instead.

In 1871, Mr. Mackenzie, the Liberal leader denounced the Terms of Union with British Columbia, and insisted that not one trans-continental line would be required until 1901 at the earliest.

According to the present Minister of Militia (on the 13th of March, 1875), the building of the Continental Railway meant "almost certain financial ruin to us, and which to Great Britain was only the realisation of a pet fancy to connect the British provinces of the Atlantic with the Pacific at their expense."

In 1879 Mr. Mackenzie predicted that not until 1899 would the trade of the Pacific trouble a Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Blake, who succeeded to the leadership, said in 1880 that there was a chance that the line would not be kept open after it was built.

He denounced the "proposal to expend $30,000,000 in the gorges of British Columbia." The money was, he said, "to be sunk in the gorges of the Fraser."

The present Liberal leader, in opposing the Canadian Pacific Railway contract, said that the difference between the Liberal and Conservative policy was that the Liberals would build the railway gradually—the Conservatives at once.

Even as late as February 19th, 1884, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked "what substantial advantage" was there in having the road speedily opened.

It was for Hon. Thomas White, a leading Conservative, in 1880, to vindicate British Columbia from the flouts and jeers of Liberal leaders, and he summed up the attack upon this province as follows:

"And now, sir, I come for a moment, to the question of British Columbia itself. It seems to me that in relation to British Columbia itself there is a determination from one end of the country to the other to belittle the Province. We have heard about the 12,000 people there; we have heard about the enormous injustice done to this country by the representation given to those 12,000 people; we have heard about British Columbia being a source of large expenditure, and as practically returning nothing to the Treasury; we have heard of it as a country utterly useless; we have heard honorable gentlemen say, with a flippancy I am sure everyone must regret when you come to remember the the position they occupy, that if it is a question between building this railway and letting British Columbia go, they say: Let her go—they almost say let her go whether the railway is built or not. What are the facts with regard to this Province? I do not repeat the remarkable figures given by the honorable member for Victoria (Mr. DeCosmos, in the speech he has addressed to this House. He gave us figures which I think will have a very considerable influence in educating the public sentiment of this country in relation to British Columbia. What was the revenue last year of that Province, which we are asked to regard as being utterly valueless, which has not yet commenced to be developed, but which I think will be found to contain natural riches—I was going to say hidden riches—which in the near future will make it, if not the richest, one of the richest provinces of the Dominion. The revenues last year from customs, seizures, excise, mariners' fees, stamps, etc., amounted to $572,955.29. Sir, what was the expenditure? I do not admit that the expenditure on surveys can fairly be chargeable to British Columbia. British Columbians would have been glad, I have no doubt, if the Dominion of Canada had consented to begin the road without a survey at all. (Hear, hear.) The expenditures for surveys in British Columbia have been made for the exclusive benefit of Canada as a whole. They have been made with the object of finding the cleanest and best route for the railway with a view to future saving and future advantage, and therefore they are in no way chargeable to the Province solely. But taking the expenditures on subsidy, collection of customs, excise, lighthouses, coast surveys, fisheries, salaries of Lieutenant-Governor and Receiver-General, penitentiary, hospital, Indians, administration of justice, public works, Post Office—taking all these, we find the expenditures were $462,172, so that there was an actual balance in favor of the Dominion last year of $110,782. That was the position of British Columbia in connection with the Dominion of Canada."

The present Minister of Finance, in 1886, (the Liberal Leader embryo) bewailed in the London "Standard" that the whole tendency of the Canadian system was to squander money in the Far West.

In 1903 the member for Burrard unconsciously rebuked the Liberals and fully justified the Conservative policy on this question in a speech, now reproduced in the Liberal paper of this Province, as one "in which he proved his thorough loyalty to the West."

These are the words of the member for Burrard, who was called to curse the Conservatives and their works:

"However I wish to show the House what has been accomplished by the construction of the great Canadian Pacific Railway.

Pror to the advent of this railway, British Columbia was a country isolated from Eastern Canada, having nothing in common other than devotion to the old flag and yielding homage to the same sovereign. It was a country which, from its isolation, had no natural National aspirations. But its people were men of courage and determination in that small and isolated community, and They recognised the great future of British Columbia. If it could only get a railroad carried through connecting the eastern part of Canada with the West. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway has made what was once the fishing hamlet of New Westminster a large thriving commercial and populous city. It made a new province for Canada, one of the brightest gems in the Crown of Confederation. It made the men who, while proud to say that they are British Columbians, still prouder to say that they are Canadians. It made what was in 1883 a primeval forest into our present great city of Vancouver. It made it possible where 20 years ago stood only the Douglas fir and the British Columbit cedar, that a city of 35,000 people live today. Where not one dollar of customs revenue was collected 20 years ago, there the past year the sum of $1,388,709 was collected. It made possible where banks were unknown, where today stand six of the leading banking institutions of Canada. Where bank clearances were unknown, to where during the first six months of the present year the clearances amounted to nearly 29 million dollars. It made the great seaport of Vancouver, and created what last year was the fourth largest port of customs collection in the Dominion. Where ships were unknown practically 20 years ago, today in the Harbor of Vancouver boats flying almost every marine flag in the world can be seen loading and unloading. It has made and created a new trade with the Orient. It made and created a new trade with Australia and New Zealand. It made and created a new trade with the United States. It made and created a new province whose inhabitants are a happy and contented Canadian people. It made possible the development of a section of our mining country, which only goes to prove that we have greater than has been found. It made it possible for us to produce in the last 16 years 31,640,293 ounces of silver, valued at $18,640,882; it made it possible for us to produce 280,200,845 pounds of lead, valued at $10,447,549; it made it possible for us to produce 92,652,480 pounds of copper, valued at $12,333,200; or a total value of silver, lead and copper of $41,256,603. And prior to the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway this condition of things was unknown in British Columbia."

Not a bad vindication of Conservative foresight and statesmanship, is it?

CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.
Vancouver, B.C., September 2, 1903.

Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Prepared with CALVERT'S Pure Carbolic. (The best dental preservative).

6d., 1/-, 1/6 and 5/- (1 lb.) Tins.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

FOUR HUNDRED BULGARIANS KILLED

Fierce Fighting And Many Villages Burnt And Inhabitants Destitute.

Salonica, Sept. 4.—Details of the fighting between the Turks and Bulgarians at Lake Repela, between Klissura and Kistoria, September 1, when the insurgents were defeated, have been received here. Four hundred Bulgarians were killed and many captured, including two chiefs.

Fifteen Bulgarian villagers have taken refuge in the mountains at Vitch. A revolt has begun at Razlog, in the Turkish province of Seres.

The railroad authorities are preparing twenty trains for the despatch of Albanian troops to Adrianople. Two battalions of Albanian levies have arrived at Salonica, and eighteen other battalions are expected.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 4.—No news of serious fighting anywhere in Macedonia has reached here today. In Adrianople vilayet the insurgents have retired to the mountains in face of the overwhelming forces of Turkish troops, and reinforcements of the latter are arriving daily. In the vilayet of Monastir the railway men are working night and day despatching troops into the most disturbed quarters. There are many reports of disaffection among the Turkish troops, and it is said that the Redifs are continuing to sell their rifles to the insurgents.

At Omarbas the Turks have been defeated with a loss of 100 men, while the insurgents lost 22 of their number. It is reported that 35 Christian villages have been destroyed in the district of Okrido, and that many women and children were killed and that others are destitute.

Many Helpless With Paralysis

Who Could Now Be Well Had They But Known of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

We do not claim that every one who is paralyzed can be cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for many are beyond the reach of any medical treatment and must finish their days in helplessness and suffering.

It is rather to those who are only partly paralyzed and to those who are slowly but surely developing the symptoms which indicate the approach of such ailments that we would suggest the advisibility of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great food cure for diseases of the nerves.

When you find yourself lying awake nights, suffer from indigestion and headache, feel drowsy after meals and losing energy, ambition and courage, it is time to pay attention to the nerves. You may find yourself irritable at times, worried over little things, unable to concentrate the mind, forgetful and absentminded, disheartened and discouraged. Better give some attention to the nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures and prevents paralysis and locomotor ataxia. It does not ease by inducing unconsciousness and unnatural sleep. It does not deaden the nerves as do opiates and narcotics. But, on the other hand, by assisting nature and supplying the elements from which are formed new blood and nerve force, effects thorough and lasting cure and is bound to benefit all who use it.

Seldom, if ever, has any medicine secured such hearty endorsement of physicians and people alike. The cures which it has brought about have often been most extraordinary, and anyone who regularly and persistently use this great food cure is sure to find it of inestimable value as a nerve restorative and blood-builder.

By noting your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new, firm flesh and muscular tissue are being added to the body. 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the protrait and signature of Dr. W. A. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Coltag City In From North

Brought Many Passengers And Made Fast Time on Southern Voyage.

Local Pilots Purchase Fast Gasoline Launch---Gossip of Waterfront.

Steamer Cottage City arrived at the Outer wharf last evening at 6:45 from Skagway. She had 98 first class and 29 second class passengers. The run was the best of the season, the time of the run from Ketchichan to Victoria being 42½ hours. Most of the passengers were for Sound points. It is likely that from this on all the steamers from Skagway will have good passenger lists, as at this season of the year there is a general exodus from the Yukon to escape the rigors of the Arctic winter, which sets in early.

GREAT FLOUR MOVEMENT.

Enormous Shipments to Orient Due to Cut in Rates.

The very heavy demand for flour from the Orient is to a certain extent misleading, for there is nothing in the outlook to warrant the belief that it will hold up to its present proportions throughout the season, although the year's business will undoubtedly show some increase over that of the previous year, says the Portland Oregonian. The sudden boom in the Oriental flour trade was started by the cut in rates first made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at San Francisco. The old company, with a view of killing off the opposition of the China Commercial Navigation Company, a newly established line, cut the rate to $1 per ton about four months ago. To protect their business, the northern lines were obliged to cut the rate from $5 per ton to $3, the $2 differential against Portland being sufficient to prevent anything going coastwise from Portland for reshipment at the dollar rate from San Francisco. It is acknowledged by steamship men as well as by shippers that there is no profit in trans-Pacific freight with light return cargoes as under present condition, at less than $5 per ton, and an understanding of this fact on the part of the Oriental buyers has proved a powerful incentive in inducing them to load up with flour before the possible restoration of the rate from $3 to $5 per ton.

Another factor which a few weeks ago was quite prominent in swelling the dimensions of the business was the threatened war trouble between Japan and Russia. The July steamer from Portland carried over nearly 50,000 barrels of flour for Japan, and but 1,000 barrels for China, this proportionate distribution being just the reverse of what is in evidence when the trade across the Pacific is in a normal condition. The accumulations for war purposes, together with the large amount now afloat or to be floated, will bring spot stocks in the Orient on September 1 up to the highest point on record. Beyond that millers do not expect much but a dragging movement with possibly lower prices, as it is almost a certainty that wheat prices on the Pacific coast will decline to a parity with the Liverpool market as soon as the mills are no longer forced to buy wheat to complete old flour contracts. The South African flour trade, which was such a prominent factor in the business last season, is thus far of very small importance this year. The only new season business that has been worked has been half a cargo, which will go forward on the British bark Dunslaw, now due at Portland from Port Angeles, the vessel filling her remaining space with wheat. The dark continent is reported to be receiving supplies from the Argentine and will accordingly make lighter drafts on North Pacific ports. The shrinkage in the flour demands from the Cape of Good Hope may reach sufficient proportions to offset the increase in the Oriental demand, so that the short crop alone prevents an exportable surplus of wheat fully as large as that of last season.

Like the crop, the shipping season for wheat will be much later than usual in getting under way, but it is thought that the farmers will begin selling as soon as there is a dull in the strife between the millers and they have their crops under cover. Meanwhile the ships are swinging idly at anchor in every port on the Pacific coast, and the freight market instead of improving as the harvest progresses, and the wheat begins coming in sight, is fully as weak as it was six months ago when charters reached the lowest figure ever known.

LAST OF THE TOPGALLANT.

Old Barkentine Put in Her Allotted Time on the Pacific.

The well-known old barkentine Topgallant is no more. For years she plowed the Pacific coastwise and offshore, and lived to the allotted time. The other day the Topgallant quietly sank to the bottom of Honolulu harbor after having laid up there for many months, a prey not only of the restless toredo, but of the human creatures who hacked at the old hulk for the iron and copper that might be obtained. On her last trip the barkentine sailed from Mongkong for Puget Sound, but her days were numbered. In distress she put into Manila, but was patched up and sailed again, only to limp into the harbor of Honolulu, never to sail again. She was owned by Renton, Holmes & Co., of San Francisco.

THE SALMON FLEET.

In addition to the Blue Funnel steamers, which have been figuring on carrying a large proportion of the salmon pack of British Columbia this season, there will be but two sailing ships to load salmon cargo on the Fraser river. These are the British bark Maelgwyn, and the German ship Ariadne. The Maelgwyn is at anchor in Coal harbor, where she has been since discharging her cargo of steel rails at the C. P. R. wharf in the beginning of July. The Ariadne is discharging cargo at Santa Rosalia from Hamburg, and will likely reach the river in October.

SAMSON'S FAST VOYAGE.

The Puget Sound Navigation Company's new freighter Samson, Capt. Morgan, arrived at Seattle on Thursday night, completing a round trip to Lynn canal in the quick time, for a vessel of her size, of twenty days. She is a freighter built especially for the Puget Sound traffic.

The Samson took North 500 tons of freight and she brought a return cargo of 250 tons of Treadwell mine concentrates. After calling at Seattle for orders, the Samson proceeded to Tacoma, her cargo being consigned to a smelter in that city.

TUG PASSES CORPSE.

While the tug Hero was passing half a mile southwest of Alki point yesterday afternoon the body of a man was noticed floating face downward, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The tug was in charge of a heavy tow, and unable to stop to pick up the corpse. On arriving at Ballard at 10 o'clock last night the captain called up the police station and reported the matter. Later it was reported to the coroner, and this morning an effort will be made to locate the body.

The Hero passed within a short distance of the floater. It appeared to have been in the water but a short time, as one of the shoes, which was sticking out, still showed some polish. The body appeared to be that of a well-built man about five feet one or two inches tall. It was fully dressed in a suit of dark clothes, the coat of which was turned up, exposing a white undershirt striped with red. The face being turned downward could not be seen.

At the time the body was floating with the tide, drifting away from the point.

YOU TAKE NO CHANCES.

All druggists and dealers guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

LATEST NEWS OF THE FAR NORTH

White Horse Busy---Great Rush of Freight to the Gold Fields.

According to the exchanges just received by the northern steamers, White Horse is very busy at present. Freight is being rushed through the town as fast as the transportation companies can handle it. At Dawson, too, there is considerable hustle over the distribution of the freight which is being shipped on to the different creeks with all possible haste.

The Atlin Claim, referring to the recent robbery on the Atlin Mining Company's property, says that the mine was visited by thieves about 11 o'clock Sunday night. J. Petherstonehaugh, who was in charge of the dynamos at that time, was surprised to find the water supply suddenly shut off. He immediately went to the gate, about 1½ miles up the creek and found it shut. He opened it, returning to the power house turning on the lights, not dreaming that anything was wrong. Early next morning a startling discovery was made. The side of the flume, about three boxes from the mouth, had been sawn out about one foot wide and the riffle in the front box removed, enabling the robbers to wash the gravel, sand, and gold into a sack held at the opening in the side of the flume. The sudden turning on of the lights evidently scared the robbers, as they left over $2,000 worth of gold on the ground which had washed through the opening. They also left all their tools, crowbars and shovels, a strap (with a name on it), an empty whisky bottle and some ore sacks. It is estimated that the robbers got at least $8,000.

About the same time as the robbery on McKee creek, the Pine Power Company's London pit was a scene of a hold-up and attempted robbery. The company was busy sweeping down bedrock and getting ready for the clean-up, and at night the manager, Mr. Loveridge, put his son Will, (a lad of 18 years), to watch the boxes. About the time Will went on duty the men in the upper pit (Harrigan pit) were leaving for supper; he heard some one whistle on the bank of the London pit and answered, thinking it was one of the company's men. A big, husky man then walked into the pit right up to Will and, grabbing both his arms, called to his three partners who then came up. They searched young Loveridge, took his revolver, removed the cartridges and handed it back to him, telling him to get out or they would fill him full of lead. He ran up town and raised an alarm, but it was fully half an hour before a posse of citizens and Constable Heal got back to the pit. The men had left, evidently having been scared, as only two rifles were disturbed. It is not thought that they got much gold. The men were masked and evidently belonged to the same gang as operated on McKee.

The Dawson Recorder reports that the steamer Wilbur Crimmins has returned to that city from the Pelley river with a number of disappointed miners who had stampeded to the new discoveries on that river, but had found nothing there to warrant them remaining.

News of a rich strike twenty-seven miles from the Mayo recording office was brought to Dawson late last month by the recorder at that point.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

AIDING THE AGED WOMAN'S HOME

Successful Bazaar Held, and Many Generous Donations Tendered.

The "At Home," given at the Aged Woman's Home, proved to be very successful in every way. During the afternoon crowds of ladies interested in the inmates inspected the Home and proved their sympathy by their generous donations. The Mayor and some of the Aldermen also visited the Home, and assisted in a substantial way. In the evening the rooms were filled with an interested audience cash received amounted to $70.

The following is the list of those who so kindly donated and to whom the ladies extend grateful thanks:

Cash—Mrs. R. Jones, Mr. Meldrum, Mrs. Waitt, Mrs. Templeman, Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Mrs. C. Todd, Alderman Cameron, Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Van Tassel, Mrs. Capt. McCulloch, Miss Wollaston, Mayor McCandless, Mrs. Richards, Alderman Goodacre, Miss Roberta Walker, Mrs. Berridge.

Other Donations—Mrs. J. A. McIntosh, cake; Mrs. McClellan, grahame wafers; Mrs. Wilkens, candy; Mrs. W. Wilson, candy and cake; Sheriff Richards, potatoes; Mr. Hastle, candy; Mr. Clemens, cake; Mr. Durham, fruit; Miss Leiser, tea; Mr. J. B. McKilligan, cake; Mr. Lily, peaches; Mrs. Siddal, candy; Mrs. Roy Goodacre, cake; Mrs. Lenz, ice cream; Mrs. L. G. Richards, ice cream and cake; Mrs. Page, tea; Mrs. Edwin Dickinson, candy; Mrs. George Carson, candy; Mrs. Wood, candy; Mr. Fred Carne, jr., cocoa, butter, biscuits; Mrs. Luke Pither, marmalade, biscuits, wafers; Mrs. H. Clay, cake; Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, dinner rolls; Watson & Hall, tea and sugar; Mrs. Tite, cake; Mrs. H. A. S. Morley, short bread and cake; Mr. Bland, fruit and flowers; B. C. Market, tongue; Mrs. Burns, candy and cake; Mrs. Carne, cakes; Miss Henderson, candy; Mrs. Fred Carne, jr., cake; Mrs. Van Tassel, fruit, cake; Mrs. McTavish, sugar; Mrs. W. R. Higgins, cake and candy; Mrs. David Miller, cake, $5; Mrs. Goodacre, ice cream; Mrs. Conyers, cake; Mrs. Crump, cakes; Mrs. Ewer, flowers and cake; Speed Bros., fancy cakes; Mrs. Jensen, cakes and tea; Mrs. Clanton, cake; Mrs. Garland, cake and flowers; Mrs. Sargison (Rae St.) tea; Bishop Cridge, sugar; Miss Nellie Brown, flowers and fruit; Mrs. Alderman Cameron, bread; Miss McDowell, candy; Miss Gelseelman, candy; Mrs. Wm. Whitely, butter; Mrs. Warren, sugar, coffee and cake; Mrs. Yeo, flowers and cake; Miss Musgrave, cake; Mrs. F. Landsberg, tea, sugar and cakes; Miss Finlayson, candy; Invertavish Nursery, flowers; Mrs. Becker, cakes; Mrs. Richard Jones, candy; Mrs. Brown (Cherry Bank) tea; Mrs. Brooker, tea; Mrs. J. A. Grant, cake; Miss Lena Chambers, candy; Mrs. Templeman, tea and candy; Mrs. Wm. Powell, sugar; Mrs. Charlee, tea; Mrs. T. Watson, fruit; Mrs. F. Scott, jelly; Mrs. Coleman, cake; Mrs. Lemley, cake; Mrs. Shotbolt, tea; Mrs. Fred Davey, tea, sugar and apples; Mrs. E. N. Wilson, jam; Miss Smith, cake; Mrs. A. J. Morley, tea; Miss Goodall, tea; Mrs. Willscroft, cake; Mrs. McCrae, candy, oat cake and scones; Mrs. Riddell, candy and cash; Mrs. Toller, buttonhole bouquets.

Domestic Science In the Schools

Outline of the Important Work to Be Undertaken By Miss McKeand.

Theory and Practice of Household Management Taught on Scientific Lines.

Miss McKeand, graduate of the Boston, Mass., School of Cookery, and later of the Montreal School of Cookery, where she was two years, who has been engaged by the Victoria School Trustees, at the instance of the Women's Council, to teach the science of domestic economy in the Victoria public schools, was seen by a Colonist reporter yesterday afternoon at Mount Pleasant, where she is staying, and cheerfully discussed the work which she proposes to do in the schools of the city. Miss McKeand comes to Victoria from a very successful stay in Nova Scotia, where she taught for two years, and organized two schools of cookery, which are proving very satisfactory. Miss McKeand said:

The object of my work is twofold. First, the educational side, which relates to the development of the mind and observation of the child, training the hand to do as the eye and mind suggest. And as the child is given the material with which she will work, mixing the ingredients according to the theories she has been taught, and then seeing the chemical changes which will take place, she has an opportunity of applying the teaching she has learned. After a thorough grounding in the theoretical side, the practical application of all this teaching is taken up. This includes such wide-reaching subjects as household management, as well as cookery, indeed, all those household arts upon which depends so much the welfare and prosperity, and even the happiness of the family. It is of the utmost importance to the country, Miss McKeand said that the homes of the people should be made healthy and happy by means of the simple methods which this science of domestic economy can teach every girl who is ever likely to become the manageress of a home.

The practical work is divided into cookery and cleaning, but the pupil is also taught such subjects as food values, what foods are most wholesome and fitted for the consumption of the particular family. For a family of able-bodied young men whose labors are done with their muscles will require food essentially different from the nourishment needed for the sustenance of a family where the majority are brain workers. The digestibility and the cost of foods are also parts of this practical course.

The child will learn a good deal of most useful information about plants and cereals, as to their growth, the effects of heat and moisture upon them, the leavening power of yeast, and its chemistry, compared with that of baking powders, and the digestibility of the various foods, animal and vegetable. To give an idea of how the work is carried on in the public school, it may be mentioned that each child will be taught during the four or five years of the school course, receiving a lesson of two and a half hours per week, the time being divided between the scientific and the practical work.

For example, in the scientific section the subject may be the starches, and the practical demonstration the details connected with the preparation of the potato for food. The chemical constituents of starch will be explained in terms suitable to the young intelligence, and the various methods of cooking it so as to conserve the greatest nourishment and the most economical ways of doing this. The courses will be carefully graded so that the children shall obtain the perfect understanding of what they are doing. The work will include clear expositions of air and its relationship to life and fire. The whole science of the kitchen range, proper fuelling, water, cleanliness and cleaning, will come within the scope of kitchen hygiene.

Then special attention will be devoted to cereal foods, such as the potato, tissue building foods, eggs, meats and others of the nitrogenous family, including dissertations upon the cuts of meat and their value, and how to choose them when marketing, so that the young housekeeper will know of her own knowledge what is the best, and not have to depend upon the tender mercies of those who are most interested in getting rid of the poorer cuts than helping a helpless young matron to make a good showing with her catering.

Bread and its chemistry will receive all the necessary attention so important a subject deserves. Fats, animal and vegetable, oils and their comparative values as foods, mineral foods, fruits and vegetables; sugar. Under each of these heads will come a course of carefully graded lessons, intensely interesting as they will be with their attendant demonstrations over the fire and with the utensils.

In one lesson the class will study one sort of food, and will be taught how to prepare it one or two different ways; it will be served to the children, who will then wash up the dishes and put everything away, and leave the kitchen in absolute apple-pie order, as it should ever be as soon as the day's activities are concluded. By this continual training in order, neatness and cleanliness, the proper selection of foods, their cost and value to the family, the child is gradually imbibing knowledge of the utmost importance to the household. Not only will the child learn that this regularity—a place for everything and everything in its place—but also the immense value of cleanliness are great lighteners of work, but it will learn that that work may be made a positive pleasure.

The Women's Council have volunteered to furnish the kitchen-laboratory for the start; and after that the school trustees will undertake to maintain the department at its proper working efficiency. The equipment will be very fine. Two handsome cupboards with glass doors will be provided for the dishes; the demonstration tables will be in the horseshoe form, so as to give the greatest amount of space. Each child will have her own stool to rest on during the scientific portion of the lectures. When the practical cooking experiments begin the stool will be folded away under the table, and the little ones will busy themselves in real kitchen work. A fine Albion range has been put in for the use of the scholars, also a gas range. It is expected that gas stoves for the tables for the use of each pupil will be put in before long, so that each child can cook at her own stove. Each pupil will have her own knife, fork, spoons, measuring cup and bake board.

Many of the demonstrations will be given on the blackboard to illustrate the various subjects, such as the growth of plants. Instruction by chart will also be adopted on occasion, and the useful mode of imparting instruction by means of color will be introduced also, tending to simplify matters considerably.

Miss McKeand said that guests will always be welcome at those lectures and demonstrations; parents and guardians and all interested in the training of the young will find it profitable to spend an hour occasionally watching the processes. It is expected that a start will be made with the classes on or about the 15th of the month. The tenders for the hardware, etc., are out, and the merchants have shown their interest and sympathy in the project by quoting most favorable prices. It will be possible, therefore, to equip the school in a thoroughly up-to-date manner at very reasonable cost. Pupils will be taken from the High School and other schools if desired, but it is not yet decided whether the apparatus will be installed in the Central School alone, or in the other schools as well.

Miss McKeand will be able to teach about 200 pupils in classes of twenty each. Arrangements are being made to form classes amongst the teachers in the public schools, for Saturday mornings, if they so desire.

50 dozen stylish Hats, slightly damaged, at Half Price. B. Williams & Co.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD BACHELOR

Secretary Elworthy, of Board of Trade, Can Place one to Advantage.

As might be expected, the communications received at the Board of Trade office embrace a great variety of subjects. One just received by Secretary Elworthy is of more than ordinary interest, throwing as it does sidelights on the conditions prevailing in an Australian city, which out of charity need not be here referred to, and giving an idea of how Canada is viewed from abroad.

A lady, after reciting some of her qualifications, writes: "What do you think now about my first venture of going to your part? Are there some towns in Canada? I have been told that they are springing up like mushrooms. I would like a good town for a luncheon room. I could open something quite new and novel."

Judging from other paragraphs in the letter, the lady is quite enthusiastic in this venture, but would nevertheless be prepared to consider another proposal, for, she adds: "I am so anxious to travel. I simply love it; to see fresh faces and new countries is just my ambition. China, Japan and India are the three countries I would very much like to see. It is a pity there are so few people with money here. Cannot you find me a Rockefeller in your part of the world?"

If any gentleman, or gentlemen, claiming this distinction, or willing to assist the fair correspondent in any way, will address a communication, "Geraldine," in care of Secretary Elworthy, the same will be forwarded.

Some four years since the same lady wrote to Mr. Elworthy; and in consequence of an item appearing in these columns she was forwarded two proposals of marriage. It would appear, however, that that was not just what she desired.

Chamberlain's Remedies.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm. An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser money will be refunded.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostun, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage, 4 cents.

Sir Thomas Dewar, the popular member for St. George's, Tower Hamlets, and one-time sheriff of the City of London, is well known as a great traveler and a good all-round sportsman. He knows every part of the British Empire, is well acquainted with the European Continent, has visited the United States and Japan, and, as a result, embodied his experiences in an interesting book entitled "A Ramble Round the Globe." Though he has a fine stud of horses in training at Newmarket, and is keen follower of racing, Sir Thomas never bets. He was one of the pioneers of motoring in England. Sir Thomas owns two Panhards and a De Dion.

RESERVE FORCE.

The healthy body has a certain amount of strength reserved in case of emergency, attack by disease or unusual physical exhaustion, without this power of resistance a person is an easy prey to every ill that comes along. By enriching the blood and creating new nerve cells, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food keeps the health at high water mark and fills the body with the vigor and vitality that overcomes and defies disease.

Boys' Bathing Trunks, 5c., 10c., 15c. Boys' Bathing Suits, 50c. per suit. B. Williams & Co.

Fine Photography.—Few of those in Victoria who take an interest in amateur photography can boast of having achieved greater success than Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary of the Board of Trade. He has spent much time and money in experimenting with the camera, and as a result has grown so expert as to excite the envy of all who have inspected some specimens of his skill. His splendid collection of "shots" was added to very materially during a recent holiday trip to San Francisco. One little gem which he "caught" while at the Bay City is a marine view, so excellently reproduced as to give one the impression on first inspecting it that it is copy of a painting by one of the masters. It depicts a fleet of schooners getting under way; and every detail of light and shadow is as clear as though transferred to canvas after the most laborious study by one skilled in the art of painting scenes of the sea.

100 Overcoats and Rainproof Cravenettes, slightly damaged by water, Half Price. B. Williams & Co.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

HAS BEEN IN USE FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, SEA SICKNESS, ETC.

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

A LITTLE GIRL ALMOST DEAD.

Morrisburg, Ont., Feb. 13th, 1901.
Messrs. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—My little girl was almost dead with summer complaint. I tried numerous remedies for her, but they did no good. A friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so I procured a bottle, and by the time she had taken three doses it began to help her and two bottles effected a complete cure. I owe her life to your excellent remedy.
MRS. EMERSON BARKLEY.

CURES CHOLERA, CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM, CANKER OF THE MOUTH AND STOMACH, ETC.

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

A LITTLE BOY'S LIFE SAVED.

Seagrave, Ont., Jan. 2nd, 1901.
Messrs. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—My little boy was very bad with diarrhœa. He passed nothing but blood. I tried everything, but could get nothing to do him any good until I got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. A few doses made a complete cure, and I have more faith in your remedy for diarrhœa than any other preparation on earth and always keep it in the house.
MRS. THOMAS LAMB.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY