THE SCHOOL BY-LAW.

The construction of a new High School building in Victoria will entail an additional expenditure annually of $260. Mr. Eaton explains the matter fully in a letter in another column. But this is not all. Additional school accommodation is imperatively required. There is not sufficient room in the school buildings for all the pupils at the present time. If a new High School building be not erected and the old one made available for general purposes, an extension will be necessary in other directions, as we are in duty bound to provide sanitary surroundings and a healthful environment in the places in which our rising generation is gathered together at the command of the state. But neither is that all. It is expressly provided that in cases where the High School buildings are not such as to meet with the approval of the Education Department the grant to the trustees may be withheld. Those who object to any increase of taxation for educational purposes should reflect over these things. By voting against this by-law they will actually be adding to instead of lightening their burdens. We are satisfied there are very few in Victoria who look at the matter in that light at all. The great majority of us agree with the Superintendent of Education that our present High School is utterly unworthy of the richest and most beautiful city in the province and that it is time for the reproach which has been so often cast upon as to be wiped out. For once the advocates of economy and those who desire to see all the public institutions in Victoria in keeping with their surroundings can go to the polls together.

WAGES OF SIN.

The great tragedy which shocked Toronto a week or two ago has furnished the press of the country with a text for much moralising. In these days when the schoolmaster is so active and the press so "permeating," when not only the voice of the preacher is raised against crime, but statistics prove conclusively that the way of the transgressor against the laws of mankind is hard, why is it that men deliberately choose a career of warfare against their kind? It is a mere platitude to say that there can be no real happiness in such a life. Periods of debauchery following a successful raid upon some financial stronghold, with the shadow of a policeman ever present throughout the orgies, cannot be the highest form of human felicity. There is said to be honor among thieves; but the rewards which are offered for the apprehension of noted lawbreakers must be a great temptation for the weaker sinners to forsake their ways and take a few dollars with them into retirement. Notwithstanding that the bed appears to be hard, there are always plenty willing to occupy it.

There was one Candian among the trio of desperadoes who murdered the policeman in Toronto. His career has been traced by the reporters, and it has been proved conclusively that a disinclination to labor was at the root of his trouble. A smart boy at school, a leader in frolics and sports of all kinds, bright and cheerful in disposition, daring and brave, but unable to endure the toil and monotony of life on a farm. One day he threw aside the spade and entered a factory. When that closed down he was out of work, and when next heard of at home he was in the dock on a charge of robbery, for which he got four years' imprisonment. Surely it must have been the evil associates of prison life and not a natural propensity for evil which dragged this young man down or he would never in a fit of remorse after having been the cause of the death of a fellow man have dashed himself to pieces on the stone floors of a jail? Is there no argument in this melancholy case of the desperate Rutledge in favor of giving erring young men a chance to return to the straight path and win back the good name which may not be irretrievably lost? What a tremendous weight of responsibility rests upon our judges and all who have aught to do with the administration of justice. Censorious neighbors in a remote country district in Ontario are no doubt busy pointing out the shortcomings of the father of the young man Rutledge, but the picture of an aged figure with white bowed head and not a word to say in defence or condemnation of the living or the dead drawn by a skilful hand in one of the Toronto papers, surely represents more truly the feeling of the average man towards the one across whose life so terrible a shadow has been cast.

Of the career of the criminal Jones, who was shot by a policeman, little is known. Rice, the one survivor of the three, who shot the county constable and will probably soon follow his two companions with the scaffold as a startling place, professes to be a socialist. He says the world owes him a living, and as he would have been compelled to work hard for it in any event he proposed to wrest this debt from the rich and well-to-do by violence. Whether he deliberately adopted his profession as the result of his reasoning or merely justifies his choice now that he is in the toils of the law, there is no means of knowing. The living and the dead furnish two distinct examples of criminal types. In one case a trifle might have bent the current of life into a useful and honorable channel.

EDUCATION.

Complaints are becoming common about the cost of education in this young and wealthy province of British Columbia of all places on the face of the earth. We are told that people are being educated above their social surroundings, and that there should be a reversion to the "three r's" as of old. That would mean the abolition of all state high or "grammar" schools, and a radical modification of the curriculum in all so-called graded schools. We hope for our credit's sake this matter may not be noised abroad too widely. There was a time in the history of Great Britain when there were no free schools. No doubt there are many people in British Columbia who think such conditions ideal. But there is no thought in Britain of reverting to them. They are travelling in an entirely different direction and are imitating the system in vogue in the colonies. We are going up higher in this country, too, although we may not be aware of it. There is a long journey before us ere we reach the heights attained by France, where even the universities are absolutely free, or Germany, where they are practically so and where the system is probably the most perfect for practical purposes in the world.

There are just as good reasons for carrying pupils free to the highest rounds of the ladder of learning as there are for placing them upon the first step. We cannot have too high a type of citizen and we cannot produce the best form without a thorough system of education. We should not countenance conditions in which it is possible to say that the state has placed obstacles in the way of the children of any class from attaining to its highest offices. Not only must we maintain our high schools with ever rising standards of education, but we must have a state university. Past governments of British Columbia have neglected an obvious duty in not providing an endowment for such an institution in the days when our resources were less generally in the hands of private parties.

The party in provincial or civic politics which would suggest the abolition of high schools or the calling of a halt in the march of educational progress would have a sorry time of it when the people had a chance to give its opinion at the polls.

LAW AND LAWLESSNESS.

In a great many of the American states confidence in the administration of justice has either been completely shattered or hands have become very eager to grasp the pistol or the rope and execute summary justice or vengeance as the case may be. Probably not in a majority, but certainly in a great many cases the innocent suffer instead of the guilty. The colored man was for a long time the scapegoat. Now the zone of lawlessness is rapidly extending. At the present rate of progress the machinery of the criminal law will be almost entirely useless in a couple of decades. Some candid friends have warned the American people that they are giving evidence of incapacity for self-government. In respect for law and order they are not at all an Anglo-Saxon community. Climate may have its influence in shaping and deteriorating character, but the foreign strain which now predominates in the blood has had more. We in Canada have reason to be thankful that we live in the northland with its chastening, invigorating breath and its fascinations for all that is sturdy and robust in manhood. We are told that the stream of emigration has commenced to flow northward, and that it will increase in volume with every season from now on. Possibly so. We shall welcome the strangers none the less cordially because of the knowledge that we are getting the best and the most enterprising of our neighbors. The men who love to congregate in great cities and hatch plots and all kinds of mischief, the indolent and the vicious, the people who reason themselves into the conviction that society owes them a living and they propose to get that which is their due in the easiest manner possible—these are not the individuals to cross the border and enter into warfare with Canadian law.

Lawlessness comes from the South. The Northern newspapers declaim against their lynching and shooting and burning, but without any appreciable effect in checking it. It is extending Northward and ultimately will cover the whole land. Only the other day a lynching was narrowly averted in Chicago. There was a time when only the alleged perpetrators of the most heinous crimes were dealt with by mobs. The hanging of colored men in time became common and now only roasting satisfies the lust of those who delight in human agonies. Trifling disdemeanors occupy the attention of His Honor Judge Lynch. A short time ago it was announced by telegraph that five men had been hanged in California for larceny. Fuller details received in the local papers indicate that the oturage was even more dreadful than the ordinary occurrence of that character. Calvin Hall and his three sons and a son-in-law were accused of pilfering in a small way from their neighbors. They had been arrested and were in custody. Several appeals had previously been made to those responsible for the administration of justice to deal with the men, but the law was slow to get in motion and confidence in it appears to have been destroyed. So it was decided by the vigilantes to settle the matter effectually and to send the culprits to a place where there could be no appeal against the sentence of the court. The Lassen, California, Mail, thus describes what occurred:

"The mob overpowered the guards, and compelled them to go along and assist. With ruthless hands the five victims were taken along Main street, to the large bridge which spans the rippling waters of Pitt river. Upon arriving there a hempen noose was quickly placed around the neck of each of the doomed men, and the rope made fast to the timbers of the bridge. Then without a moment's hesitancy, or even a qualm of conscience, the furious men pushed their victims off the bridge and launched them into eternity. After their fearful deed of violence was committed, the members of the mob disappeared like magic, and within five minutes after the lynching there was not a man to be seen near the scene of the crime. The five senseless bodies dangling limply from the bridge were the only evidence remaining to tell the story of the awful occurence."

Think of the advantages which the state of society indicated by the above extract give to the clever and unscrupulous to saddle their misdeeds upon innocent people. A crime is committed. It is craftily suggested that so and so is the guilty party, and before the accused has time to lift a finger in his defence his case is attended to for all time.

EVILS OF WAR.

It was admitted in the Imperial House of Commons yesterday that the mortality among the Boer children in the camps which have been formed by the British for the purpose of feeding and protecting non-combatants was high. The Irish members groaned when this announcement was made. They think the war should be stopped because it has carried ruin and devastation in its path. They refuse to inquire into the matter of responsibility for all the evils which have trodden upon the heels of the armed forces of both sides. They will not look at the question in the light which history has shed upon British dealings with the Boers nor will they listen for a moment to the argument that it is better that the question of supremacy should be settled once and for all. It is possible at this distance from the scene of political strife and unbiassed by any of the many petty and ignoble questions which determine the politics of individuals in Great Britain to view the controversy dispassionately and to fairly apportion the responsibility for the outbreak. The alacrity and unanimity with which the colonies rose to the assistance of the Mother Country were a fair indication of colonial feeling as well as a complete demonstration of the faith we all possess.

There is perfect liberty and justice for all under the form of government which has been developed in Greater Britain. For these reasons Liberals in Canada—and no doubt in other colonies also—become somewhat impatient at the attitude the Liberal and the Irish parties have assumed. It is a mistake not only from a political point of view, but it is a crime against the country and humanity. But for such encouragement hostilities might have been at an end long ago.

The war would have been over much sooner if the women and the little children had been left to take care of themselves as they were in all other controversies of a like character that have ever been waged. The sight of suffering among the innocent and helpless dependent upon them for sustenance and protection would probably have brought the burghers to terms with celerity. As it is they know they are as well treated as is possible under the circumstances. They are provided with all the necessaries of life. Wherever they can be secured houses are provided for the different families, and where that kind of shelter is not available tents are supplied. Free schools have been established, where, of course, only English is taught; lessons are given in music and the Bible is read in Dutch. Because sickness has crept in and death has been busy is there reason to groan and to hoot and execrate? While there has been much mourning brought upon all concerned in the unfortunate war, there has been no departure from the recognized canons of warfare, of which Britons have reason to be ashamed.

RIVALRY IN SPORT.

The rivalry between Great Britain and the United States has been extended to the domain of sports. It was not expected that the wing shooters of the Old Country would be able to defeat those from this side of the water. In America the gun is in the hands of every man of whatsoever degree who harbors a love of sport. In Britain only a privileged few may take to the fields and the moors in search of game and health. With the oar the amateurs of the Mother Country have always proved more than a match for the men who have crossed the Atlantic and challenged their supremacy, while in the professional field from the days of the great Hanlan Canada has remained in a class by herself. British yachts have not succeeded in lifting the American Cup—and probably never will under the present conditions—but there never was a boat built on either side of the Atlantic from American designs which could defeat the Briton in his own waters. Only the other day the Herreshoff creation, the Nevada, which was expected to humiliate everything afloat, was defeated by a vessel which had never been heard of before. In former years the Navahoe and the Niagara went down in the same manner. There never was anything put in the water that could properly be dignified with the name of a boat which could defeat the Britannia when she was owned by the present King. In field and athletic sports generally the rivalry has been keen, and the result may fairly be said to be a draw. The climate may be set down as the governing factor. Contests held on this side are commonly won by the Americans; on the other the British are usually victorious. Although the population of the United States is now about double that of the United Kingdom, in the tight little island the strenuous spirit is more widely diffused and the smaller state is thus enabled to quit herself with credit in the battle of supremacy.

In proportion to her population Canada has given more noted men to the athletic world within the last few years than either Great Britain and the United States. In feats of strength and endurance Americans are not in the same class as Canadians. They are remarkable sprinters. From one hundred yards up to anything which does not require a severe test of lung power their constitutions and their training make them supreme. When Canada comes within measurable distance of her true position in the world her sons will sweep all before them in the great struggle for athletic supremacy.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The relations between capital and labor on this continent are becoming more strained with each recurring season. Possibly the tendency to violence is somewhat less pronounced; but that is uncertain. No one knows what a day may bring forth when thousands of idle men are gathered together to discuss what they conceive to be the injustice which is being meted out to them. It has become a trite saying that the workman gains nothing by striking. He has at least vastly improved his position by agitation, and it is extremely doubtful if it would have had much effect against that which is said to have neither soul nor sentiment without the menace of a strike behind it. There is no doubt whatever about these conflicts being a great evil. They bring privation and suffering to the innocent. The strikers are not the chief sufferers. If they were victory would not in so many cases perch upon the banner of the corporations. But the evil effects of the closing down of industries are not by any means confined to the families of the active participants in this form of modern warfare. They extend to practically a whole community. In some cases not only communities but nations are affected. Business is diverted into other channels and stays in them. The flood never again rises to high water mark. The engineers' strike in Great Britain furnishes an illustration on this point. Machines which would have been built at home and were required immediately were obtained from the United States. Orders from South Africa, Australia, Burmah and India poured into American manufactories and caused the tremendous expansion of foreign trade of which we have heard so much. In the case of the locomotives for the Northwestern railway the experiment was not a success, but failure did not follow in every instance. The British are a patriotic people, but they never allow patriotism to interfere with business. If they can get superior articles from abroad at reasonable prices they will buy them. The fact that the Yankee knocks off one-third of the home price to secure the foreign market has nothing to do with the case. No doubt the same feeling prevails in the colonies. Therefore it is clear that strikes are an economic mistake and that it will be well with the nation which first solves the problem of abolishing them. The German workman is not so aggressive as his British or American brother. Whether it arises from the discipline which compulsory service in the army inculcates or from the natural attributes of the individual we shall not undertake to say, but it is the fact. Probably it accounts for the great industrial strides the Fatherland has made in late years. If it be a matter of discipline the German military system may not be such a heavy burden to carry after all, as long as war's dread alarms are not considered.

The trackmen of the C. P. R. are out on strike in British Columbia. The public have not been informed of their grievances and have no means of arriving at a conclusion in regard to the nature of the complaint they have against the company. But whether the strike be "sympathetic" in its nature or not, it is unfortunate from every point of view, and is likely to prove disastrous to the participants.

There is a probability that the white fishermen on the Fraser river will refuse to cast a net this season be the year a lean or fat one, the run great or small. The canners are worldly wise men and have two strings to their bow. They have the Japanese in reserve and can dictate the terms on which operations shall be carried on. It was a great strategic stroke to stock the banks of the river with such a willing people, but it is not likely to increase the popularity of corporations generally, and it is a very evil thing for British Columbia. Capital surely owes just a trifle more to the countries in which it carries on its operations than the earning of dividends for stockholders. If it hopes to earn dividends with regularity it should take some interest in the welfare of the community in whose midst it is invested.

It is not necessary for us to point out that these strikes must have a serious effect upon business in British Columbia. There should be a less barbarous way of settling disputes of this character than tests of endurance and obstinacy between employer and employee. We cannot expect the C. P. R. to be forced into an increase of its monthly expenditure by $300,000; nor is it reasonable to ask the canners to pay a price for fish which they assert would mean a loss to them upon the season's operations. The country is vitally interested in the dispute and owes something to both capital and labor. No time should be lost in creating a tribunal for the adjustment of such differences.

EASTERN "SMALL THINGS."

Newspapers engage in controversies over very small things sometimes. There are a couple of gentle eminences—insignificant hillocks—in the East. One is situated near Hamilton, and is called the "Mountain," probably because the guileless people who in their ignorance bow down to it have never seen a real mountain. There is another near Montreal probably with more pretensions to its name than "the Mountain" near Hamilton, but still far from being in the mountainous class. One paper suggested that on his visit to this country the future King should be taken up to the top of one of these protuberances and shown all the regions round about and the alleged immensity of the possessions to which he is heir. Then Montreal laughed in scorn, ridiculed the "Mountain," disputed its claims to supremacy and made light of the trifles which were visible from its "heights!" Mount Royal was held up as the only mountain and the spot on which to prepare a place for His Royal Highness and what "a morning paper" would call his "entourage" to view the scenery and the grandeur of a great city and greater river. If these people of narrow views and untutored minds would only enlarge their vision and their understanding by paying a visit to British Columbia they might go back with some conception of what a mountain really is. We could take them to the top of a mere hill within a few miles' distance of Victoria whose summit it would make them very tired physically to reach, but from which they would observe such vistas of ocean waters, inland lakes, green fields, shaggy woods and all round grandeur as would paralyze their pens forever when they undertook to quarrel about the dimensions of and the views from there miserable "Mountains."

Montreal Witness: Ireland is the only one of the three kingdoms in which a religious census is taken, and considerable interest attaches to the recent enumeration on that account. The figures just made public show that all religious denominations declined in numbers during the last ten years, with the remarkable exceptions of the Methodists and the Jews. Roman Catholics decreased 6.7 per cent., the disestablished church, 3.5 per cent., and the Presbyterians .3 per cent.; while the Methodists increased 10.4 per cent. and the Jews 111.9 per cent. It is necessary, however, to give the totals in order to see the relative strength of these denominations. Roman Catholics number 3,310,028; Episcopalians, 579,385; Presbyterians, 443,376; Methodists, 61,255, and Jews, 3,769. The decline in the larger denominations was doubtless owing to the general falling off in population through emigration. An agricultural country cannot retain its population in the face of American competition. Roman Catholics and Episcopalians in Ireland belong largely to the agricultural class, while the Methodists and the Jews belong mostly to the cities.

* * *

A great many millionaires are being created in the United States these days by a mere change in articles of incorporation. The capital stock of the Schnectady Locomotive Works has been multiplied by five in accordance with the customs of the times. It will be necessary to make large increases in prices all round in order to pay dividends on these large volumes of watered stock. The tariff places the consumers at the mercy of the combines, therefore the only remedy for the evil lies in a reduction of the duties. If that were accomplished foreign competition would do the rest. Many Republican newspapers admit this now and say that in order to sell abroad it is necessary to buy there also. The next presidential election will behold a great split in the Republican party. The moderate tariff policy of the Liberal party of Canada is about to be splendidly vindicated. There is an industrial revolution pending in the United States.

* * *

The prohibitionists have created a lot of trouble in Canada. They consider it their duty to do that, holding that there can be no real reformation without agitation and strife. The conflict has been transferred to Charlottetown for the time being and an interesting struggle is now going on there. It is said that if there is one province in Canada ripe for the suppression of the traffic in strong drink it is Prince Edward Island. That is what adds to the interest manifested in the experiment.

* * *

Nearly forty-four thousand patriots have already applied to the United States government for pensions on account of the part they played in the war with Spain. That was neither a very great nor a very glorious contest. If a real war were entered upon more than half the population would after the settlement of the difficulty apply to be supported by the state. The total yearly expenditure upon pensions is at present about a hundred and fifty millions. The beneficiaries on account of the civil war are increasing when it would be natural to expect diminution. Middle-aged men of the present day have but a hazy recollection of that terrible conflict. The military expenditure of this great nation of shopkeepers is greater than that of most monarchies which are said to be maintained in their present political positions by vast standing armies.

LEGAL NEWS.

Full Court Decides in Favor of Appellant in Succession Duty Case.

In the case Re Estate Oliver, deceased, appealed from the judgment of Mr. Justice Martin as to the amount to be collected under the Succession Duty Act, which came up before the Full Court yesterday, decision was given in favor of the appellants. The appeal was made by the beneficiary under the will who, as a half sister, claimed that the rate to be collected under the act should be that laid down for a sister, which was 5 per cent. on all over $5,000, instead of 10 per cent., as claimed by the registrar.

This morning the appeal in Hickinbottom (appellant) v. Jordan (respondent) was heard. This was an appeal from the judgment of Judge Forin in the County court. L. P. Duff for plaintiff (appellant). A. E. McPhillips for defendant (respondent). The appeal was allowed with costs.

The appeal in Stevenson v. Park is being heard this afternoon.

In Chambers this morning, before Mr. Justice Martin, Dowler v. Union Insurance Co., came up for hearing as to the settlement of the terms of formal judgment. The case is one in which the city of Victoria took action to collect taxes from the insurance company. J. M. Bradburn appeared for the city, Joseph Martin and N. K. Luxton appeared for the defendant company. The case was adjourned until after the sitting of the Full Court, when Mr. Justice Martin will hear it fully.

SAANICHTON NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

It is announced that the Lord Bishop of Columbia will hold a confirmation in South Saanich on Sunday, August 4th, next. Candidates have been invited to send in their names to the Rev. F. G. Christmas, who will arrange for a confirmation class.

Serious complaints are heard of damage done by crows. Earlier they directed their attention to destruction of goose eggs, and now they are holding high festival with ducklings and spring chickens for their menu. Several farms have had to supply from 20 to 30 of these delicacies. A bounty will soon be necessary for these depredators, which are doing duty of the cayotes of the Prairie province.

ANOTHER COPPER BELT.

Big Salmon District Once More Scene of Mining Excitement—Big Robbery.

Advices received from Livingstone creek, in the Big Salmon district, under date of May 19th, state that a quartz ledge from 50 to 300 feet wide has been discovered between the Hootalinqua river and the south fork of the Big Salmon. It is thought this may prove to be a continuation of the White Horse copper belt, and there is considerable excitement over the discovery. A force of men is engaged sinking a shaft on the ledge. Eight quartz veins have been found and staked in the vicinity since last fall.

Chris. Sonnikson, for fifteen years a resident of the Klondike and other Yukon districts, died of heart disease on May 31st at Dawson.

Gold dust to the value of $2,000 was taken from the office of Crown Mining Inspector Robinson, Grand Forks, Klondike, on May 30th, according to the same correspondence, appearing in the Seattle P.-I. Meagre details of the robbery were received at Dawson by telephone the day the latest arrivals from the Klondike left that city.

It appears that the mining inspector had the treasure in the safe, together with several additional sums of gold, received in payment of royalty, and the thief in some way succeeded in extracting the sack containing the $2,000. Nothing else was disturbed. The robbery is said to have occurred while the inspector slept in an adjoining room. No arrests were made.

Jack Noonberg, wanted at Spokane for assault and battery committed upon the person of Pearl White, with whom he had been consorting, is under arrest at Skagway pending instructions from the Spokane authorities, says another dispatch. The arrest was made ten days ago by Deputy United States Marshal Snook. After the commission of the assault, two months since, Noonberg fled to British Columbia, and later made his way to Alaska. When arrested he was in the act of boarding the steamer City of Seattle for the Sound.

TO BUILD THE RAILWAY.

Construction Will Commence Immediately on the Crow's Nest Southern Railway.

G. G. S. Lindsey, K. C., of Toronto, solicitor of the Crow's Nest Southern railway, and Mr. McPherson, auditor of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, arrived in the city last evening from the centre of the company's operations, and are registered at the Driard. They will be joined to-morrow by Elias Rogers, managing director of the company, and by T. Walmsley, who is also a director.

Mr. Lindsey states that surveyors are already in the field and that as soon as their plans are filed immediate construction will be undertaken, and will be pushed with all possible expedition. The line he hopes to see completed and in operation before the fall. Of the total mileage of 155, about 65 are from Michel to the boundary line, and the remainder through United States territory to Jennings. It is also rumored that the general line of the Great Northern will be deflected northward to within about twenty miles of the boundary line.

The Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company are building under their provincial charter, the promoters preferring to do business with the province, from which they obtained their franchise, rather than to have the road declared to be one for the general advantage of Canada.

RICH AND POOR ALIKE use Pain-Killer. Taken internally for cramps, colics and diarrhoea. Applied externally cures sprains, swollen muscles, etc. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

ALBERNI MINES NOT SOLD.

Col. Hayes Says There Is No Truth in the Report that McKenzie & Mann Have Secured Control.

Col. G. N. Hayes was interviewed this morning with regard to the report which was circulated in Vancouver that a controlling interest in his group of mines at Alberni had been disposed of to McKenzie & Mann for the sum of $000,000. Col. Hayes denies that there is the least shadow of truth in the report, or that the property had been disposed of.

On the contrary, the contracts have been let for the installation of a tramway and compressor plant. These are being installed and are expected to be ready by October 1st.

The prospects in connection with the mines are excellent. As soon as the machinery is installed, Col. Hayes expects to commence shipping ore.

A PAINTER OF QUEENS.

The great painter, Benjamin-Constant, whose suberb portraits of the late Queen and of Queen Alexandra are famous, relates some interesting experiences of his career in a recent number of Pearson's Magazine. Describing the first picture he exhibited in the Salon, Benjamin-Constant says:

"I was scarcely four-and-twenty at the time, and, like most novices, I fancied that the more 'intentions' the artist displays the better the picture. I entitled my work "Too Late." On a bed in a bare room lay the dead body of an artist, pale and wan. A figure representing Death held open the door through which two female figures had just entered. One, Fortune, held a casket in her hands, the other, Fame, a wreath of laurel.

"The success it had was absolutely scandalous, principally, naturally among the younger generation of critics. Every post brought me a flood of enthusiastic encomiums in prose and verse.

"Among the letters one particularly impressed me. It was written clearly by the feeble, tremulous hand of age. The writer, a professor of musical composition, congratulated me warmly on my work, and described in eloquent and thrilling terms the emotion with which I had inspired him. He would have liked, he said, to come and see me, but he was worn and weary with years, and he begged me, if I could spare the time, to pay him a short visit.

"I was too deeply touched by the letter to dream of refusing the request, but I had hardly set foot within the garret he lived in, before I started back, appalled at the harrowing expression of surprise and disillusion I saw overspreading the poor, withered face that had greeted me.

"'What,' he exclaimed, 'You are as young as that, while I have been represented to my myself as a man buffeted by life's storms, and, in your work, beheld the struggle of despair, the wild groan of one as unfortunate as I have been! What do I perceive instead?—youth, health, rubicund cheeks, eyes brimming over with hope! Your "Too Late" touched me to the core; it was the very image of my own life and destiny. Now, I realize that for you it was but a means to attain success too soon. Out of my sight, you scoundrel!'"

THE GRAND MEDICINE MAN.

The ceremony of the Grand Medicine is an elaborate ritual, covering several days, the endless number of gods and spirits being called upon to minister to the sick man and to lengthen his life. The several degrees of the Grand Medicine teach the use of incantations, of medicines and poisons, and the requirements necessary to constitute a brave. "When a young man seeks admission to the Grand Medicine Lodge, he first fasts until he sees in his dream some animal (the mink, beaver, otter, and fisher being most common), which he hunts and kills. The skin is then ornamented with beads or porcupine quills, and the spirit of the animal becomes the friend and companion of the man." The medicine men have only a limited knowledge of herbs, but they are expert in dressing wounds, and the art of extracting barbed arrows from the flesh can be learned from them.

In olden times—yes, to within the memory of living Ojibways—the medicine man at the funeral ceremony thus addressed the departed: "Dear friend, you will not feel lonely while pursuing your journey toward the setting sun. I have killed for you a Sioux (hated enemy of the Ojibways) and I have scalped him. He will accompany you and provide for you, hunting your food as you need it. The scalp I have taken, use it for your moccasins."—The Open Court.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Princess Royal, Sadie and Excelsior Mineral Claims, Situate in the Skeena River Mining Division of Coast District, Located on Princess Royal Island.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for R. B. Rithet, W. Wilson and John Irving, free miner's certificates No. B4910, No. B48950, and No. B39413, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates of improvements for the above claims. And further take notice that action under Section 37 must commence before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

(Signed) A. S. GOING.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1901.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

SUPERSEDING BITTER APPLE, PIL COCHIA, PENNYROYAL, ETC.

Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS & MASON, LTD., Montreal, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton England, or P. O. Box 290, Victoria, B. C.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Section Sixteen (16), Township Three (3) Rupert District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Donald William Ross on the 22nd day of December, 1897, and numbered 438Ic.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 18th June, 1901.

Amur to Be Tied U

The Steamer on Her Return F Skagway Went Out of Commission.

Proposed Railway For West Alaska—Arrivals From Dawson.

Navigation on the waterways betw Bennett and Dawson, is now open. first arrivals from the interior of great gold region of the northern c rry have reached the Sound and s few Victoria, although after a somew circuitous route. These latter arr on the Amur last evening after first ing been taken to Vancouver and to Ladysmith, where the ship called 25 tons of coal, that is to be trans ped to Wrangel. The Amur is t tied up and the Islander, which is due from Skagway, and the Danube continue the service of the C. P.N. C pany from this city.

The Amur left Skagway last T day evening, but the City of Sea having sailed in advance of her ca the major number of those just out Dawson. But eleven embarked on local steamer and of these two land the Terminal City.

According to the Klondike Nugget Commissioner William Ogilvie has presented with a beautiful souvenir the Klondike by officials and membe the civil service. The souvenir is handiwork of a Dawson jeweler. It sists of a miner's bucket suspende four golden ropes, one from each co Within the bucket are everything taining to a mine, including shaft, lass, rope, bucket, two dumps, boxes, pick and shovel. Everythi of pure gold and the actual value the neighborhood of $700. Eng on the outside of the bucket are words: "Presented to William O by the employees of the governme the Yukon territory, Victoria Day, 24th, 1901, Dawson." The engr covers three sides of the bucket, on the fourth is a sled with a te malamutes attached. Ex-Commis Ogilvie will carry with him the beautiful souvenir of the Klondike taken from the country.

A limestone ledge is reported to been discovered thirty miles from son. The property has been se by O. W. Hobbs, of Dawson, and claimed that its discovery will m possible for plastered houses to b mon in that district. The owner i it is said, to bring a lot of finishe to Dawson just as soon as the riv comes easily navigable. Between and $3,000 worth of tools and su were sent to the kiln a few days The kiln has a capacity of twen tons in ten days. The ledge in the stone lies rises percipitouously feet from the bank of the Indian and it is believed a small steam go to the bank of the river in fr the ledge at all times of the open 'The ledge is 300 feet wide, 25 fee has a surface cropping of shale an far back. Ten acres of it—all th in sight—was located in the wint bought two months ago by Hobbs.

Swollen waters in Bonanza cre said to be inundating several along the stream and to be ca away much valuable dirt.

From late advices it is evident trans-Alaskan railway will be con ed in the near future. Briefly st is proposed to build a steel highwa Iliamna Bay, on the southern sh Alaskan Peninsula, to Nome, Teli and Behring straits. The preli surveys have been completed by N R. Smith. The heavy financial b of the undertaking are said to b ern capitalists. The line will cov miles and run through the very he the Alaskan gold belt.

SEALERS WHICH HAVE CLE

The sealers are getting away th faster than they have ever been to have sailed. Since the C. D. cleared a few days ago, there hav nineteen schooners cleared and the er number of these have taken th parture. Nearly all the vessels went out in the spring will be in in the fleet together with the Fa Carrie C. W., which did not go the early part of the year. Unde new management the schooners ar well provisioned and the outlay c ed with the outfitting of them much to the business men of th The vessels, their captains and are as follows:

C. D. Rand—Capt. J. G. Searle, 6 and 25 Indians.

Otto—Capt. Gosse, 6 whites and dians.

Arietis—Capt. W. Heater, 7 white Indians.

Penelope—Capt. G. Heater, 6 whi 24 Indians.

Geneva—Capt. Wm. Byers, 9 whi 28 Indians.

Triumph—Capt. D. McPhee, 7 whi 28 Indians.

Florence M. Smith—Capt. R. Ba whites and 28 Indians.

Diana—Capt. A. St. Clair, 6 white Indians.

Annie E. Paint—Capt. R. E. Mc whites and 28 Indians.

Alnoka—Capt. A. McDougall, 6 and 24 Indians.

Beatrice—Capt. A. N. Olssen, 5 whi 21 Indians.

Viva—Capt. E. F. Robbins, 8 whi 25 Indians.

Victoria—Capt. S. N. Balcam, 6 and 24 Indians.

Ida Etta—Capt. H. B. Hughes, 6 and 24 Indians.

Teresa—Capt. G. R. Ferry, 6 whi 24 Indians.

Sadie Turpel—Capt. J. Bishop, 7 and 24 Indians.

E. B. Marvin—Capt. C. Campbell, 9 and 29 Indians.

Addie I. Algar—Capt. W. C. Ba whites and 24 Indians.

Zillah—Capt. N. Balcam, 6 whites Indians.

Umbrina—Capt. John Haan, 8 whi 28 Indians.

TRANS-SIBERIAN CONNEC

Last month a number of Me Gentlemen waited upon the Russi