ork for a fat-salaried official is 'fellow') are coming to. I only Chinese could do carpentering d precious soon put a gang of my place and defy those fel-Still another case: A large manin the city employs Chinamen the goods it sells; the Chinamen dly becoming expert, and owing w wages they are willing to ac supplanting the men and girls employed. Soon the entire force, possible exception of the forebe Chinese. But mark the folpolicy; the same fate will fall at firm that fell upon the Dunmanufacturers as a result of in instructing the Hindoos how e the raw material. No sooner black fellows master the trick ey started factories of their aced an article every way equal undee article, but selling at a ply unapproachable by the Dun-Result-Dundee knocked out had been practically a monopoly es. What is to prevent the Chitarting manufactories here and out the same goods as the white turers, but at a cost the white annot touch? Indeed, there is se for alarm at the insidious ung of white labor by the Chinese. the Hawaiian Islands where the have actually secured a monopthe fishing round the coasts, and fishermen dare cast a net unless by one of the Chinese companhere are all the pretty Hawaiian who used to sell nosegays and ole bouquets of sweet flowers he sunny streets of Honolulu, or its and confections along the All gone; starved out of it by ese. How is it there are so hite people in actual want in u and elsewhere in the Hawaiian where peace and plenty used to The Chinaman, who can work on water, air and rice, has done

imaginative correspondent has nisinforming the Canadian Gaondon, England, and making that say that the report of the royal ion appointed to enquire into the g of the lands and works departonerates the officials and declares charges made by the Victoria re not supported by evidence. The lid nothing of the sort and declaring of the sort. It could not on ence; and the best evidence that ort was by no means favorable to artment is the fact that the Turans dropped the subject like a hot mmediately after the report was public. Had the report been as nadian Gazette has been misinthey would be howling themselves over it yet.

tish Columbia will have to put

hands on this question some

the Chinese were not here the

would not only get along just as

t infinitely better.

doctors disagree who is to de-The great constitutional authorthe Colonist is flatly contradicted still greater authority of the Wel-Enterprise, who says: "We like the Colonist to cite the conal authority for its statement s Mr. Sembin did not make the g of a dissolution precedent to eptance of office it is now too him to ask for one.' For our are in a positon to cite author actly to the contrary. If defeatthe house, His Honor is bound to action to the approval, or otherof the electorate. Friend Colonist. wrong this time.

Attorney-General Eberts has served mes with a writ claiming damages eged libel. The public may now the reason for Mr. Eberts's ge delay" in replying to His Honarges. The writ does not specify ason or give a bill of particulars may come later. "It is under says the Colonist, "that the pros is based upon the adlegations in mes as to advice given by Mr. Ebthen attorney-general, to the Lieu

otal absence of the sense of humor the composition of the Colonist is use of its serious attitude towards idiculous yarn about Esquimalt the Vancouver correspondent of ondon Daily Mail. The Colonist sees a joke unless there is a ticket reading: "Please laugh here."

THE LE ROI OUTPUT.

Hundred and Fifty Tons a Day to Be Produced in Future.

force of miners has been almost ed at the Le Roi during the last ours, says Thursday's Rossland and commencing with this ing's shift about 225 men will be ng in the mine. To-day there are chine drills at work. mine, both on the surface and in

bterranean workings, is a scene of activity, for the Le Roi has com to ship 350 tons of ore a day. Of ount 200 tons will be raised from and the balance, 150 tons, taken from the dump, where an us tonnage has accumulated shipments were last suspended. Le Roi has not shipped any ore mentioning since the British Amcorporation became interested in but under the managemen A. Carlyle, it was extensively ded and much dead work was done.
policy has been followed until to d there is an immense amount of ing on the dump and blocked out rate of shipments will be continu

rrh of Ten Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Chase.

uffered from catarrh for ten years was treated by some of the best cians in Canada. I was recomed by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist, nburg, to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh and can state positively it cured atarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat. Yours respectfully,

ANNA A. HOWEY, Eden, Ont. D. Phillips, J.P.

FISHERY REGULATION

A Committee of the Board of Trade Reports Exhaustively on an Important Subject.

The Government Asking for Data to be Laid Before the Ottawa Administration.

meeting of the council of the Board Trade was held yesterday afternoon President G. A. Kirk in the chair. were also present Messrs. Mc-Cohen, Ker, Pearson, McCand-Davidge and Pemberton.

Stein, secretary of the Vancou-

Finance Department. Victoria, B.C., 30th August, 1898. Secretary B. C. Board of Trade, Vie-

pear Sir:-I have to acknowledge the of your favor of the 27th instant nce to this government sending entative to the conference at In reply thereto I have to state overnment is in communica-Federal government on the and at present sees no reason to he decision which it had reach-lation to the matter and which nor of communicating to d instant. The latest adthe honor of communicating to that the British sealers destroy the the 23rd instant. The latest adspear to show that the sittings of to the detriment of the industry is susnce, apart from those connectformal matters, may for some time. I shall, howpleased to hear from you as to er your board proposes to furnish overnment with data or informag on the subjects involving interests and which are likely pefore the conference for consid-

F. CARTER-COTTON. Minister of Finance.

The following reports were read and will be sent to Vancouver, and if approved by the Board of Trade there they be forwarded to Quebec: August, 30, 1898.

To the Secretary, Board of Trade. Vic-

Dear Sir: Your special committee of the board of commerce beg to report with reference to the provision for the transit of merchandise in transportation and from either country across the emediate territory, whether by water r land, including natural and artificial raterways, and intermediate transit by that it is of the utmost importance the Dominion of Canada to arrive ome reciprocal arrangement in con-on herewith. Your committee also report with reference to the proons relative to trinsit of merchan-of from one country to be delivered to its in the other country beyond the indary, that the present system in is a very satisfactory one, and t be continued. Your committee e that the arangements for the more ete defining and marking of any

all of which is respectfully submit-August 17, 1898. To the Secretary, Board of Trade, Vic-

oria. B. C .: ies beg to make the following recom-

With reference to those waters adent to the boundary line between tish Columbia and the State of shington, and which are traversed by main body of the sockeye salmon. is comprises the straits of Fuca and se parts of the Gulf of Georgia and ose parts of the chiral sugget Sound lying between the parallels 48.10 and 49.20 north latitude, tother with their adjacent bays and triotary streams. We consider, however, at it would be advantageous to extend scope to any joint regulations which by be agreed upon to all parts of this closed sea, and the information necesary to accomplish that purpose satisfac

the salt waters in the State ashington, the commissioners, Richathbun, representing the United, and William Wakeham, repre-United Rathbun. states, and william wakenam, repre-senting Great Br.tain, in their report dated Washington, December 31st, 1896, stated that there was no reason for prohibiting up to that time any kinds of apparatus now employed in the salt waters of the State of Washingviz., trap nets, purse seines, drag the sockeye catch being made form of net first mentioned, and still the chief mode of catching these The number of trap nets at that was confined almost entirely to Roberts; at the present time the mber of these trap nets, seines, increased, and extend from mon Banks, at the extreme south-San Juan Island, on all table points up through the waters of State of Washington to Point Roband in a great measure prevent salmon from reaching the Fraser all sizes of salmon being caught destroyed, and which is greatly to

detriment of the fishing industry. The Canadian regulations, whi commercial fishing on the Fraser and off its mouth to the use gill nets, are satisfactory, and we mend that the rivers in Washingbe subject to the same regulations. mesh in trap nets to measure hen actually in use.

leaders not to exceed 2,000 in length. o more than two traps to be pleced athom at low tide, and the space interunobstructed. All trap net stakes to be removed from

ing season oms in each length. The drift gill net employed for tak-

cohoe and other species of salmon to be in force from September 15th to Oc-

drift gill nets for the taking of dog salmon ontside of the waters of Fraser river to be used from the 25th of September until 15th December. 6. It is recommended that in all rivers commercial fishing with nets be restricted to the tidal part of the river.
7. We consider it very important that the movement of the salmon toward their spawning grounds be facilitated by weekly closes of 36 hours' duration,

which we suggest be from 6 a.m. on Saturday to 6 p.m. on Sunday of each week, during the continuance of the fishing season.

8. We recommend that the Indians be allowed to fish at all times by their customary methods, except the use of drift allowed to fish at all times by their nets and spears on the rivers during the close seasons, during which periods, moreover, they should be permitted to take the salmon only for the purpose of

supplying themselves with food, and not for sale or barter.

9. That evidence of an increase in the government to increase the stock of sockey salmon in the Fraser has been beneficial, and we urge upon the gov-ernment that further efforts be made to increase the number of hatcheries on

increase the number of hatcheries on the Fraser river, the expense of which to be borne by the governments of the United States and Canada proportion-ately. In view of the growing demand for the shipment of quinnat salmon in a fresh condition; which may sooner or later come to exceed the supply, we ven-ture to suggest the possible greater ad-vantages to be gained by the artificial ture to suggest the possible greater advantages to be gained by the artificial hatching of that species.

If the contention of the United States

tained by them, we think that our con-tention that they destroy the salmon in notwithstanding the fact that they the traps, purse selies and drag seines on their way to the Fraser river is a detriment to the preservation of salmon in the Fraser river, and if their contention is sustained we submit that our contention be sustained likewise, and that traps, purse seines, drag seines and other similar methods for catching fish should be abolished. With reference to the deep sea fisheries on the coast of British Columbia,

nothing can be done in developing these until some reciprocal arrangement is come to with the United States in this All of which is respectfully submitted. W. A. WARD.

Messrs, Davidge, McQuade and Cohen were appointed a committee to report up on the best method of celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the British Col umbia board, which occurs on the 28th of October. The committee will report at a subsequent meeting regarding the method which in their judgment would be the best.

ALBERNI'S CONFLAGRATION. Forest Fires Threaten to Destroy the

Town Volunteer Fire Fighters. Alberni, Sept. 9 .- (Special) - Forest fires are still raging here and the whole city is engaged in fighting the flames. Mr. J. Best's barn and a large quantity of hay and grain stored in it have been destroyed and fences have been wiped out by the flames. Only the timely arrival of neighbors and the most strenuone especially in view of the valuable ing intercets in this province. perienced in this vicinity, and grave doubts are entertained of the safety of the town, unless rain or friendly winds remove the danger, which is imminent.

LONGER HOURS. Dear Sir: The committee on the fish- Attorney-General Directs That Civil Servants Shall Labor Until Five.

On Thursday of next week, September 15th, an important regulation re-cently promulgated by Atorney-General Martin and approved by the Council, re-specting the office hours of government employees will come into effect. The provision extends the hours during which the officials will be required to

Hereafter the office hours of all officials and employees of the government each individual should be watched as far offices, including officials and employees as practicable.) of the supreme court, county court and land registry offices, will be from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and from 1:30 to 5 p.m. During these hours the employees must continue at work in their offices, but the different departments named will be different departments named will be closed to the public from 12:30 to 1:30 and after 4 o'clock. This provision will include all working days excepting Saturday, when the hours will be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

During vacation the clerks in the su-preme and county courts will be at liberty after 2 p.m., only in case all work for the day is completed, but will be obliged to remain until five if not completed, or if so directed by the authority of the attorney-general. The land registry offices will be open

to the public from 9.30 to 40'clock ex-

cepting on Saturday, when they will be In the case of the supreme and councourts and land registry office the between 12:30 and 1:30, one remaining in charge who will go to his lunch for an hour at a time specified by the head official of the office.

A violation of these rules will be con sidered a sufficient cause for dismissal. NANAIMO FALL SHOW.

The Prize List Larger Than Any Previous One-Some New Departments.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Nanaimo District Agricultural Society will be held in the Nanaimo City Park pavil-The mesh in trap nets to measure ion on Friday and Saturday, 16th and extension not less than three inches 17th inst., says the Free Press. The the crib and six inches in the leader prize list this year greatly exceeds that of any previous exhibition, and there is every indication that the display will be much greater in quantity, and if possible, finer in quality. The time for receiving n one continuous line, and when so ar-ranged to be separated by a gap of at east 100 feet between the inner crib time, so that the space can be properly the beginning of the outer leader. time, so that the space can be properly allotted. In nearly every division the list has been extended while a new division has been extended, while a new division, thom at low tide, and the space inter-ning between it and the shore to re-plan partials. There will also be a grand guessing contest for the air-tight heater donated by the Albion Iron Works, in the interests of navigation, of Victoria, each visitor to the show be thirty days from the close of the ing entitled to a guess at the weight of season. Drift gill nets not to exceed 150 hardware store window. The nearest guess to win the heater. The show will open at 2 p.m. on Friday, but all exhibits the quinnat salmon to have not less except stock must be in the exhibition in five and three-quarter inch mesh, building before 11 o'clock Friday morn-onsion measure, and to be used only ing. The previous four shows of the society have been graduated successes, ist to August 25.

society have been graduated successes, t gill nets when in use to be and there is every reason to anticipate t least 250 yards apart, and to obstruct of more than one-third of the width of river.

The drift gill nets emplayed for taking

The drift gill nets emplayed for taking be properly displayed.

MORE TURNERISM

Premier Semlin Explains How the Late Government Did Business.

The Work on the Parliament Grounds duration, Delayed Because Appropriation Is Exceeded.

It has been a subject of remark among the laboring classes that since the Semhn government assumed power last month the work on the grounds surrounding the partiament buildings has ceased. The matter has not only occastoned surprise but in some quarters, the body is collecting data for use before Quebec conference and that they hope the government would appoint a repretative. In connection with the latter ject the following letter was tabled 1 Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, finance minthe provisions of the statutes governing the expendiutre of public money the statement made by Premier Semlin, when interviewed regarding the matter by a representative of the Times this afternoon, will be a sufficient and satisfactory explanation of the matter.

"At the last meeting of the legisla-ture;" said the premier, "the Turner gov-ernment asked for an appropriation of \$4,000, not for the work about the par liament buildings alone, but to meet the cost of improving government reserve lands throughout the province. I am credibly informed that when they did so they were in possession of information from the departmental officials that the cost of properly completing the work on the parliamentary grounds alone would were so warned, they asked only for the small sum indicated, which was about \$35,000 less than the amount required The late government went on with the work, expending up to the time of our assuming office about \$20,000 without having obtained the consent of parliament, excepting for a small portion of it. Upon taking office we were informed by the officials that about \$19,000 would still be required to complete the work In face of the fact that there was no appropriation whatever for such an expenditure, and that such a large amount had already ben illegally spent, we were obliged to at once terminate all work pending the meeting of the house and the voting of the proper supplies for the

FOR FARMERS.

Valuable Suggestions From Prof. J. W. Robertson, the Agricultural Commissioner.

The revenue and profits from farmers abors may be greatly increased: (1.) By larger crops from the same amount of labor and area of land, through the use of selected varieties of seeds: (One variety of oats may yield ten bushels per acre more than another variety under similar circumstances.) (2.) By improvements in the methods of cultivation in the fields: (A crop of Indian corn under one method of vation may yield four tons of fodder per acre more than it would yield under another method in the same field during the same season.)

(3.) In conserving the fertility of the soil by growing such crops as clover, pease, horse beans and others which seem to gather plant food from the free nitrogen of the atmosphere; (The roots of the clover plant when ploughed up and under, and the manure from the other crops on which animals have been fed, add much to the fertility of farms.) (4.) By making one kind of live stock, suited to their taste, their kets, the special stock of the farm with several other kinds subordinate to it; (Cattle should be the live stock on most farms, with swine, poultry, horses and sheep, of relative importance in the order named. On other farms each of the other kinds may be the special one.)

(5.) By the selection, breeding, feeding and management of the various breeds of animals in such a way as to obtain the largest value in product per head; (The profit-making performance of (6.) By adding to the number and vari

of products which they have to sell, and by having these for sale at the seasons of the year most advantageous for selling at comparatively good prices.

(7.) By further improvements in the quality and condition of all they have to sell; (In cereals, plumpness and cleanness add to the value per bushel; and in all animal products, such as milk, butter, cheese, beef, pork, poultry, eggs, mutton, lamb and wool, the best quality in the best condition will fetch about one

hundred per cent. more per pound than poor quality in barely saleable condition. The same is true of fruits.) (8.) By the use of means for protection against injury from insects and

fungous diseases; and (9.) By the use of cold storage for all erishable food products, so that they may be delivered to the ultimate consumer in a state of perfect preservation. (The market value of all fine foods dends chiefly upon their condition, and their production is not and cannot be profitable unless such means are taken for their preservation that the msumers no matter where they live. will get them without being spoiled.)

Churning. The preferable degree of ripeness in the cream will be indicated by the following points,-a mild, pleasant acid taste, a uniformly thick consistency, and a glossy appearance, somewhat like white oil paint. If not at that exact temperature desired for churning, it should be strained into the churn and the churn should not be filled to more than two-fifths of its capacity. If butter color is to be used, it should

e added to the cream before the churning is commenced. The regular speed of a factory revolving churn should be about sixty-five revo lutions per minute; and when butter granulates are formed in the churn, a few gallons of weak brine (salt and waer) at a temperature not above 50 deg. Fahr., should be added, to assist in the separation between the granules of butter and the buttermilk, and also to give

deg. to 80 deg. Fahr., according to the season, should be put into the churn, for the purpose of washing out the buttermilk from the butter granules. The churn should receive a few quick revolutions, and the water should be drawn off immediately. Attention to this is of some importance, as the water will contain more or less curdy matter, which,

if allowed to settle on the sides of the churn, forms a film there, where it is apt. to adhere to the butter when that settles gradually as the water is drawn

After the butter has been left to stand for some twenty minutes, it should be salted at the rate of from one-quarter of an ounce of salt per pound of butter to one ounce of salt per pound of but ter, acording to the preferences of the market which is to be supplied. The very finest quality of pure butter salt only should be used. That which is of a uniform fineness of grain and velvet to the touch is suitable

Indian Corn. The time at which Indian corn for fod der may be planted with the best result is during the last ten days of May, or late enough in the season to escape frosts at night, and early enough to give the plants the advantage of as long a season for growing as is practicable. The horse beans and sunflowers are less liable to injury from frost than Indian liable to injury from frost than Indian corn. The sunflowers should be planted as early in the spring as is praticable otherwise, the heads may not ripen in time to be put into the silo. The mix ture should contain about ten tons of Indian corn fodder to about three tons of horse beans and about one and a half tons of sunflower heads. To obtain it in these proportions, it should be grown at the rate of one-quarter of an acre of sunflowers and half an acre of horse beans to every acre of Indian corn.

A. P. E. ISLAND J. P

INTERVIEWED BY THE PATRIOT'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Overwork Brought on Neuralgia and Shattered Health Generally-Passed Many Sleepless Nights.

From the Charlottetown Patriot.

The Patriot's special correspondent "Mac" being in the eastern section of the island on business, heard many com-plimentary remarks concerning Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills, which appear to be the favorite medicine in all parts of Canada Among those who are very emphatic in the praise of this medicine is Neil McPhee, J. P., of Glencorrodale, and our correspondent determined to call upon him and ascertain from his own lips his views in the matter. Mr. McPhee was found at home, and as he is a very entertaining and intelligent gentleman our correspondent was soon "at home" too. When questioned about the benefits he was reported to have received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. McPhee said: "About four years ago I got run down from over-work on the farm. As there is considerable timber land on my property, I thought I could go into making timber in addition to my farm work. The task he wever proved too heavy for my strength, and I soon began to break down. I contracted a severe cold, neuralgia followed, and I found myself in shattered health generally. I felt yery much distressed and discouraged and spent many sleepless nights. I tried several very highly recommended medicines, but received no permanent benefit from any of them. As Dr. Wilhams. Pink Pills were so highly recom-mended through the press, I thought I would give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes I found that they were hav-ing the desired effect and I began to find my wonted health and strength and my wonted nearth and strength gradually returning. I kept on using the pills until I had regained my former flesh as well. Now I consider myself a healthier man and feel as well as ever I did in my life. I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any person suffering as I was. I have properties.

utmost confidence in their curing Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous che nervous prostration and disblood, such as scrofula, chronic ervsipelas, etc., disappear before a fair treat-meet with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and post paid at 50c, a box or six boxes sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

stitute. THE DWARF PROVINCE.

Georgetown, Nocadie Beach, Hillsbor-

Prince Edward Island lies out in the Atlantic, broadside to the sea, and covered as far as Grand Forks in a few stretching out her arms as if to protect weeks. If all goes well we shall comher sister provinces across the straits from the fury of its surges. Though wave-washed on every side, it is a peaceful, placid land, with a soil that makes farming a pastime, and a population that in temperament and eminently self-satisfied. They have the independence characteristic of an insular people, and an air, not so much as owning the earth, as being the earth, as being the earth, there is quiet and rest by the cool sea beaches or in somnolent interior—a Lotos-land, where the days might elimber the district was opened up. There tos-land, where the days might slip by supplies, such as powder, steel and can in slumberous ease. The scenery is not dles, form one of the surest indices to grand in any sense, but it is pleasing, much of it reminding one of rural Eng-innocent blue of the summer sky flecked tinental lines are doing with the Kootwith tiny fleecy clouds, like down from enays. All other classes of merchandise with tiny fleecy clouds, like down from the angel's wings, the deep hue of the waters, make charming pictures everywhere. And along the country roads, or flying by on the regression of the reg flying by on the narrow-gauge rails of the island | railway, with its bewildering late boom." twists and turns, the landscape develops its Arcadian character. A daisy-carpeted field, where the cows ruminate in a

well-fed contentment; a field of sweet-smelling clover, pink and white; a dark red summer fallow; an orchard in a hol-low; a hillside dotted with baby evergreens, like little green-clad ladies playfor the sickle; a piece of half-ceared bush, where the long-tailed lambs and their woolly mothers find play and pasture; and, pervading all, a dreamy, drowsy atmosphere of comfortable tranmillity. The diagonal lines of the stake fences are much more pleasing than our snake rail variety, but where green bedges outline and divide the fields the beauty of the scene is greatly increased. There are capacious barns everywhere, but, fearing there may be no room for a bountiful harvest, shelters are built for the hay out in the fields. Four tall poles are placed a movable cottage roof, which can be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of the crop. Potatoes are their great item of export, also fish, and they cold water, at a temperature of from 50 deg. to 80 deg. Fahr., according to the season, should be driven into the ground, and on these is has not only the longest name of the seven, but its capital's appellation uses up a good part of the alphabet. And



ough, and Cape Tormentine a couple of times, they have neither space nor type for much "foreign" news. When the case runs low, the printer economises by "Ch'n" for the capital, and "S-side" for

its northern neighbor. The Island Capital.

Charlottetown is beautifully situated at to waterfront, but has a rather flat, dingy apearance. So many of the buildings are of wood that has long thirsted for the paint brush, and the flat-roofed shingled houses, guiltless of eave or other break or projection, are somewhat in-artistic. Shingles are used greatly all artistic. through the Maritime Provinces, clapped on roof, sides, front, and back in unsightly uniformity. The roadways in Char-lottetown are inclined to be dusty, and

The British Columbia Lines Advancing -Grand Trunk.

Rossland papers record that Mr. Harry Macdonell, the general contracting freight agent of the Canadian Pacific railway has been in the city of Nelson on a brief visit. He says the Crow's Nest Pass railway is completed to a point 30 miles west of Cranbrook and about all that remains to be done is to lay the rails. In two months time freight will be delivered to the lake at Kaskonook. From there the cars will be delivered on barges at Nelson and from thence over the Columbia & Kootenay and Co umbia & Western to be taken to Rossland. This can be done without breaking bulk, which will be a convenience which shippers will greatly appreciate. They will also be pleased over the fact that *reight from Eastern Canada can then be delivered in at least from two to three days' less time than is the case at present. Besides this the Canadian Pacific railway will then be able to deliver the cheap coal from the Crow's Nest Pass mines, which fact the householders will appreciate.

"Although we are handicapped by the lack of men, yet excellent progress is being made in the construction of the Robson-Midway railway," said Mr. W. F. Tye, the chief engineer for the Canadian Pacific railway, to a Rossland Miner reporter. "The contractors have, all told, between 2,600 and 3,000 men at work along the line and they could use that many more if the men could be obed Several carloads from Boston and other eastern cities have been secured, but still the demand keeps up. The wage is \$2 per day and board costs \$5 er week. A few of the camps are working seven days a week, but for the most part the men have a rest on Sunday. The contractors have found, I suppose, that a man will do as much work in six days as he will in seven. The tote road is practically completed from Arrow lake to the mouth of McRae creek, on Christina lake, about half way up the lake. A crew has also been put to work west of Cascade City, and the line will be mence the laying of steel at the Robson

end of the line about the 1st of October, and the line should be completed into Midway by the 1st of next June.
"The Kootenay country, taken as a whole, is looking better right now than dles, form one of the surest indices to the prosperity of a camp, for when big quantities of them are being consumed it is certain that there is plenty of activthat transacted at the very height of the

News comes from Suva by the R.M.S. Miowera of the death of Rev. Jean Batiste Breheret, the founder of the Roman Catholic missions, and the pioneer of the missionaries in the Fiji group. It was 54 years ago when the late Father founded the mission at Suva, and since he has remained without a break at his post. At the reverend father's advent the whole colony, which to day presents a scene of such peace and civilization, was the scene of rampant cannibalism, and time and again the pioneer missionary faced a horrible death; but he never demurred and worked slowly but surely to instit his religion into the natives. He was buried at Lavuka, a vast concourse attending the obsequies.

Another interesting item of news which is brought from the Fijis tells of the ilsappearance beneath the waves of Faicon Island, a small island, situated midway between Tongotalin and Haapia groups, and immediately opposite the Romuka group of islets. The news of the sinking of the island was brought to Suva by H.M.S. Porpoise, which arrived from Tongo shortly before the Miowera salled. Faicon Island was of volcanic origin, half a mile or more in diameter and possessed an altitude of forty feet. It was thought to have been uinhabited, although there are some who say a settlement of native fishermon existed there. The island has now, however, gone, and the breakers which were wont to thunder at its base now revel in a broken kind of way over the site of the sunken island, and would indicate that the subsidence of the island is not of great depth. Its disappearance is doubtless owing to volcanic disturbances.

F.M.S. Penguin, now on a survey cruise in the islands, will visit the scene of the sunken island to take observations of the strange phenomenon. time the local papers mention Prince Edward Island once or twice, and speak of Charlottetown, Summerside,

HIGHER EDUCATION.

An Outline of the Course of Lectures to Teachers Which Will Commence To-Morrow.

Superintendent Eaton has kindly supplied the Times with the following outline of the course of lectures, which will open to morrow, for the benefit of the public school teachers:

Two of the four courses of instruction to be given to the teachers of the public schools of the city who may feel the need of such aids to professional advancement will be commenced, according to previous announcement, to-morrow in the High school class-rooms. These are the class in education, to be conducted by the city In education, to be conducted by the city superintendent from 10 to 11 a.m.; and the class in botany, by Mr. Pinco. of the High school staff, from 11 to 12.

The class in botany, by Mr. Pinco. of the High school staff, from 11 to 12.

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The class in pedagogy will discuss, under the three general divisions, school room ethics, relative values of school staffs, and principles of method, a variety of topics of direct practical interest in the every day life of the school. Among the subjects to be introduced to-morrow under the first of the above divisions is school discipline. The scope of the botany course will include the examination of familiar typical plants, with a view to a systematic study of the morphology or roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits, as a basis of plant classification. The first lesson will embrace a general introduction to the sclence of botany, and a special study of the roots of selected specimen plants.

The class in zoology, to be conducted by Principal Faul, will commence on Saturday, the 17th Inst., at 10 a.m., and that in nineralogy, by Miss Watson, on the same day at 11 a.m. In the former of these two courses, familiar types of the animal king-down will be selected for individual study as to form, adaptation of structure to habitat, modes of life, and the like, with a view not only to a knowledge of the individual studied, but also to a clear comprehension of the general principles of classification.

The course in mineralogy will cover the study of the physical characteristics of the superintendent from 10 to 11 a.m.; and the

classification.

The course in mineralogy will cover the study of the physical characteristics of the common minerals, particularly of this province, their occurrence and their economic values; the study of typical rocks, e.g., some account of their composition, mode of formation and their classification, together with an elementary introduction to gether with an elementary introduction to the more formal study of the sciences of

mineralogy and geology.

The work in each of these three natural history courses will have special references to the teaching of "natural lessons" in the various classes of the graded schools; and, as far as possible, will illustrate the methods to be followed by teachers of such classes.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION NOTES

W. H. Keary, the commissioner having charge of the exhibition arrangements, who left on Friday last for Kelowna, returned yesterday. He states that both the Okanagan & Spallamacheen and the Kelowna agricultural societies exhibits

Okangan as Spallamacheen and the Kelowna agricultural societies' exhibits will be remarkably fine, especially in grain and flour. The Mission City Agricultural Society will also compete.

The C.P.R. have made arrangements by which all exhibits from the interior will be delivered on or before Monday, October 3. One of the features of the exhibition will be a cottage 60x30, exceted almost facing the grand stand. This building will be the work of the Lulu Island shingle mill. Mr. Scott, the manager, will devote his energies to erecting a structure as ornamental as useful, which will prove a permanent attraction at Queen's Park. The purpose of this cottage will be to house the mineral exhibit. The interior will be fitted with suitable show cases, to be supplied by the Royal City mills. Mr. Keary speaks with enthusiasm of the mineral display, which will be supplemented by a loan play, which will be supplemented by a loan collection from all parts of the province The Times is requested to intimate that should any of its readers see fit to add to this collection, the commissioner will gladly see that charges of transportation are paid. The decoration of the city will be done on The decoration of the city will be done on a thought-out plan, and will include the erection of arches, each emblematic of some leading industry of the province.

There is a universal feeling that with such a large influx of strangers, as will undoubtedly visit New Westminster during fair week, the necessity to in every way show the Royal City at her best is imperative. The subscription list is steadily growing, and particularly in the matter of small subscriptions. This has never before been the case. Everybody is doing something to help the thing along.

WOMEN'S FRIEND

Is the Name Whitby Ladi s Have Given Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Hannah Webb Tells How Dodd's Kidney Pils Cured Her After Five Years of Suffering-Hope for All Women.

Whitby, Sept. 9.-Few ladies are better known or more highly esteemed in Whitby than Mrs. Hannah Webb, who esides a few miles out of town on the irst concession of Whitby township Consequently any statement made by receives the attention from her many friends and acnaintances

That is why all of Mrs. Webb's lady friends are using Dodd's Kidney Pills whenever they are attacked by any of the diseases which go under the general name of "Diseases of Women."

Mis. Webb some time ago gave a writ ten statement of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills, which medicine is known in Whitby as "Women's Best Friend."

Following is Mrs. Webb's statement: For five years I suffered with backache and severe pains around my heart. I doctored continually, but could get no relief, until I began to use those wonderful Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes on Mrs. Webb's recomendation, all

the ladies of her acquaintance tested. Dodd's Kidney Pills, as the need arose n each case. And in each case there was but one esult-a perfect, thorough and perma-Dodd's Kidney Pills are undoubtedly they positively and permanently cure

the painful and distressing complaints from which they suffer so severely and so frequently No remedy on earth has such wonderfully beneficial effects on the kidneys as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. This is the secret of their unbroken record of success in curing Diseases of

A trial will satisfy any lady that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine on which she can completely depend to cure her.