Voters League In Session

Committee of Aldermen Listen to Talk on Iron and Steel.

Victorians Not So Far Behind United States Neighbors In This Industry.

The committee of the Aldermanic Board, Alds. Williams, Vincent and McCandless, met the League of the voters in session last evening, Hon. E. G. Prior and Mr. H. Croft being present by invitation. The attendance was very good, and much interest was developed on the part of all present in the proceedings. In the audience, among others were: Senator Macdonald, R. Seabrook, J. Peirson, J. Mallette, N. Shakespeare, J. E. Church, C. H. Lugrin, P. R. Smith, R. Hall, M. P. P., W. H. Price, W. J. Hanna, E. Bragg, J. P. Burgess, Jno. Mortimer, S. Shore, W. E. Kerr, A. S. Going, Thos. Fox, J. W. Sexton, Jno. Smith, W. Ledingham, P. C. McGregor, A. E. Allen, H. Moberley, C. E., and W. Windle.

T. C. Sorby was voted to the chair, the secretary, Mr. Morley, reading the minutes of the previous meeting.

W. F. Best addressed the meeting on the subject of the manufacture of iron and steel in British Columbia, during the course of which he gave some valuable particulars in connection with the subject. There was no reason why British Columbia, with all the raw material, should not be able to compete with any other country, but the subject would have to be gone into in a thorough and satisfactory manner. The chairman remarked that in Great Britain the iron industry was only prosperous where coal was found in situ.

C. H. Lugrin brought up a suggestion made by a gentleman, that the great difficulty that would be met in starting the manufacture of steel would be the high price of coal. This gentleman had thought that the government should fix a price at which coal could be sold to smelters, one idea was that those who established the manufacture of steel here should own coal mines, and there were still coal fields to be had. The great thing was to interest men who had money.

H. Croft said that at Port Townsend they used charcoal, hence the high price of their product. To go into the whole question of iron manufacture would be like going into the Chinese question. But there was one question but what we had all the raw material. Bog ore was found at Port McNeil, and he knew of some within four miles of Victoria. It was not a question of material, but rather one of markets. Within 20 years China and Japan would be exporters of steel themselves. At present copper was sent to China, and made up there, and if we were going to manufacture steel we must have cheap labor. It was just the same in the lumber trade. One thing ought to be found out, and that was the quantity of pig iron used in the Orient, as that was bound to be one of the largest customers.

W. F. Best quoted from Whittaker's Almanac, the exports of iron and steel from Great Britain in 1901, which he stated were $145,000,000. In the same year the United States had imported of the same commodity, $6,000,000 worth, China $3,500,000! India, $37,000,000, and the Argentine Confederacy, $13,000,000.

C. H. Lugrin pointed out that the reports of Trade and Commerce issued at Ottawa would give the amount of all the different imports of every country in the world.

Mr. Morley thought it was a mistake to think that the Chinese could swamp this market. The records in Canada showed that this was so. The history of the manufactory in the United States showed that there could not be such a thing as overproduction. Shipbuilding for the Pacific trade would more than use all the iron that could be turned out in British Columbia. There was already a navy yard here and if we could produce steel plates the navy yard would soon be a shipyard. The proposed railroad work in the country too would use up more than could be made here.

Mr. Windle stated that it was proposed even now to import British Columbia ores into Japan, so that there must be a market, and there always would be one for our products there.

C. H. Lugrin moved that five more members be added to the present committee, in order to meet and talk over the matter with the Board of Trade and Council. The best the committee could do would be to collect data. The interview in Tuesday's Colonist with the gentlemen on iron ore showed that the matter was now receiving better attention. This gentleman had stated that he could not understand why it was that the people of British Columbia had not done more to develop the iron and steel manufacture of this province. He did not think that there would be any difficulty about finding a market for all the iron and steel that might be produced in British Columbia.

Senator Macdonald said that it would be impossible to start the industry in this province unless a Dominion bounty was paid, and no doubt the provincial government would add something to it.

Mr. Morley stated that in Halifax a bounty was also paid on shipbuilding, and it was a question whether the citizens of Victoria should not also put their hands in their pockets and make sure that shipbuilding should be established here. Barkley Sound was no doubt the most central point at which to locate an iron smelter, but the other industry should be established here. Messrs. Bullen had told him that there was no reason why the building of ships should not go right along here, if the city would offer a bonus for shipbuilding. He himself was so imbued with the folly of having allowed the Americans for the past ten years to get ahead of us, that he for one was ready to put his hand in his pocket to help push the thing along.

Hon. E. G. Prior, minister of mines, said that he had come to hear what the speakers had to say. He had not had the chance to study the question as some of the speakers evidently had, but he was certain that they were on the right track. To commence at all, it would be necessary to get big capital for there was not enough in British Columbia to start the industry properly. Mr. Carmichael had said that he did not believe that the deposits of iron ore were as largely developed as had been supposed.

Ald. McCandless also had come to the meeting for information, and he thought the league was entitled to great credit for the amount of work they had done in gathering statistics. But after all we were not so far behind the Americans across the line in the matter of developing the iron industry. For 15 years they had been pegging away, and it was only now that they were making iron. Besides, it was an open question even if it paid them today. Not that he wished to throw cold water on the present movement. On the contrary, he had always done his share in starting similar undertakings, and would be glad to help it along by all the means in his power. It would be well, however, to have the iron men of the city together and see if the matter could not be got in a little better shape. The government might send out a man to make a report on what the actual amount of ore was. If that were settled, and plenty of coal to be had then they might be on the right track. There was no need to tell capitalists as to the markets, they would know more about that than we would. We must have up-to-date concerns, and the great fault with many things started in this city was that it was started with too little capital. After all we were not so far behind the Americans in this matter. With the assistance of the iron men of the city it might be possible to get some definite and useful information.

Hon. E. G. Prior stated that at the beginning of the meeting, that he was in a position to state that through an invitation which he had forwarded to them at the suggestion of a friend, the American Association of Mining Engineers would hold their next year's session in this province. The government had offered them the use of the Legislative building for their meetings, and the association had accepted. This was the most influential organization of its kind in America, and the biggest association in the world of mining men. They had agreed to make British Columbia the scene of their next meeting, so that next May or June they would be amongst us. They would arrive from the East over the C. P. R., and would hold their meetings in the Parliament buildings, spending a few days here. Then they would take a trip to Alaska, returning to Vancouver; and from there they would take a trip through the Kootenay country. This announcement was received with applause.

Mr. Morley asked Hon. Mr. Prior whether it would be possible to secure the diamond drill belonging to the Department of Public Works for the purpose of testing some of the iron ore deposits, or if arrangements could be made to have the work done?

Hon. E. G. Prior replied that the proposition to have the government drill sent to prove all the ore deposits found was something of a ridiculous proposition to make. If the drill was sent out to prove John Jones' mine, Bill Smith would have an objection that the government was developing Jones' private property. The government, and particularly his department, would be only too glad to do all they could to further the objects the league had in view.

Jos. Peirson thought the whole question developed into one of dollars and cents, and if the league could get together a small amount of funds they might test and prove some particular property. This might be done by co-operation. These properties thus developed would then be able to attract capitalists.

A vote of thanks to Hon. E. G. Prior, the committee of the Aldermanic Board, and Henry Croft, Esq., for their attendance at the meeting, and with thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

CANADA AT CORK.

The Canadian pavilion, when completed, will be one of the great attractions at the Cork exhibition, says the Dublin correspondent of the Montreal Star. The site selected is an excellent one; the building promises to be a charming one, and the display of Canadian products will be splendid. It is a great pity that the pavilion is not yet complete, and, indeed, the Cork papers are having some sly fun on the subject. In Saturday's issue, the Cork Examiner says: "The Canadian pavilion is in an extremely backward condition. At the present rate of progress it would be difficult to forecast when it will be completed. The exhibition closes at the end of October." It is only fair to say, however, that the delay is in no way attributable to the Canadian officials. They have been most busy at Wolverhampton, where they have had to spend most of their time, and where their work was very heavy. Now that Mr. Brodie is in Cork, progress may be expected, and it is to be hoped that the Canadian pavilion will soon be opened. Anyway, Messrs. Scott and Brodie are exerting themselves in that direction. Mr. W. D. Scott, who acted as commissioner in charge of the Canadian pavilion at Glasgow, is in charge of the pavilions at Wolverhampton, and at Cork.

The Canadian pavilion building is located in the Western field, and even now forms a very attractive feature of the exhibition. The building, which measures 80 feet by 60 feet, is flanked by two ornamental towers, with slender, gracefully-pointed caps, lightly poised. A private view of the interior shows a vast collection of samples of cereal crops from all parts of the Dominion, some five or six thousand samples in all being exhibited. Some enormous heads of wheat are shown, which create great surprise amongst the agriculturists of this country who see them. The nicely executed pictures of Canadian agricultural life must form a most attractive and interesting feature of the exhibit when the pavilion is open to the public. Sections of enormous trees, and a collection of timber products, and minerals are shown, and in the centre of the building is an immense case containing exhibits of the food products of the country, such as canned goods, meats, fish, vegetables, and fruits. Nearly 100 varieties of apples are included in the fruit display. These will be kept in cold storage, and renewed from time to time as necessary. There is also a very attractive show of butter, eggs, etc. Altogether, "The Pavilion" should be a splendid advertisement for Canada, and the sooner it can be opened the better.

Wretched Hot Weather Sufferers.

Paine's Celery Compound

SHOULD BE USED IN JULY AND AUGUST.

The extraordinary variable spring and early summer weather of the present year has been the cause of a vast amount of sickness in every part of our country. Strong men and women have been victims; the weak, rundown and sickly have suffered intensely, and many families now mourn the loss of near and dear ones.

The nervous, weak, rundown and debilitated should now devote their best energies and attention to health-building, so as to enable them to withstand the enervating effects of the approaching hot weather.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound will soon bring a return of true physical strength; the nerves will be fed and braced; the blood will be made purer and richer; digestion will be corrected, and sweet, refreshing sleep will take the place of insomnia and irritability.

Paine's Celery Compound is doing a marvelous work for the sick and suffering at this time. It is the only preparation that possesses value and virtue for recruiting the strength and spent energies of weakly and sick people in summer time. The trial of one bottle will give you happy results.

Prompt Action Is Necessary

Victorians Must Take Steps to Establish the Iron Industry.

Opinion of a Prominent Mining Man on This Important Question.

Speaking of the prospects for establishing iron smelting on Vancouver Island, a prominent mining man of Vancouver has given the question careful consideration, expressed to the Colonist his conviction that such a scheme is not only practicable, and that the work would prove to be an immediate source of profit to their promoters, as well as a source of profit to the population of one of the most important industries of modern times. In the way, as it naturally would, paving the way for the ultimate establishment of a large scale, such as those in operation at Sidney, Cape Breton, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

This gentleman considers the natural conditions existing here as even more favorable than those of either of the places named, as the ores, fluxes and coal are found in some instances almost side by side, while the shipping facilities are unsurpassed by those of any other part of the world, while the Cape Breton works have to look to Newfoundland for the bulk of their ore supply, and those at Sault Ste. Marie have to haul their coal a long distance, adding in each case a considerable sum to the cost of production.

While the conditions for establishing works here are so favorable, the situation is not without its element of danger. United States capitalists, alive to their opportunities, are rapidly acquiring control of some of the most extensive and available iron deposits on Vancouver Island, and the West Coast of the Mainland, with the intention of shipping the ore to their side of the boundary, and manufacturing it there—exploiting this invaluable asset and turning it to profitable account at the expense of Canada. The Pacific Steel company and other United States concerns are busy exploring for iron along the Coast of British Columbia, and wherever they discover promising deposits of iron, they are locating them; while it is well known that they have secured by purchase or bond many of the best deposits held by local men. Therefore, if Canadians are desirous of securing to themselves any portion of what is destined to become a prime factor in the prosperity of the Pacific Coast, it is imperative that they should begin ourselves. It is poor policy to lock the stable door after the steed has departed, and it is suicidal to the best interests of British Columbia to allow foreigners to step in and monopolize the basis of a great industry, and while the iron deposits of Vancouver Island are of vast extent the present policy of United States capitalists is to secure such a hold upon them that they will be in a position to utilize such portion as they may require, and tie up the balance so as to shut off local competition.

There are three questions to be considered in connection with this matter, continued the Colonist's informant. Natural advantages being conceded. These are, the capacity of the works to be built; the prospective market, and the capital necessary to launch the enterprize. The first of these would depend entirely upon the second, which is the most important, though not difficult to answer. In the first place there is the local demand, which is now being supplied, at least in part, by pig iron manufactured at Irondale, Washington, from Texada Island ore. Then there is the Northern trade, which is bound to increase with the development of the mines, and the interior of the province, and the Northwest, which now secure their supply from the Eastern smelters. Most important and promising of all, however, is the Oriental trade, which is growing steadily, and which should furnish this Coast with a monopoly if advantage be taken of the opportunities. As to the last, the question of capital, there should be little difficulty in securing it in Eastern Canada if the situation were fully made known to capitalists, and if local moneyed men would show their confidence in the venture by contributing the nucleus of the amount necessary. While on the question of a market, it might be pointed out that the cost of production of pig iron on Vancouver Island would enable the local smelter to compete with those of the United States. This may be easily seen if we compare the cost with that of the Irondale smelter, which is roughly as follows:

Mining, per ton	$1 00
Royalty (paid to owners of Texada mine) per ton	50
Freight (Texada to Irondale) per ton	1 25
Handling, loading and unloading, per ton	15
United States import duty, per ton	40
As it requires $3.20 a ton of pig, [illegible] two tons of ore to make [illegible] the actual cost to the Iron[illegible] therefore [illegible] of the raw material, is [illegible] $6.60 for each ton they produce, smelting, without counting the cost of [illegible]	

The [illegible] cost on Vancouver Island would be, provided the most favorable site were chosen, $1 per ton for mining on for the smelter, $1 per ton for [illegible]ng and delivery at the works, or $2 [illegible] for each ton of pig iron produced. The Dominion government bounty, of $3 per ton on pig iron, would more than cover the cost of mining, and assuming the cost of the smelting to be the same as at Irondale, the Vancouver Island product could be shipped into the United States, duty paid, at $3.00 per ton less than the Irondale article. It must not be overlooked in this connection that the Irondale smelter is a rather antiquated affair, and that if a modern furnace were put up here the cost of smelting would be materially reduced—another advantage for our local manufacturer.

The question of a site for any proposed works is an important one. It should be chosen so as to reduce to the minimum the cost of handling and hauling the ore, coke, and lime, for it is obvious that it is cheaper to carry one ton of pig iron than two tons of iron ore, and so with materials used in smelting. The establishment of a plant at Victoria might gratify the pride of some of its citizens, but they should consider the cost of bringing the raw material here, which would prove a heavy drain on the profits of the industry, and might even result in failure. The bugaboo of another city springing up to the detriment of Victoria is unworthy of consideration, for every new town established on Vancouver Island must add to the trade and general prosperity of the capital.

Asked his opinion as to the theory that the iron deposits of Vancouver Island are merely heavy cappings, which will turn to copper with depth, the mining man said he had come to the conclusion that it was fallacious, although at one time he was inclined to entertain it. In the case of the Texada Island iron deposits, this theory had been urged at one stage in the development. In a shaft sunk from an open cut distinct traces of copper were found for a depth of about 50 feet, but after that belt was passed, and to a depth of 160 feet the iron ore was absolutely free from copper, and of the very finest quality. There is a large deposit of copper nearby, and it was his opinion that the copper found in the iron was caused by infiltration. All the evidence which he has been able to collect, by personal observation and otherwise, goes to show that the iron deposits are permanent, and of vast extent.

MINING NOTES.

W. K. Esling, of the Trail Creek News, asserts that of $3,000,000, expended on 1,000 tons of ore shipped daily for a year from the Le Roi mine, $1,000,000 is spent in Canada and $2,000,000 in the United States.

The Ferguson Eagle announces that the local smelter will be blown in a few days. A deposit of fluxing lime has been discovered within a mile of the smelter, and a number of men are at work on the Nettie L. iron lead getting out the necessary iron ore for fluxing, and a start will be made hauling this down in a few days. Three hundred tons of Nettie L. silver-lead ore have been secured and will be brought down at once to blow in the smelter. This will be enough to keep running until ore which is accumulating at the Trunc can be brought down. It is expected that when the smelter is blown in enough ore will be forthcoming from the different mines to keep it running continuously.

Arrangements are being made for the installation of a 40-stamp mill at the Camborne group, Goldfields. The ore will be conveyed to the mill by aerial tramway from the Eva mine, while another tramway will be constructed from the top of the Camborne group to carry the ores from the upper level down to the stamps of Menhenick creek. On Menhenick creek there is possibly the very best water power in the whole of Kootenay, and the Northwestern Development syndicate will have sufficient power to run any number of stamps. Besides the stamp mill they will instal a sawmill with a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber per day. Both the stamp mill and sawmill will be on the ground just as soon as transportation can put them there. With the inauguration of these new industries Goldfields will be the best free-milling gold camps in British Columbia, and, next to Rossland, will be the biggest pay roll centre of the province.

A FAMILIAR NAME.

In the homes of Canada and the United States there are few names more familiar than that of Dr. A. W. Chase, the great physician and receipt book author. He is blessed for the suffering he has relieved and the disease he has cured; his remedies are used and endorsed by the best people in the land; they are popular because they cure when others fail.

Bleeding Piles

TWO LETTERS FROM MR WALKER EXPLAINING THE SEVERITY OF HIS CASE AND THE PERMANENCY OF HIS CURE BY USING

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Some people seem to think that it is too much to claim that Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure every form of piles, but facts go to prove the truth of this claim. These are interesting letters from one who has suffered much and been cured.

In November, 1901, Mr. Sherwood Walker, a fireman on the Canada Atlantic railway, living at Madawaska, Ont., writes:—"I'm a great sufferer from bleeding piles. Sometimes the protruding piles come down, causing much misery and uneasiness, and at other times I am subject to bleeding piles, and they bleed to such an extent as to make me quite weak. If Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure this awful ailment you will have my everlasting gratitude."

On March 1, 1902, we received the following letter from Mr. Walker, which speaks volumes for Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles of the most distressing form. He writes:—"According to my promise, I now take pleasure in writing to you. If you remember, you sent me a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for bleeding piles some three months ago. I used it faithfully, and can say that it proved a Godsend, for it has entirely cured me of bleeding piles.

"I would have written sooner, but I wanted to be able to tell you that it was a permanent cure. This you can use for the benefit of other suffering people. There are several people here who have been cured of very severe cases of protruding piles by using this great ointment."

So far as we know there is no other preparation extant which is so successful in curing piles of the most aggravating kind as Dr. Chase's Ointment. Its soothing, healing powers are marvelous, and its cures thorough and permanent. Sixty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

WINNIPEG OARSMEN.

Will Have Crews at Big Regattas This Year.

Winnipeg, July 8.—(Special.)—The Winnipeg club will this year be represented at the Canadian and United States National regattas in at least the fours and singles. In the latter Charlie Johnston will uphold the colors of the Winnipeg club, and a crew composed of C. Riley stroke, Richards, Johnson and Bole will uphold the honors in the fours.

GORED TO DEATH.

Prominent Nova Scotian Killed by a Bull.

Halifax, July 8.—(Special.)—John MacKeen, one of the largest farmers in Nova Scotia, and brother of Senator MacKeen, director of the Dominion Coal & Steel company, was gored to death by an infuriated bull today at Mahon Village. C. B. MacKeen was tying the animal up in his stall when it turned on him, and killed him almost instantly. MacKeen leaves a widow, one daughter, and a son, who is at present serving with the Canadians in South Africa.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Feeling Better But Remains in Hospital For Present.

London, July 8.—There was a constant stream of callers at Charing Cross hospital today, both to condole with Joseph Chamberlain, whose forehead was severely cut in a cab accident yesterday, and to congratulate him on his birthday. Mrs. Chamberlain was an early arrival with a supply of flowers and cushions. The bulletin issued from the hospital at 11.30 a. m. read:

"Mr. Chamberlain is progressing very well. He passed a good night. Absolute quiet is essential. He will remain in the hospital for the present."

WATER STILL HIGH.

Winnipeg, Man., July 8.—(Special.)—Traffic with the West is still delayed by high water West of Medicine Hat. Passengers are being provided for at several towns by the railway company. The water is reported to be several feet on the track at one point near Calgary. The floods are the most serious experienced in years.

Roads, Streets And Bridges

Special Meeting of Aldermen Refuses to Entertain Mr. Mohun's Plans.

Estimated Total Cost of James Bay Works Less Than 1,000,000.

A special meeting of the board of aldermen was held yesterday afternoon to finally dispose of the Revenue Amendment by-law. This had received its third reading on Monday night and came up at the meeting yesterday afternoon for final adoption.

With regard to the tax on insurance companies, Ald. Grahame said that the by-law as at present framed did not tax an outside canvasser for a life insurance company, who might come here and secure much business. Ald. McCandless also thought the by-law was defective in this and other respects. Ald. Cameron said that there was a general clause which would meet this objection, while Ald. Williams insisted that the by-law should be given the six months' hoist.

The matter of tenders for sand and gravel was taken up, and the purchasing agent explained that all the tenders which had been handed in knew of the prohibition as to taking sand and gravel from the foreshore within the city limits. The resolution of the council passed on Monday night directing new tenders to be called for was rescinded, and the tenders in hand were opened. The Victoria Transfer company offered to supply 600 cubic yards of gravel at 85 cents, provided they were allowed to take the sand from the beach at Ross Bay. John Haggerty offered the gravel and sand at 90 cents and sand for the filter beds, Elk Lake, at 95 cents. The Victoria & Sidney railway and John Piercy offered to supply the latter at $1. The tenders were referred to the city engineer and purchasing agent for report.

The council then reverted to the subject of the Revenue by-law. It being the opinion of the city solicitor that the by-law as framed would meet all cases of insurance solicitors, the by-law was adopted and finally passed without further amendment. On the call for names, Ald. Williams and Worthington alone voted against the passing of the by-law.

Having dealt with these matters, the council then resolved itself into a committee to discuss streets and bridges. The subject of Point Ellice bridge was taken up, and Mr. Mohun's proposition made on July 4 was taken from the table. His Worship stated that according to his letter, Mr. Mohun could build a concrete bridge for less than the money at the disposal of the council. Mr. Mohun's figures showed a cost of about $110,000. Ald. Worthington was of opinion that before anything could be done with these plans they would have to be referred to an expert; while Ald. Vincent thought that the plans had better be referred to the next council. The board had decided to build a steel bridge, and they should carry it out. He moved that Mr. Mohun be so informed and his plans returned to him. Ald. Barnard seconded. Ald. Williams thought that nothing would be lost by waiting until the city's plans from Mr. Bell had been received. The council had to wait anyhow.

Ald. Grahame said the public were blaming the council for dilly-dallying and taking up another scheme after having decided in favor of one. The matter should be brought to a head without further delay.

Ald. McCandless was also in favor of carrying out the steel bridge. The project had never been hung up, as Mr. Bell has been working at the plans right along.

Ald. Kinsman pointed out that if the C. P. R. or any other railway wanted such a bridge they would build a steel one, and what was good enough for a railway company was good enough for Victoria, and he for one was sick of the delay that had taken place.

Ald. McCandless objected to blaming the council for the delay. The council had been steadily at work on the matter, and were now only waiting for the completion of their plans. There was a misunderstanding on the part of the public and aldermen should not prove themselves as sick and tired of the matter.

His Worship recalled the various steps in connection with getting the public consent and to the delay in getting the authority to build a bridge without a draw. All would remember that a very persistent attempt had been made to have a draw put in the bridge. It was only lately that definite permission had been secured to build a bridge without a draw.

Ald. Worthington was in favor of taking up Mr. Mohun's plans, provided the council would also consider the plans submitted by Mr. Sorby.

Ald. Williams could not see it in this light, as the council had already voted down Mr. Sorby's plans.

Ald. Vincent's motion was put and carried. Names were called for and Ald. Williams alone voted against.

The city engineer's plans as to the James Bay improvements were then taken up. The proposition contemplates the building of approaches to the water at the north end of James Bay revetment, and also the expropriation of an additional 10 feet of lot to the west of the approach to the causeway on Government street end, on which to erect the Carnegie library.

His Worship stated that the ratepayers would have to pass on the site in any event, as they had refused to grant a loan to purchase a site. Therefore the committee would have to recommend one of the sites belonging to the council. It would be well to submit the matter to a vote, as the council had promised would be done.

Ald. Vincent moved that this step be recommended to the council and the matter referred to the ratepayers for decision. This met with approval and the section of the report referring to the site for the library was struck out.

The matter of completing the permanent sidewalk on Yates street between Commercial alley and Wharf street was taken up and ordered to be carried out forthwith.

City Engineer Topp asked for definite information as to the steps at the north end of the retaining wall. This could be done without having the additional 10 feet, but the extra land would make a better finish. To put in the steps would cost about $2,830. The dredge would start work at that point first thing, and the cofferdam would have to come down. The steps were wanted and it would make a great improvement.

His Worship here read a statement prepared by the city engineer, which showed that up to date $89,200 had been expended on the James Bay reclamation scheme. This included $9,750 paid for lands expropriated and $2,705 spent on Belleville street. The actual construction to date was $79,459.64, which included a supply of coping and stone sufficient to complete the entire wall. In answer to His Worship, Mr. Topp stated that the entire cost of the work would be less than $100,000. The tidal steps at Belleville street would cost about $1,000, and would be constructed of concrete.

Considerable discussion took place as to the necessity of steps at the north end of the structure, it being pointed out that in case the Carnegie library were erected there, the appearance without the steps would be quite as finished-looking as if the steps were erected.

Ald. McCandless did not see that the steps were absolutely necessary; it would cost $1,000 for land and about $3,000 for the steps. A landing could be secured for less.

It was finally carried that the council be recommended to carry out the city engineer's plans as to providing steps at the north end of the causeway without purchasing the additional 10 feet of land as proposed.

As to providing a connection with the city drains from the paint works, the city engineer was instructed to complete the work.

Before adjournment the city engineer stated that work on the steps from Government street would commence this morning.

The strong eat well, sleep well, look well. The weak don't. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong.

CONAN DOYLE'S LETTER.

He Expresses His Views on Fund From His Book.

The following letter from Sir A. Conan Doyle appears in the London Times:

Sir,—The time has come when I can give a final account of this venture, and inform those who subscribed to the fund what I have done, and what I intend to do, with the money which has been entrusted to my care.

Events move so rapidly now that it is already difficult to realize that at the end of the year 1901 the British view of the war and of the causes which led to it was absolutely unstated upon the Continent. Our case was laid forth in Blue Books and in bulky volumes which were inaccessible to the foreign reader and ignored by the foreign press. Some effort had been made here and there by leaflets to correct some of the more outrageous errors, but these dealt with single points. What seemed to be needed was a sentiment which should be short and clear, but at the same time should cover the whole field of the controversy. The need of such a book became more apparent, when the malignant and anti-British campaign in Germany, which had lasted during the whole war, became suddenly more intense, reaching a height which must modify the relations between the two countries for many years.

It was at that period that, with the co-operation of my friend and publisher, Mr. Reginald Smith, I endeavored to put the British case into an easily-understood form, and to raise a fund which would enable us to place a translated copy of the book in the hands of every man of any importance in the civilized world. We had no delusions, and expected no wholesale conversions, but we would at least ensure that the plea of ignorance could not be used in mitigation of the just resentment which this shameful campaign of slander had produced.

The public responded to our appeal most generously, and sent in over £2,000. The pamphlet was sold at a very low price in the English edition, but even so, the sale was so great that where we had wished to make no profit we found ourselves with a further balance of £2,000. These sums together gave us ample means for carrying out our design.

Editions have appeared in every language and have been sent free, not only to every deputy and prominent journalist, but also to professors, mayors, school-masters, clubs, hotels, and such other people or places as seemed best.

The only hitch in our plans was with the Russian edition, which was vetoed by the local censor in Odessa, and is only now on the eve of appearance. But for this misfortune we have done all, and more than all, that we proposed. A great number of press notices showed that our work had not been in vain. Such important papers as the Verviersgang in Norway, National-Zeitung in Germany, Tagblatt in Vienna, Independance Belge in Brussels, and the whole Hungarian press gave the book a sympathetic reception. There can be no doubt that during the months which have passed there has been a steady fall in the Anglophobia of the Continent, and that the extreme libels which were once common could not now be issued in any country without ridicule and rebuke from the decent papers. It may be too much for those who have helped us to claim that this is due to our efforts, but at least it is a very pleasing coincidence that it should have so closely followed them.

Finding that we had funds in hand we widened our methods of work. In March, I bought 600 copies of "Recht und Unrecht im Burenkrieg, an excellent Austrian statement of the British case, and I had it distributed where I thought it would be most effective. At the same time I sent free copies of the pamphlet to all the parish priests and municipal councillors in Ireland.

We now find ourselves with the work done and with a considerable sum of money still in hand. This cannot be exactly stated, as the accounts are not yet all to hand, but it will probably be not less than £1,400. For a greater part of this is money actually earned by the sale of the pamphlet, and we feel that we have a free hand in dealing with it, but that we should like to use it for some public purpose which would meet with the approbation of those who supported the original fund. We propose, therefore, to set apart £1,000, the interest of which shall form a scholarship for enabling some poor South African, Boer or British, to pursue his studies at Edinburgh University. From the sum which remains we hope to send a small souvenir to a few friends of Great Britain abroad who have stood loyally by her at a time when many of her own children played her false. The balance, if any, I should like to retain in my hands and to use at my own discretion for the encouragement of the movement for civilian riflemen.

I thank you, Sir, for your powerful aid in permitting me to use your columns in order to address those who have helped to carry our project to success. Especially I would thank Mr. Reginald Smith for the invaluable help which he has given me, the whole resources of the firm have been used to arrange this complex and difficult business without any question of profit or reward.

Yours faithfully,
A. CONAN DOYLE.

The Athenaeum, Pall-mall, S.W.

TWELVE BOYS POISONED.

An Extraordinary Story Sent From Shanghai.

London, July 8.—In a despatch dated Shanghai, the correspondent there of the Daily Express says that 13 English and American boys attending the Inland Mission school at Chefoo, were seized with illness after partaking of chicken pie. Twelve of the boys died, says the correspondent, supposedly from ptomaine poisoning.

SOUTH AFRICA GARRISON.

Fifty Thousand Men to Be Stationed There.

London, July 8.—The Daily Mail this morning says the permanent garrison in South Africa is to be 50,000 men under the command of Lt.-Gen. Lyttleton. Besides this force the system of having a large number of reservists scattered throughout the country, either on farms or in official positions, will be extensively followed. The reservists could be called on for service in case of an emergency.

C. P. R. INSPECTION.

Chief Engineer and General Manager Coming West.

Montreal, July 8—(Special.)—Chief Engineer McHenry, of the C. P. R., left today on his first tour of inspection over the C. P. R. system. General Manager McNicoll will leave in a few days and join Mr. McHenry at Winnipeg. They will proceed through the Rocky Mountains and through Rossland, Boundary and Kootenay districts, and exchange views as to what improvements are necessary.

The Montreal Stock Exchange has decided to build a new structure on property facing on Hospital street, and on St. Francois Xavier street.

Today a scorching hot wave struck the city. At McGill university the mercury registered a maximum of 85.8, and on some of the principal streets 88 and 90 degrees were recorded.

Like other evils cramps and diarrhoea come suddenly. Promptly give a dose of Perry Davis' Painkiller and the pains will go immediately. A bottle at hand will save hours of suffering—be prepared.

CAPE PARLIAMENT.

Capetown, July 8.—The parliament of Cape Colony has been summoned to meet August 20.

They Thought It Was Tracy

Excitement Caused by Chase of Man Who "Looked Like a Murderer."

The Provincial Police Go Out to Pursue and Disarm the Pursuers.

Along the Goldstream road there was great excitement on Tuesday afternoon. Tracy, the notorious desperado, who is invading Seattle, was reported to have been seen in the neighborhood. Hence the excitement. That Tracy, the notorious, was still pursuing his efforts to break into Seattle through a cordon of 1,000 men, made no difference. The report had gone along the by-ways of the dust covered thoroughfare that leads to Sooke, and beyond that the ex-convict from Salem was in the vicinity, and on the instant pursuers took the trail, each of whom saw himself with six thousand silver certificates of Uncle Sam in his jeans before nightfall. But alas.

Sergt. Murray and Constable Cox of the Provincial Police prevented the would-be captors from following the trail, and perhaps killing some unfortunate way-farer. It was in this manner. About 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the city police received a telephone message from Parson's Bridge in which a resident excitedly told them that Tracy had just passed there with his trusty Winchester hidden down the leg of his trousers. "Please send officers at once to take him," said the informant. The city police, who keep the law inviolate only within the walls of the city, passed the message on to the Provincial Police, and a few minutes afterwards the telephone in the Provincial Police office began to buzz. At first it was Parson's Bridge, then Colwood, and then another point along the road, and the tale of each was that Tracy had just passed there going West. Then came another message, which told that a well known hotel-keeper of Parson's Bridge had taken the trail well armed, and vowing to bring in the desperado, dead or alive, in consideration of that six thousand.

Then the Provincial Police department got busy. It was all very well for the people of the district to be excited over a man that looked like Tracy, but for some of them to take the trail with rifles looking for gore—that made occasion for the Provincial Police to get in, and Supt. Hussey sent Sergt. Murray and Constable Cox out to disarm the would-be man-hunters and quiet the excited residents. In the Provincial Police buggy the two officers hurried through the dust clouds to Parson's Bridge, where they found the trail of the pursuers without the use of bloodhounds.

The hotel keeper and a comrade had started a short time before in a buggy, and over the hills and valleys, swinging around the curves, jumping over the stones, they were dashing along after the outlaw. On the buggy seat lay a rifle loaded and ready, and the two men were straining their eyes for a sight of the ex-convict. Colwood was reached without a sign being found, and there they stopped to talk matters over with Mrs. Demers.

"Why on earth didn't you stop Tracy when he was passing here," said the man from Parson's Bridge.

"I didn't lose him," said Mrs. Demers, "but he has just passed here with his Winchester hidden in the leg of his trousers." This was the story told all along the line.

"Well, you ought to have stopped him, anyway," said the man from Parson's Bridge. "There's six thou' in it"—and then the horse was made to travel again. The horse perspired freely, the men too, and the dust flew over the outfit, as the buggy traveled rapidly in pursuit, but never once did the pursuers sight their man, although again and again the people along the way told the man from Parson's Bridge that the outlaw had just passed on. But not a sight did they catch of him, and when they were well on towards Happy Valley, the police buggy caught up.

"Here," said Sergt. Murray, "you'd better quit this chase business, and go home."

"What?" said the pursuers, "and lose that six thousand, not on your portrait."

And they would have gone on, but the policemen firmly adhered to their view that the chase was over. Together the buggies returned toward Parson's Bridge, the rifle still resting on the seat. The chase was over. Both couples were quiet for a space, and then the amateur man-chasers broke the silence.

"Well," said one, "you fellers are no better than them in Seattle, if you're going to let him get away from you."

Sergt. Murray looked at him for a moment, and then he said: "Let who get away?"

"Tracy"—said the pursuers.

"Tracy," echoed the sergeant, "why Tracy is still across the Sound. He never came here."

"Well," said the man who had gone from Parson's Bridge to catch an outlaw, "this fellow may not have been Tracy, but he looked like a murderer, anyhow."

The chase was over—and quiet followed excitement along the Goldstream road.

THE HOT WEATHER TEST

Makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and endurance.

Many find that they are not so well off as they thought and that they are easily enervated and depressed by the heat.

What they need is the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla which strengthens the blood, promotes refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, creates appetite.

MADOLE LOSES.

His Cross-Appeal Against Carscallen Dismissed.

Toronto, July 8.—The cross-appeal of Madols, Liberal candidate in Lennox, was dismissed this morning and Carscallen, Conservative, will consequently retain his seat.

FARMER KILLED.

Falls Under Wheels of Wagon Crossing Railway Track.

Stratford, Ont., July 8.—David W. Clark, a prominent farmer, was instantly killed this morning by falling under the wheels of his wagon while crossing the railway track.

BELGIAN QUEEN.

She Has Become Worse and Symptoms Are Alarming.

Brussels, July 9.—La Chronique says that Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, who has been ill for some time past at a spa in Belgium, has suddenly grown worse and is in an alarming condition.

WESTMINSTER TEAM.

Reach Winnipeg and Wait for Waters to Subside.

Winnipeg, July 8.—(Special)—Members of the New Westminster lacrosse team reached here today from the East. They stay here until the damages in the flooded districts West have been repaired.

"And does your dolly close its eyes?" said the minister, visiting at the house of a parishioner.

"No, sir," replied the little thing; "but I'm going to take her to church some day, and see if she will; papa says nearly everybody goes to sleep there!"—Yonkers Statesman.