Five New School Districts

Formal Notice of Their Creation Published in the Official Gazette.

Resignation of J. D. Graham Atlin's Government Agent Is Accepted.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Five new school districts, Beaver creek, Matsqui, Notch Hill, Pilot Bay and Bunbury, have been created, according to notices in the current issue of the Provincial Gazette and the Delta and Gill districts have been re-defined.

ACT DISALLOWED.

The minute of the Privy Council disallowing the act of the provincial legislature to incorporate the Lake Bennett railway company, is published. The Minister of Justice gives these reasons for disallowing the act:

"The minister further observes that the territory between the ocean and that region which is proposed to be traversed by the line of railway thus chartered is now in dispute between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and it is considered inexpedient, pending the settlement of that dispute, to permit the construction of railways which may complicate and increase the difficulty already existing. The authority of a provincial legislature over railways is limited to such as are local in their character, and which do not connect the province with any other or others of the provinces, or extend beyond the limits of the province. The minister is of opinion that it is, therefore, very doubtful whether it is competent to the Legislature of British Columbia to authorize the construction of this railway from the Dyea river to the Northern boundary of the province, and the attempt to keep the traffic of such a railway under the control of the local government, notwithstanding any legislation of parliament upon the subject, is also objectionable. The minister considers that these two provisions, construed together, may furnish reasons for disallowance of this act, but in addition to these reasons, he does not consider it in the public interest, or consistent with the policy of the government of Canada, that the act should remain in operation."

NEW COMPANIES.

The Sidney & Nanaimo Transportation company has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to take over the steamers Strathcona and Iroquois, which they propose to operate from Sidney along the East Coast of Vancouver Island and to the islands of the Gulf.

The Quondoga Mining company has been registered as an extra-provincial company. The head office of the company is Breckinridge, Cala., and the capital is $600,000. The head office of the company in the province is Rossland, and Charles Hamilton, barrister of that city, is the company's attorney.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are Gazetted:

Albert Francis Griffiths, Victoria, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province.

Constable Henry Berryman, of Port Essington, to be a deputy mining recorder for the lower portion of the Skeena mining division, with sub-recording office at Port Essington, vice M[illegible] be a [illegible] prov[illegible]

[illegible] D., C. M., to be assistant medical superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, at New Westminster.

Henry Daniel, of Rossland, to be a member of the boards of licensing commissioners and of commissioners of police for the said city, vice Mr. F. J. Walker, resigned.

William Hatrick Dempster, of Skidegate, to be a deputy mining recorder for that portion of the Skeena mining division, known as Queen Charlotte islands, with sub-recording office at Skidegate.

James A. Fraser, of Atlin, to be stipendiary magistrate for the County of Vancouver; government agent, gold commissioner and assistant commissioner of lands and works for the Atlin lake, Bennett lake and Chilkat Mining divisions; assessor and collector under the Assessment Act and collector under the Revenue Tax Act for the Atlin assessment district; and collector of votes for that portion of the Cassiar electoral district contained within the boundaries of the Atlin lake, Bennett lake and Chilkat Mining divisions, vice Mr. J. D. Graham, resigned; such appointment and resignation to take effect on the 1st of July, 1902.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Francis Hofercamp, hotelkeeper of Quesnelle, has assigned.

The new regulations for the disposal of Dominion coal lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia are given.

W. J. Taylor, of this city, has been appointed attorney for the Alberni Copper company, and Nahmint Mining company, vice G. H. Hayes.

REV. HENRY LATHAM DEAD.

He Was Head of Trinity Hall and Writer on Mathematical Subjects.

London, June 5.—The Rev. Henry Latham, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, is dead, he was born in 1821.

FRENCH CABINET.

Senator Combes Has Accepted the Task of Forming One.

Paris, June 5.—Senator Combes, Progressive Republican, and former vice-president of the Senate, has accepted the task of forming a cabinet. He expects to make his announcement of a ministry on Sunday.

M. Combes will be premier and minister of the interior in the new cabinet. M. Delcasse, Gen. Andre and M. Leygues, formerly ministers of foreign affairs, war and public instruction, respectively, will be retained, and the following deputies, M. Trouilot (Republican), M. Etienne (Republican), M. Rouvier (Republican), M. Deubief (Radical), and M. Doumergue (Radical-Republican) will also be given portfolios. While the appointments of most of these last named ministerial possibilities are considered certain, there is some doubt regarding the selection of M. Rouviere, who is slated for the post of minister of finance. In any event, M. Combes seems determined to fulfil his mission, as failure would be interpreted as an admission that the Radical party is impotent.

MINISTER AT LISBON.

London, June 4.—Sir Martin Lemarchand Hadsley Gosselin, minister plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service, has been appointed British minister at Lisbon.

ANOTHER.

Charleston, S. C., June 5.—Jim Black, a negro, implicated in the murder of the wife of J. K. Jones, a section master of the Atlantic line, was lynched last night by a mob of men, who took him from the officers while en route to jail. The negro confessed his crime, naming another negro as an accomplice.

More Money Must Be Had

City Council Hear Suggestions on How to Make Both Ends Meet.

Carnegie Library By-laws Now Ready for Submission to the Ratepayers.

The City Council met last evening, His Worship Mayor Hayward presiding and all the aldermen being present.

Inspector Northcott and Mr. Chris Spencer being present, the question of the approval of the plans for the new Spencer block was taken up. After some discussion the Council decided to support the stand taken by their official, and Mr. Spencer undertook to have his plans changed as the inspector required.

Tenders for the supply of wood blocks for paving purposes had been received as follows: Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., $14.70, $22.15 and $20.00; Taylor Mill Co., $14.65 and $21, and $14.59, and J. A. Sayward, $14.59, $20.59 and $18.59, the highest priced blocks in each case being for the specially shaped blocks required to fit in beside the tramway rails. The tender of the Sayward mills being the lowest, was accepted, and instructions given to award him the contract. For common blocks the price paid for the Broad and Yates street pavements two years ago, was but $13.87.

City Engineer Topp reported that Messrs. Moore & Whittington, who had been building three houses on George street at the upper end of Pandora, were only willing to pay one-third of the cost of putting in a sewer connection there. This work would involve a good deal of rock work and after some little discussion it was decided to refuse them this connection unless the firm would pay $100 towards the cost of the work.

Ald. Barnard, in introducing his motion that the city solicitor be instructed to draft a special charter for the city, and to take the necessary steps to have it passed by the Legislature, said that it was rendered necessary by the actions of the Legislature in annually tinkering with the Municipal Clauses Act. This year some of the members from rural constituencies had introduced amendments which might be workable in the country districts but were quite unworkable for the cities. These had been fought day after day over at the House, and not always successfully. The reeves over on the Fraser had had a meeting and passed a great many resolutions and it was by these that the cities were constantly being threatened.

The question of cost was then brought up, and as a result, an amendment was offered and adopted as follows:

"That this Council is of the opinion that it is expedient that a special charter for the city should be obtained at the next session of the Legislature, and that a committee be appointed to enquire into the necessary preliminaries and to report to the Council.

Ald. Cameron then brought up the question of the deficit which had to be provided for. At present there was $25,000 more to be raised to make matters meet by the end of the year. He had a motion standing for some time to repeal the vehicle tax of $2 a year, and by moving the second reading of this, would open up the whole matter. He had asked Mr. Raymur to come in with certain data for the information of the Council.

Mr. Raymur then said that there were several ways of raising the additional revenue, by raising the present licenses and rates and licenses, or by putting a tax on the real estate. At present the liquor licenses brought in $17,500, there being 32 hotels at $200, 45 saloons at $200, 4 groceries at $150, 4 restaurants at $50, and 12 wholesale licenses at $100. A 25 per cent raise on this sum, with allowance for one or two to drop out, would raise $4,000 more.

Then the revenue from the waterworks fell under two heads, the flat rates and the metre rates. There were 732 four-roomed houses at 60c. a month; 875 five-roomed houses at 75c. a month; 646 six-roomed houses at $1.00 a month; 404 seven-roomed houses at $1.00 a month; 383 eight-roomed houses at $1.00 a month; 68 nine-roomed houses at $1.25 a month; 50 ten-roomed houses at $1.25 a month; 6 eleven-roomed houses at $1.50 a month; 12 twelve-roomed houses at $1.50 a month; 2 thirteen-roomed houses at $1.75; 4 fourteen-roomed houses at $1.75, and 1 twenty-roomed houses at $2.00; besides 315 stores at 50 cents; 22 saloons at $1.50, and 25 laundries at $3.00. A 25 per cent increase on this would raise another $10,000 a year.

Then there was the right to tax all property in front of which was a four-inch (or larger) water pipe. This would give about 400,000 feet of frontage which might be taxed.

Ald. McCandless claimed that at the present rates this city was getting far cheaper water than hundreds of others on this continent.

It was pointed out that only a few days remained to take action upon the rates, and on Ald. Yates pointing out that Victorians generally took water with their whisker, an amendment was offered instructing the solicitor to prepare amendments to the by-laws in accordance with the recommendations. This was subsequently offered in two separate resolutions, and in both instances carried.

The Carnegie library by-laws were then taken up and finally passed. The first of these provided for the annual charge of $5,000 for maintenance of the institution, the second the raising of $15,000 for a site should the ratepayers consider that the properties already owned by the city are unfitted for a site for the library.

On motion it was then decided to submit these bylaws to the ratepayers on Monday the 23rd of June, the polls to be open at the City Hall from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., Mr. Northcott being returning officer.

Another by-law submitting the several lots offered the city, will be brought before the Council at next Monday night's meeting, and also submitted to the people at the same time as the other two.

The Council then adjourned.

NOT AS BLACK AS PAINTED.

Conditions in South Africa Far Brighter Than Many People Imagine.

While pessimists and an unfriendly foreign press draw the gloomiest possible pictures of South Africa's condition, the following, taken from "South Africa," illustrated by reproductions of scenes described, shows a very different aspect than many people imagine.

The storm of war has spent itself in South Africa; the thunder has died away, and the lightnings cease to flash; but the pessimists are making the most of the fact that the red cloud still hovers here and there in a land on which the dawn of a brighter prosperity than any which it has hitherto seen, is broadening.

As the large as well as the small affairs of life there are always people who will not, or cannot, see "the silver lining," and in the case of South Africa, the pessimists are strengthened in their arguments because at this distance, and under existing circumstances, the general public get little or no idea of what is going on out there beyond the cablegrams in the daily papers about outpost fights, Boer ambushes, sentences on rebels, martial law, etc.

Drawing their deductions from these data, the croakers paint dismal pictures of a war-stricken country, with trade paralyzed, all the usual amenities of life stamped out by "the iron heel of militarism," and the loyalists cowering in fear in desolated towns, while the bold Boer ranges the veldt like a moss trooper in the plenitude of his power. Of course the picture is an entrancing one to pro-Boer eyes, but it happens to be as much out of drawing as Hogarth's Perspective.

It was not to be expected that such a tremendous struggle should pass away without leaving some clouds behind; but just as the veldt is now becoming beautifully refreshing, its verdure studded with starlike flowers, so South Africa is enjoying the first stages of its rejuvenation.

Naturally, we have news now and again of brushes with the enemy, and this will continue as long as the guerilla bands haunt the krantzes and the kloofs, or hide in caves by day to plan surprises by night or under cover of the driving rain; but while the sweeping up operations are steadily going on in the old corners of the Cape Colony and the Transvaal, towns and cities are fast resuming their former aspects, while vast areas of the country are being peacefully cultivated.

It is a healthy sign when church parades social functions, shows of various descriptions, racing and sport meetings, go on quite unhindered and are as much enjoyed as though Louis Botha, De Wet, and all the rest of them had never been heard of. Last week we gave several striking reproductions of photographs showing the Rand Rifles parading as peacefully as a volunteer regiment in the heart of the English midlands, and now we can make mention of a rose show at Pretoria, races at Johannesburg, Kimberley, Cape Town, etc.

The first mentioned event was a great success. Oom Paul's late capital has always been noted for its floral beauty, and this year it was fitting that the rose—emblematical of England—should take the lead in the exhibition organized by the committee of the Zoological Gardens. There were huge pyramids of foliage and pot plants, but the roses reigned supreme. As some indication of the patronage afforded the effort, it may be stated that £180 was taken at the gate. It was an ideal day, the dresses of the ladies were much admired, the band of the gay Gordons discoursed sweet music, and in the evening hundreds of electric lights gave an additional charm to the scene. In this war-smitten city—according to the pessimists—the Zoological Gardens are being improved and extended, and other shows are being organized.

The races at Johannesburg were well attended, although the military were conspicuous by their absence. The spring meeting of the Kimberley Sporting Club has been a great success. There were two days' racing, and here the military were well represented, both by the "whole" and sick. Naturally the khaki gentlemen came in for a great deal of attention from the fair sex, who came attired in Parisian frocks, and seemed quite oblivious of war's alarms inthe Cape Colony or elsewhere. The scene was a very gay and animated one; there were "drags" and vehicles of all descriptions on the course, the grand stand was well patronized, and the band of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers provided sweet music.

We can carry our recollection back to many glorious days' racing on the Kimberley course in the old days, before Johannesburg arose to eclipse the diamond fields as the centre of sporting South Africa, but from all accounts this recent meeting was one of the merriest "the camp" has seen for a long time. There was good sport, and, for those who delight in the sideshows of a race ground, plenty of amusement. The shouts of "Kreet card," the stentorian tones of the pencilliers and even the blandishments of the three card trick men, all served to remind those present that South Africa, still young and vigorous, is emerging unscathed from its fiery ordeal. The "three card merchants," by the bye, brought matters up to dates by characterizing their game as "the same as that played by General White at Ladysmith and Baden Powell at Mafeking." It all came in the day's fun, and everyone was happy and free of care.

Kimberley has also had its athletic sports meeting, with a large khaki and fair sex attendance; while at Capetown the Gymkhana Racing Club's meeting has passed off successfully. In the centres of population, in spite of, or perhaps, owing to the martial law, amusements, balls, theatricals etc. are in constant evidence, and social life is enlivened by a great sense of relief at the final passing of Boer power in the land, and the sure expectation of gloriously busy times in the near future. Such is the South Africa of today—throbbing with life and hope, willing to let bygones be bygones, and waiting cheerfully for the utter dispersal of the red cloud which is the only remaining vestige of the ruin which Kruger and Steyn plotted to bring upon the whole country in their own selfish interests.

ARD PATRICK WINS DERBY

Several Horses Beat Favorite in Contest for the Blue Ribbon.

London, June 4.—The general holiday-making mood of the people arising from the announcement of peace in South Africa and the approaching coronation festivities was exemplified today by the unprecedented mustering of the classes and masses at Epsom Downs. Enormous crowds left London both by road and rail, the exodus beginning at daybreak. Vehicles of every description, stage coaches, automobiles, hansom cabs, costers, donkey carts, all bedlagged, moving along all the roads converging on the race course.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, and the Indian Rajahs and their suites, took special trains to the course and received ovations everywhere from the crowds. Inclement showery weather prevailed.

The programme started with the race for the Epsom Town Plate, and Maher, on Russet Brown, won.

This opened the way for the blue ribbon event of the racing world, and there was a rush for the paddock to see the competitors. The flag fell during a bright burst of sunshine, and Ard Patrick, beautifully ridden by Martin, pulled up a winner, with a couple more of supposed "outsiders" ahead of Sceptre, R. S. Siever's £30,000 hitherto unbeaten filly.

The result in detail was: J. Gubbin's colt, Ard Patrick, by St. Florian-Marganette, 1; Col. H. McCalmont's bay colt, Rising Glass, by Isinglass-Hautesse, 2; the Duke of Portland's brown colt, Friar Tuck, by Friar's Balsom by Galopin out of Substitute, 3.

Sixteen horses ran. The betting was 100 to 14 against Ard Patrick, 40 to 1 against Rising Glass, and 100 to 7 against Friar Tuck.

The result completely upset calculations. It was considered a "one horse race," but Sceptre (the winner of the two thousand and one thousand guineas stakes) never flattered his supporters. Ard Patrick won by three lengths, and the same distance separated the second and third horses. Time, 2:42¾.

There were cheers outside the Jockey club enclosure as Ard Patrick was led in, but the demonstrations at the club and other stands showed how far he had been from being the favorite. Mr. Gubbins, his owner, is an Irishman, who owns a big stud of horses at Limerick. He also owns Galtee More, which won the Derby in 1897. Mr. Gubbins subsequently sold Galtee More to the Russian government for £21,000.

Martin followed up his Derby success with tieing in the race for the Chatterham place in one of the best finishes ever seen at Epsom. Gunclub, ridden by M. Cannon, was a favorite, but flushed by his former success, Martin said, on mounting, "I think I will do a double event." He came near fulfilling the prophecy, for within a stone's throw of home, Gunclub seemed an easy winner. Then, inch by inch, Martin urged the filly on till the public thought she had won. King Edward watched the race with the keenest interest, and when a dead heat was announced, the crowd cried out, "Well done, Martin!"

MONTREAL LOAN.

Ninety-Eight and a Half Offered by English House.

Montreal, June 4.—(Special.)—The civic finance committee today opened bids for a $2,000,000 forty year 3½ per cent. loan. Only one bid was received for the whole amount from Coates & Co., London, England, through Wm. Hanson Co., who offered a price equivalent to 98½. The committee recommended its acceptance.

WANT ARBITRATION.

Suggestion That Miners and Operators Settle Difficulties.

New York, June 4.—At a meting of the New York Board of Trade and transportation today, resolutions were adopted urging President Roosevelt to appoint a commissioner to investigate the situation in the anthracite regions, and to see if the miners and operators could not be induced to arbitrate their differences.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, secretary of the British embassy at Paris, has been appointed ambassador of Great Britain to the United States to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote.

In a fight at Chicago between the strikers and negroes brought from St. Louis to take their places, six negroes were hurt, two of them fatally.

Eight miners were burned to death yesterday as the result of an explosion of gas in a colliery at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Mistress—Mary, didn't I tell you I liked my beef well-done? Mary, You did, marm, but I didn't say anything, did I? People can have their whim, if they want to, for all o' me.—Boston Transcript.

The Toronto Conference

Resolution Adopted Favoring the Establishment of Fast Steamship Lines.

Encouragement of Lead Industry Supported—Defence of the Empire.

Toronto, Ont., June 5.—At today's session of the Boards of Trade convention, the first resolution dealt with was one favoring the appointment of commercial agents in the chief cities of the old and new world, sent in by the Chamber of Commerce, of Montreal.

The resolution was adopted unanimously after the decision had been expressed, that these agents should be good men, and paid decent salaries.

The next resolution came from the Halifax Board, in favor of the establishment of a fast Atlantic steamship service. After some discussion this resolution was withdrawn in favor of the Montreal board's proposal, that at the coming Imperial conference the Canadian representatives should impress upon the gathering the importance of the Mother Country and Colonies securing by subsidy or otherwise, a fast line of steamships between the United Kingdom and the colonies and between the colonies themselves making the Australian service from Vancouver tri-weekly and the establishment of a freight line from Eastern Canada to Australia, via Capetown, one of the lines suggested.

At the afternoon session the subject of Canada's contribution to the Imperial defence was reached. The French-Canadian commercial bodies had unanimously entered objections, contending Canada had contributed sufficiently in building the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways, etc. They considered Canada had done her share.

The Montreal Board's resolution favoring an annual appropriation in the Dominion budget for the defence of the Empire to be spent under the direction of the Canadian government had the right of way. Robert Munro said he did not believe the resolutions of the Quebec boards expressed the real opinion of the gentlemen representing them. He believed they were in favor of Canada setting up a system of defence.

The Peterboro board fell into line with the Quebec boards. Mr. Dumble moved an amendment to the end that Canada required all her resources for her own development.

The subject was still under debate when the conference adjourned till tomorrow.

At the afternoon session, Mr. A. S. Goodeve, of Rossland, B. C., moved a resolution calling for the readjustment of the tariff on lead and lead products, so as to encourage the development of the lead mining and refining industries in British Columbia. Mr. Munro seconded the resolution, which carried.

The members of the conference attended a banquet at the pavilion this evening. Messrs. Mulock and Tarte were present and spoke.

THE SCARCITY OF CORKS.

How It Has Developed Several Queer Industries.

The fact that the world's supply of cork is much less than the demand has been working a peaceful revolution in many trades. The increase in the price has rendered it necessary to devise other kinds of stoppers. This has given employment to a perfect army of inventors, many of whom have reaped neat little fortunes from ingenious contrivances. Thus far, however, all the inventions have not been able to restore the former balance, and prices keep up in an alarming manner. As a consequence, there has been developed a trade in second-hand corks, and under this have come into being queer little industries, such as gathering corks, cleaning corks and revamping corks.

In the big hotels, restaurants and saloons the cork perquisite is now a moderately valuable privilege. They are no longer cast contemptuously by, but are thrown into a box or cask, where they accumulate until the cork-picker arrives, who pays a round sum in cash for all offered to him. The average waiter and bartender now employs corkscrews which inflict minimum damage upon the cork, and in many places where a number of bottles are opened in the course of the day, a steel cork extractor is used which will pull out a cork from the interior of a bottle into which it has been carelessly forced.

The peddler who buys them sells them to the second-hand man, who assorts them into various classes. Many large corks can be re-cut with considerable profit. Others which have been injured can be cut so as to discard the injured portions and utilize that which is sound. Corks which have been discolored by grease can be cleaned by benzine, ammonia water, or lime and water. Those which have been discolored or flavored by medicine can be rendered usable by long-continued boiling with a small amount of chloride of lime, and subsequent drying in a kiln or oven. The finest quality consists of champagne corks. These always command a good price. It is possible to re-use them, and this is said to be done by many manufacturers, both at home and abroad. Others can be re-cut so as to obliterate the maker's or bottler's name, which is usually branded upon the side or lower surface. A second-hand cork, when paraffinated, can be used for bottles containing oils, powders and aqueous solutions. They are popular at present on account of the ease with which they can be taken out and put back.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Belfast harbor board has voted £299,000 to construct a graving dock, eight hundred feet long, capable of accommodating the vessels to be built by the shipping combine.

At the annual meeting of the Lipton, Ltd. in London, yesterday, some complaints were made by shareholders on the amount of the dividend and objection was taken to Sir Thos. Lipton going into the liquor business. The old board of directors was re-elected.

IMPERIAL FINANCES.

London, June 4.—In the Commons this evening Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made a lengthy review of the financial situation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the whole £40,000,000 provided for the budget for the prosecution of the war would be needed to effect the demobilization and the transportation of the British troops in South Africa, to move the Boer prisoners from the various concentration camps and to furnish garrisons for South Africa.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) asked Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the number of these garrisons? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would be premature to answer this question now, but that he had grounds for hoping that in the course of a few months large garrisons in South Africa would prove unnecessary. The Chancellor said he was glad to say he would dispense with the additional £15,700,000, which he had asked for when the new loan was authorized by the House. He said he proposed to continue the new taxes for the present, and asked the House to resume the sinking fund, as the best step toward re-establishing the credit of the country.

In conclusion he said one of the matters to be considered was to determine how the revenues derived from the mineral wealth of the Transvaal could be allocated so as to provide for a portion of the war debt.

Baby's Own Tablets

are good for children of all ages, from the tiniest, weakest baby to the well grown child, and are a certain cure for indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, diarrhœa, teething troubles and the other minor ailments of children. There is no other medicine acts so speedily, so surely and so safely, and they contain not one particle of the opiates found in the so-called "soothing" medicines. See guarantee.

Mrs. Wm. Cardwell, Hamilton, Ont., says:—"A short time ago my baby was troubled with indigestion. She vomited everything she ate and got very pale and thin. Her head felt hot and feverish; her tongue was coated; her bowels were badly out of order. She was fretful at times and again unnaturally drowsy. I saw Baby's Own Tablets advertised, and after getting a box began to give them to her. Inside of twenty-four hours she began to get better, and in a few days she was all right, and she is now quite healthy and rosy looking. I have also given the Tablets to my older children for colds and indigestion, and the result has always been good. I can recommend them very highly to all mothers for their children."

These Tablets are readily taken by all children, and crushed to a powder you can give them to the very youngest baby with a certainty of benefit.

Sold by all druggists or you can get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y

WINTER SPORTS OF THE COSSACK

Extraordinary Climbing Contest By the Horsemen in East Russia.

From Royal Magazine.

The great snow-mound contest which takes place in Eastern Russia every winter is undoubtedly one of the most novel competitions ever conceived. Although its commencement is lost in the mists of antiquity, and probably its original purport has been altered as years have rolled on, there is no doubt that it represents what was once upon a time a very important function amongst the Cossacks. The contest is really a severe test of horsemanship and climbing. It occurs coincident with a Cossack religious festival, followed by junketings and games. From all parts of the adjacent country, indeed from settlements many hundreds of versts away, Cossack men, women and children flock to the rendezvous near Orenburg to take part in the rejoicings and witness the snow race between the picked horsemen.

Snow lies deep on the ground; the atmosphere is piercingly cold; but these hardy people heed neither. For days large gangs of willing Cossack peasants have been collecting huge balls of snow and rolling them from all directions towards a common centre. Bit by bit two enormous mounds of snow are built up, each about forty feet in height and at the base some hundred feet in circumference. The mounds are cone-shaped, but from the ground to about half way up the walls are vertical, tapering away then to a cone, whereon a flagstaff is erected and a flag bent. To be the first to reach the top of the mound is the darling ambition of every Cossack. A prize is offered by the municipality and the military officers of the garrison, and the competitors themselves are the best well and marvelous future before Mount Sicker Camp.

It will be well worth anyone's while to see the riches lying at one's very door, and you will be convinced by ocular demonstration that it is not necessary to go far and incur much of an investment to yield handsome profits.

As an example of such a purchase, I have the pleasure of bringing to your notice the Mount Sicker & Brenton Mining Co., which owns a group of seven claims besides the water power of the Chemainus river.

The Copper Canyon mine, belonging to this group has, by the last rich strikes, proved itself to be on the same ore body as the now celebrated Lenora & Tyee mines. This company is placing a limited number of shares on the market, so as to enable it to ship ore and pay for itself, so avails itself of this excursion to inform the public that their mines will be open for a thorough inspection, and all visitors will be afforded every opportunity to prove the true worth of the property, and they will be given the privilege of removing for themselves samples of the ore which they can have assayed to verify the richness of the leads.

This will give Victorians the first chance to avail themselves of a promising home investment, and as the mines are located so near, they can watch their interests as closely as they desire, instead of having to give proxies to strangers, as in the case of distant speculations.

The nearness of the smelting and railroad facilities combined with the waterpower available for mining gives this property most exceptional advantages for economical production, and combined with the rich class of ore produced will unfailingly become a big dividend-earner.

This stock is for sale at 41 Government street for (5c.) five cents per share (par value 25c.), and I feel safe in saying that this will be almost the last opportunity to buy at this price, as a boom is sure to occur soon, so that I doubt if you will be able to purchase at par.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
W. A. DIER.

Victoria, B. C., June 3, 1902.

LOST IN THE RUSH.

Enquiries For Miner Who Left Here Four Years Ago For Klondike.

The Victoria police have been requested to make enquiries with a view of learning the whereabouts of one Andrew Johnson, who was here in February, 1898 on his way to the Klondike goldfields. He wrote to his friends in New Zealand just before leaving, but like so many others who took part in that rush he has not been heard from since. It is the opinion of his relatives that he was murdered, a niece having had a dream in which she saw her uncle asleep in a cabin in a mining camp, and a man creeping up to murder him. The letter of enquiry follows:

Wellington, N. Z., April 25, 1902.

Dear Sirs,—I wish to ask you to do me a favor if in your power, to make inquiries through the Masonic fraternity of California, U. S. A., as to the present whereabouts of Mr. Andrew Johnson (my uncle), who has lived in and about California, off and on, for the past 32 years. He has followed mining during part of this period. About four years ago (I think in July, 1898) we had a letter from him informing us that he was going to the Klondike goldfields. He wrote from Victoria, B. C., and said that we need not expect to hear from him for a couple of years. Well, we have not heard from him since then, and therefore we are anxious to find out whether he is still living or otherwise. About 20 months ago my sister Alice had a dream about our uncle, and strange to say, in the vision she saw a mining camp, and in a cabin she saw two men—one of the men whom she recognized as our uncle, lying asleep on his bed, and the other, his mate, apparently creept up and murdered him as he slept. Now, this makes us positive that something has happened to him, as we have never heard from him since. Therefore we should be very grateful if you could make inquiries. Andrew Johnson is about 57 years of age, if still living. He has been a Mason for about 30 years. I will give you a few addresses of his for the past 11 years, as they may assist in finding him:

1. 1889 and 1890—J. B. Murphy Place, 14th and High street, Fruit Vale, Alameda Co., California.

2. 1895. As he was a patient in the County Hospital at San Leandro, California, receiving treatment for pneumonia, I believe.

3. April 15, 1896. He was at Laurel, California.

4. November 15, 1896, he wrote from Santa Cruz, California.

Trusting you will be able to assist us, and thanking you in anticipation, I conclude.

Your ever grateful servant,
(Sgd.) BODIL ANDREWS
WILLIAM HANSEN.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Victoria Meteorological Office. 28th May to 3rd June, 1902.

The week has been marked by a continuance of abnormally low barometric pressure over the greater portion of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, the pressure at the same time being moderately high on the American coast from the Columbia river to California. These conditions have caused cool showery weather generally over the Pacific Slope, yet while an unusually heavy rainfall has occurred at Barkerville, in Cariboo, the general amount of rain throughout the province is rather below the average. During the 28th and 29th there was not much change in the barometer from the previous week, but on the 30th a marked depression centred in Alberta, the barometer falling to 29.24, while at Victoria it was 30.00. This storm area passed to the eastward. Indications then appeared of a fresh ocean low area approaching Vancouver Island. This generally developed on the 31st, and June 1st, causing further rainfall in Cariboo. On the 2nd the pressure again increased on the Washington coast, and the low area still hovering over the region of the Rocky Mountains, a pronounced high barometer area appeared in Athabasca and Saskatchewan. Temperatures dropped and over 5 inches of snowfall at Prince Albert. Rainfall too, was very general throughout the other parts of the Northwest and Manitoba. Thunderstorms were frequent east of the Rockies during the week.

Thirty-nine hours and eighteen minutes of bright sunshine were recorded at Victoria; the rainfall was .23 inch; highest temperature 60.0 on the 28th; lowest, 44.3 on the 31st.

At New Westminster the rainfall was .05 inch; highest temperature 62 on the 1st, 2nd; lowest 40 on the 31st.

At Kamloops the rainfall was .18 inch; highest temperature 70 on 1st of June; lowest 34 on the 30th.

At Barkerville the rainfall was 1.70 inches; highest temperature 54 on the 28th; lowest 30 on the 31st.

YMIR'S HANDSOME PROFIT.

From Phoenix Pioneer.

For the year 1901, according to late reports, the Ymir mine showed a net profit of $45,345, obtained from treating 60,505 tons of ore.

SOOKE COPPER MINES

Important Development on Mineral Claims Not Far From Victoria City.

On Friday, May 23, Hon. James Dunsmuir invited a party to join him in a trip on his tug Lorne to have a look at the new copper discoveries round Sooke harbor.

The party consisted of Hon. James Dunsmuir, Mr. Hayward, M. P. for Esquimalt, Mr. A. Lindsay, Messrs. Gardner, Livingston and Dickie, M. P. P., all of whom are heavily interested in Mount Sicker mining ventures, and seen, coupled with the fact that so little has so far been said about it; but apparently the people working the properties have adopted the plan of "saying nothing and sawing wood," which latter they have done to some purpose.

Work on the properties has now been going on for two months or more, and a fine body of copper ore has been exposed. During the development work at least 400 tons of high grade ore has been mined. One shaft was started, but when down 15 feet it had to be abandoned for the present, owing to the inflow of water. The bottom of the shaft showed six feet wide of solid copper ore, of which an average assay gave over 16 per cent. in copper, apart from gold and silver values.

AT THE SOOKE COPPER MINE.

Messrs. H. B. Thomson, R. F. Tolmie and P. Criddle, members of the syndicate owning the Sooke copper properties, spent a most enjoyable day, as the weather was perfect, and every member of the party thoroughly appreciated the arrangements made by the host for their entertainment.

Great astonishment was expressed by those who had not seen the properties before, at the wonderful showing to be

FREE GOLD ORE FIND.

A rich find of free gold ore is reported from the Waterloo, Camp McKinney.

Lord Kitchener Is Promoted

Raised to Rank of General for Services in South Africa.

Success of Peace Negotiations One of Greatest in Military History.

London, June 4.—Lord Kitchener has been promoted to be a general.

In a despatch from Pretoria on the terms of peace, the correspondent of the Times says he believes that the fact that the Boers, who are a very law-abiding people, have, through their leaders, formally acknowledged the sovereignty of King Edward, may mean a great deal.

The terms of peace continued the report, are best described as generous in all personal matters, but firm on the main political issues affecting the future government. The grant of £3,000,000 is equal to about £100 to each farmer in the two colonies.

It is important to remember that the Cape rebels may still continue operations in the West. Although certain that the enemy were in his grasp, continues the Times correspondent, no one was more eager than Lord Kitchener to secure success of the peace negotiations. Lord Kitchener's great personal influence over the Boer leaders played no small part in determining their attitude. The great task which Lord Kitchener has accomplished will in retrospect, appear to be one of the greatest military achievements in the history of Great Britain.

The report that Lord Kitchener will come home for the coronation of King Edward is incorrect. He still has much to do in South Africa, and it is not likely he will leave before the end of July. The South African commands will then be divided. General Lyttleton taking charge of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony and General Ian Hamilton relieving General French in command of the forces in Cape Colony.

Randolph Custodis, a German architect and engineer, discloses that he has solved the problem of destroying fog and smoke. His invention consists of a mechanical apparatus capable of making the densest atmosphere transparent in any desired latitude through consuming the particles that produce clouded air. Custodis believes that his process is also adaptable to the uses of navigation. He declares that ships equipped with it will be able to view their way through foggy seas with safety.