

CANADIAN CURRENCY.

A Remarkable Immunity From Currency Heresies Enjoyed by the Dominion.

Why the Canadian Paper Money Is Generally Acceptable as Currency.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

A uniform currency was first established in Canada by the act of 1871. Previous to that time currency legislation was chiefly the announcement of the values of the British, Spanish, Portuguese, French and United States coins floating in general circulation. The act was intended to establish a Canadian gold coinage on the same basis as the United States gold eagle, the weight of that coin being 258 grains troy, and its fineness nine-tenths of pure gold. The Canadian gold coin was to be equal in value to half an eagle, but was to have been of the British standard of fineness, 916-1,000 pure gold.

THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN

weighs 123.216 grains, and is worth, allowing for the difference in fineness between British and United States coinage standards, 4.866 of American gold. It was made legal tender for that amount in the new Canadian currency and the American eagles and half-eagles were made legal tender for \$10 and \$5 respectively. The gold currency then legalized was never coined, the Canadian government having since been content to store British and American coins and gold bullion to assure the redemption of its paper currency. The gold basis thus established has never been altered. The government has issued paper currency, the limit being gradually advanced from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000. When the act of 1895 permitted the increase of the note issue from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 it was provided that additional proportionate specie be retained to guarantee redemption. The law of 1895 extending

THE LIMIT OF PAPER ISSUE to \$20,000,000 required that there be retained in the treasury an amount of gold equal to 15 per cent. of the issue, gold or Dominion bonds guaranteed by Great Britain, equal to 10 per cent. additional, and unguaranteed Dominion bonds equal to the remainder of the notes outstanding. The law of 1895 provided that the issue might be increased to \$25,000,000, but that, while the security previously required for the issue of \$20,000,000 be retained, all notes in excess of that amount be secured by the retention of gold, dollar for dollar.

As there was a provision in the act of 1895 for an excessive issue guaranteed in that way, the act of 1895 made virtually no change in the law. It was evidently the intention of the government to increase the issue on the same

PROPORTIONATE SECURITY, but they refrained from doing so in deference to a vigorous protest by the banks. These notes are made legal tender by Dominion statutes. Of course the law could not make the people accept a piece of paper in general trade in lieu of a piece of gold, or any other article of value, although it would be possible to allow debtors to escape lightly by "legal tender" enactments. It is the willingness and ability of the Dominion to pay on demand 25.8 grains of gold, United States coinage fine, for every dollar of its paper currency presented for redemption that makes the paper pass from hand to hand in commerce, everyone being in consequence willing to accept it in exchange for services or articles of value. While the United States greenbacks were made legal tender by government fiat, and the government was not prepared to give the stipulated 25.8 grains of gold for every "dollar bill," the paper was accepted only at a heavy discount. As it was expressed in commercial language, gold was at a premium. The greenbacks held their remaining value on the strength that at some future time the government would decide to pay out the gold for the paper. Were it certain that the government would never

REDEEM THE PAPER IN METAL the greenbacks would have become as worthless as the southern Confederate paper money which is still preserved by collectors of curios. Before the United States government decided to redeem the greenbacks in gold the dollar bills had been valued, on the prospect of such redemption, at about 85 cents for 100 cents. The average monthly issue of 22 grains of coinage gold. Had it been suddenly announced that the government would give 25.8 grains of gold for the bills only accepted as worth 22 grains in ordinary commerce, there would doubtless have been a rush for the gold of the treasury. But the act of Congress declared that the bills would be redeemed at the end of five years, and made provision for acquiring gold for that purpose. After the passage of the act the greenbacks advanced steadily in value, and on the day fixed for their redemption every dollar of paper money was worth the full 25.8 grains of coin gold.

IN ALL COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS. Not one dollar was presented at the treasury for redemption. The knowledge that the government would pay the gold when demanded prevented the people from making the demand, and made the paper generally acceptable as currency. In ordinary business the Dominion note issue in circulation. In view of the possible demands for the yellow metal, it is sometimes urged that the specie retained by the Dominion government is small in proportion to its outstanding liabilities. The average monthly note circulation for 1895 was \$21,897,750, and the specie held by the Dominion at the close of the year was \$10,650,702. But as the banking act requires that the chartered banks retain Dominion notes for 40 per cent. of their cash reserves there is no possibility of a sudden demand on the treasury for the redemption of notes. More than half the note issue is

IN LARGE DENOMINATIONS and held by the chartered banks for that purpose. Although the banks are not required by law to maintain a reserve, such precaution is made necessary by the opinion of the business community. The requirement that 40 per cent. of any reserve shall be in Dominion

notes is in its nature a forced loan, without interest, from the banks to the government. But the advantages accruing to the banks through the confidence established by governmental supervision is regarded as adequate compensation. The proportionate government reserve of specie established by the act of 1880 would be ample under existing circumstances for a much larger note issue than the present without the requirement of dollar for dollar in specie against all issues above \$20,000,000. But it is well to err on the side of safety. The Dominion note issues are of the following denominations: Twenty-five cents, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The chartered banks are not permitted to issue notes of a smaller denomination than \$5, but to their general freedom in the matter of note issue is due in a great measure the

ELASTICITY OF OUR CURRENCY.

Their bills are not legal tender, but are universally accepted on account of general confidence in the financial stability. Our silver coins are merely tokens, legal tender for \$10 only, and our bronze cents are legal tender for 25 cents. In addition to the controller of the currency at Ottawa are assistant receivers-general, appointed to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Victoria, Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown. With the exception of a few slight disabilities by well-intentioned citizens who thought the government could make paper valuable by stamping it with the royal arms, we have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from currency heresies. It is to be hoped our good fortune in that regard may continue.

THE TWO HORSEFIES.

On application of Mr. John Campbell, for the Horsefly Hydraulic Company, the injunction obtained on August 1 by the Horsefly Mining Company was discharged by Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday. On August 1 the Horsefly Gold Mining Company, foreign, obtained an ex parte injunction against the Horsefly Hydraulic Company, limited, restraining the latter from damming back the water in the lakes above the respective claims of both companies. The Horsefly Hydraulic Company, which is principally composed of C. E. people, has been operating its claims during the past two seasons, and from past experience has found it necessary to dam back the waters in the lakes during the freshet in order to have sufficient head to successfully operate their claims during the dry season.

The Horsefly-Gold Mining Company is composed of San Francisco capitalists, with also a large number of local shareholders. Its claims adjoin those of the other company, and last month it had its works completed and ready to operate. The Horsefly Hydraulic Company, it is alleged, is using all the water, and there is a contention between both companies as to who is entitled to prior water rights.

The Horsefly Gold Mining Company take the ground that it is not only entitled to first water rights, but that the other company has no right to back the water in the lakes, thus depriving the complainants of the natural flow of water, the inference being that if the water were allowed to flow naturally there would be sufficient for both companies. The Horsefly Hydraulic Company some time ago anticipated trouble and through its solicitor that the Horsefly Hydraulic Company should give them notice of any intended application for an injunction. The injunction of August 1 was, however, obtained without notice to the Horsefly Hydraulic Company, and on that account Mr. Justice Walkem discharged it.

The action, however, to decide the water right will be proceeded with. Mr. John Campbell for the Horsefly Hydraulic Company; Mr. L. Crease for the Horsefly Gold Mining Company. Later yesterday afternoon notice was served on the Horsefly Hydraulic Company, and the application for an injunction to be heard on Tuesday.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

An eclipse of the sun, the second this year, will take place on August 9, but will not be visible to many people in North America. The first eclipse of the year took place in February, but was visible in North America, its path lying wholly in the Antarctic and South Atlantic oceans. The coming eclipse can be observed over a long belt. The line traced out by the shadow of the moon will commence in the North Sea about half way between the Faroe islands and Norway, where the sun will be seen to rise in a state of eclipse. The line of totality will travel eastward across Norway, enter the Arctic ocean, cross Nova Zembla, and again, touching land in Siberia, journey through Asia to the Sea of Japan. From there it will cross Northern Japan and start over the Pacific, where it will finally terminate, after having travelled one-third of the way over the ocean toward the Coast.

The best spot to observe the passage of the moon across the sun's face will be in Siberia a few hundred miles from the coast, where it will be fully observed. Japan sea is reached; but even there the totality will only last for two minutes and forty-seven seconds. The dark line marking the shadow cast by the moon will be nearly ten thousand miles long, though its width will be barely one hundred miles. The Amherst astronomical expedition, already at sea, will represent the United States among the official observers.

It was intended to establish three stations, one on the island of Zeevo and two others on the mainland, so that, while the totality will be of too short duration to allow of a very critical examination, the partial phases, lasting for about two hours and a half, may be fully observed. The photographer of the party has planned to take four hundred to five hundred photographs during the period of two minutes and forty seconds, when the body of the sun will be completely covered by the earth's satellite. The corona will, as usual, be the point of attraction, and photographs of those stupendous flames which shoot up from the sun's rim may perhaps tell science what they are really composed of, and how far out into space they reach from the molten mass which lights up the solar system.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—A meeting of the executive committee of the general board of Methodist missions was held here yesterday. It confirmed the next point of Rev. Joseph Hall by the British Columbia conference to the position of principal of the Chilliwack Indian institute.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Three Children Burned to Death—Serious Results of Tormenting Half-Witted People.

Review and Sham Battle at Halifax—Distress in Labrador and Newfoundland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A terrible burning affair happened at Sisson Ridge, near Andover, Victoria county, resulting in the death of three children and leaving a fourth in a dangerous condition. The section has been opened up almost entirely within the last few years. Before this it was an unbroken forest. Now thirty or forty families are living there, nearly all of them from Albert county. Hazen Stevens, with his wife and six children, moved there about two years ago, and had quite a start made on his farm. Owing to the numerous fires which were customary for them after sunset to light a fire near the house to drive them off and to this is attributed the origin of the fire. Early in the morning Mr. Stevens and wife awoke to find the fire burning all around them. Three children were sleeping in the same room and each seizing one, they carried them to safety. On re-attending attention was called from the child they left behind and three others up-stairs. They tried to save them, but the fire had progressed too far. One of the children was able to reach the window and throwing himself overboard, was killed by the fire, but the other two were saved. His parents managed to rescue him and returned to the child left in their room. They succeeded in getting him, but only to see it die from its burn soon after.

A rather serious shooting affray occurred in the quiet little village of Boca, about twelve miles from St. Andrews. A number of youths in that neighborhood have been practicing for some time past of annoying a family named Thomas, who are not very evenly balanced in mental capacity, and the Thomas family have frequently distinguished a gun at the crowd, but without taking effect. On this occasion the guns were loaded to kill, and a young man named Taggart was shot through the arm, the bullet lodging in his hip. Another young man named Creighton was shot in the head and died. A third shot, one passing through his nose, one through his cheek, and a third one lodging in his side. Dr. Harry Gove was called to attend Taggart, and found the bullet from the hip, which was a round slug of 60 calibre, and such was used in the old Queen Ann muskets. Both men are in a critical condition.

General Schiefel, who was in Paris a short time ago, was within a few feet of President Faure, of the French Republic, when an attempt was made to assassinate him. He describes the scene which followed as something terrific. Between the efforts of the people to attack the would-be assassin and the rush of a mighty multitude, Mr. Schiefel says he felt glad when he got out of the crowd.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The army and navy turned out great bodies of men and guns in the recent review and sham battle on the common and side of the Citadel at Halifax. Fully 25,000 people were spectators. General Montgomery Moore arrived at 10:30, when the Union Jack was hoisted and the movements began with a march past. The naval brigade went through an exhibition of mounting and dismounting guns, and the Royal Berkshire regiment formed in review order and exercised with bayonets. This fine spectacle was watched with great interest. A sham battle was then enacted, the artillery and Royal Engineers manned the defences of the citadel, and the naval brigade forming a portion of the attacking force, occupied the heights of the Camp Hill, directly west of the citadel. The infantry made a general attack from the northwest, advancing across the common and being there joined by the naval brigade. The affair was much like a real battle, without the bloodshed. Smokeless powder was used in the engagement, and there were no dense clouds to obstruct the view of the spectators.

Mrs. William Gossip, who recently died in Halifax, was, according to the Herald, the first prisoner taken in the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States. She was then a child of only four years, and was, with her mother, captured on a vessel off Halifax harbor and taken to Salem, Mass. Her father, Captain Gossip, a native of Ireland, and for many years commanded the Admiral Nelson, an ocean going ship. He was lost at sea, and Mrs. Gossip was journeying to Halifax from St. John's, Newfoundland, in a sailing packet, when they were overhauled by a Yankee privateer and all hands taken prisoners. Mrs. Gossip preserved a faint recollection of her imprisonment. She was 87 years of age.

The Masonic brotherhood of Annapolis are making extensive preparations for a mammoth Masonic fair, to be held in the old and historic town on the 12th and 13th of August. No doubt before long a large number of visitors will be attracted to the corner stone of which will be laid during the fair.

John Whitman, formerly of Lunenburg, has left for Dorchester penitentiary, where he is to spend the next seven years of his life. John Taylor of Hectanooga, Digby county, entered a complaint against Whitman for cutting and killing a cow; also with cutting an ox so as to necessitate its being killed.

LABRADOR.

Dr. Greenleaf, superintendent of the British mission to the deep sea fisheries, operating in Labrador, writes to the St. John papers that the most serious pest exists in the northeast portion of Newfoundland and on the coast of Labrador, and that many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition. Dr. Greenleaf declares that it is impos-

ible for language to describe the suffering of the coast residents, who have been without flour, bread or nourishment for weeks. They have been living upon shell fish and seaweed. The grown-up are almost naked and the children wholly so.

IN AN OPEN BOAT.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Full details of the adventurous voyage of Harvo and Samuelson in a rowboat, which reached Scilly last Saturday, are published. Harvo reports that they left New York at 5 p.m. June 6. Owing to strong winds they were driven northward to the banks of Newfoundland, and on July 1 they spoke the schooner Leader and requested the master to report them all well. On July 7 they encountered a heavy gale from the West and great difficulty in keeping the boat free, as the sea was continually breaking on board, keeping one of them bailing. The gale continued with more or less force until 9 p.m. July 10 when a heavy sea struck and capsized the boat, throwing them into the water. After a few minutes they succeeded in righting her and getting on board and bailing her out. All their provisions, anchor, cooking utensils, signal lights and several other articles which were not lashed to the boat were lost. After the accident they suffered severely from cold, having to remain in their wet clothing. Shortly afterward the weather moderated, and the wind continuing, they proceeded eastward. On July 15 they boarded the Norwegian bark Cito from Quebec for Pembroke, and were supplied with water and provisions, and again, when about 400 miles west of Scilly, on July 24, they spoke the Norwegian bark Eger, from Halifax for Swansea, and obtained from her a small supply of bread and water. Both men are in good health and look weather-beaten by long exposure. They pulled down to the shore during the day, and at night kept watches of three and a half hours intervals, one man pulling while the other slept.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—(Special)—Frank H. Doty, a member of the well known Doty contracting firm, was killed to-day while engaged in connection with the work of covering with sand the water works conduit in the bay.

An objection was filed this morning against protests lodged against Clarke and Oser, the Conservative members-elect for West Toronto. The ground taken is that the protests are lodged in a wrong division and should have gone to the central court at Osgoode Hall instead of the chancery division. The ruling on this objection will affect all the Ontario protests, all having gone to the same division.

The English creditors of D. McCall & Co., the well known dry goods firm of this city, have accepted 50 cents on the dollar as cash.

Fire did \$3,500 damage last evening in the lumber yard of Reid & Company at the foot of Berkeley street. A large quantity of coal was destroyed.

BY NO MEANS A FAILURE.

A Free Press man, at last affairs, saw many representatives of the grain trade and in every instance was informed that the crop soon to be harvested will be very much better than recent reports have indicated. "Of course," said one dealer, "it would be unreasonable to expect every season a crop like last year's, but nevertheless this year's crop is by no means a poor one and a long way removed from being a failure." There has been a good deal of talk about the damage alleged to have been done by "rust," but according to well informed grain men there will be very little damage done to that cause. There is "rust," it is quite true, caused principally by the unusual conditions of sowing in extremely wet ground and succeeding hot weather. But this "rust" is chiefly confined to the leaves and does not materially injure the grain, that is, it will not affect the sample.

SPAIN WILL NOT YIELD.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—There was a long debate over the budget in the chamber of deputies to-day, which had a special interest in view of the riots this week in the province of Valencia over the imposition of new taxes and the dissatisfaction over the war in Cuba. Senator More criticized the government's dangerous projects. He believed it would be better to convert the debt by means of a credit operation. Premier Canovas del Castillo replied that "the government only desires to meet the necessities of the Cuban war, which having spread over the whole island prevents Cuba from contributing to its cost. Therefore an extraordinary budget is necessary."

Senator Silveira, leader of the dissident Conservatives, dilated upon the dangers of the situation, which might provoke disorders at home. He questioned the government as to the duration of the war in Cuba.

Senator Canovas replied to this question that the rebels would never vanquish the Spanish army. Unless this happened he refused to believe that the Spanish people would become tired of the war. In that case he renounced public life forever. This assertion was greeted with cheers.

ASCENT OF ROGERS PEAK.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—(Special)—A telegram has been received here from Glacier, B.C., which announces the first ascent of Rogers peak, the highest of the Hermit range of the Selkirk mountains, by a party of four led by Prof. C. E. Fay of Boston. The altitude reached by Prof. Fay and his companions exceeds that of the Swiss peak scaled by Pulzen in 1890.

New York, Aug. 6.—The strike fever among the East side garment workers of New York has entered into the camp of the vest-makers' alliance of the Hebrew Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and as a consequence 2,500 vest makers ventilated their grievances yesterday in Liberty Hall. The strikers listened to fiery speeches delivered by walking delegations of the vest-makers' alliance. The shops affected in the two cities number 152.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Chinaman Buried Alive—Emphatic Protest Against Vancouver's Bicycle By-law.

Shipment of Canned Salmon to England—Insane Patients for the Old Country.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 6.—The remains of a Chinaman were exhumed at the cemetery for the purpose of shipment to China on the last outgoing oriental steamer. When the coffin was opened the skeleton was lying on its side with its knees doubled up. Caretaker Thomas thinks the Mongolian was buried alive on account of the peculiar position of the skeleton. It is thought probable the interment was made without a doctor's certificate.

The board of health are compelling the Chinamen to use larger swill tins, double the size of the coal oil cans now in use and costing \$2.50 a pair. The tins are fitted with tight lids. This health provision will bring a good many Chinamen out of the swill business.

A sailboat capsized off Bowen Island yesterday. The occupants were drowned, but it has not been ascertained who the boat belongs to or who were sailing her.

As a protest against the bicycle by-law clause which went into effect to-day, that each bicycle should have a bell that could be heard 300 yards, nearly every rider in town turned out to-night ringing dinner bells, gongs, sleigh bells and cow bells, and blowing horns. The noise was deafening.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 7.—J. A. Ruddick, of the Dominion dairying service, is making his last trip through British Columbia in the interests of the farmers and dairymen. Mr. Ruddick has accepted a position with the Ontario government, and will be located altogether in Ontario.

The anti-Mongolian association are progressing favorably with their petition to the Dominion government asking that further restrictions be placed on Chinese and Japanese immigration. The association met yesterday in the Vancouver convention hall, and received the report of the Nanaimo deputation, which is said to be very encouraging.

The local club have made arrangements for a week's cricket match with Winnipeg, Portland and Victoria during the Vancouver carnival of sport. H. McDonald, of Ottawa, and Dan Murphy, of Winnipeg, want to row here during the carnival; they will be accommodated. Messrs. Peterson and Hanlan have also been invited to row in the provincial regatta. The following is a brief summary of the programme of the fete from August 31 to September 5:

Monday—Trades' procession; naval races; athletic sports; cricket.

Tuesday—Amateur regatta; professional rowing races; cricket.

Wednesday—Military review; amateur regatta; professional rowing race; cricket.

Thursday—Log chopping; rock drilling; South Sea regatta; cricket.

Friday—Fishermen's races; Indian races; cricket; lacrosse.

Saturday—Aquatic sports; bicycle races; cricket; illuminations, etc.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 6.—The underbrush is on fire around the power house at Burnaby. The power house is in no immediate danger, but several men are employed watching the fire.

The first shipment for England of this season's canned sockeye salmon was sent over the Great Northern railway on Monday. The shipment consisted of two carloads (550 cases) from the Fishermen's Canning Company's cannery and was consigned to Liverpool.

Patients from the insane asylum left for England yesterday in charge of guards Richard Rees and Walter Bodington. Their friends have sent for them and the province will thus be relieved of their care.

N. Rich was in the city last evening from Ladner and reports busy times in his locality.

Last night the fishing fleet at Stevenson averaged 70 sockeyes to the boat.

The five Westminster marksmen whose scores at the recent B.C. rifle competition entitles them to a place on the British Columbia team for Ottawa have signified their intention to go. They are practising regularly.

The body of a suicide named Brown, was found within a mile of the boundary line of Blain.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 7.—The Westminster cricket team beat the Chilliwack team at Westminster yesterday by 11 runs and an innings.

In the case of the Municipality of Richmond vs. Hirschberg, regarding the interesting question as to whether or not Lulu Island was part of Richmond, Mr. Atkinson, P. M., presiding, has decided that the letters patent of 1886 should be read into the act of incorporation of 1892. It was stated that a clerical error had been made in describing the boundaries of Richmond.

Sockeyes are still running light in the Fraser river, although the Alaska Packing Company took 50,000 fish from their traps in Boundary Bay yesterday. The Lulu Island Packing Company is said to have the biggest pack, namely, 10,000 cases.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 6.—This evening a numerous anti-Chinese meeting was held in the opera house.

Work at the diamond drill bore of the Gabriola Coal Company at Mudge Island has been suspended, owing to the want of rods. The bore is now down 1,000 feet, and it is uncertain when work will be resumed.

NANAIMO, Aug. 7.—Wm. Harris was found dead in a field at Parksville on Thursday, having dropped dead from heart failure while cradling oats. He will be buried to-morrow, as it is thought unnecessary to hold an inquest.

free milling ore at the head of Mateo bay. The quartz is said to carry a heavy percentage of copper, and gold is plainly visible. The find makes great excitement throughout the district.

At the inquest on the body of the Jap Nankichi, held yesterday, the jury were unable to decide the cause of death, as the medical testimony showed that the deceased had received a violent blow on the side of the head before death. A fishing license and a slab of wood on which were Japanese characters were found near the body. The police will investigate.

ROSSLAND.

(From the Rosslander.)

On Friday last at the court house the election of firewardens for the town of Rossland took place. W. A. Campbell, E. Johnson and A. B. Mackenzie were chosen by acclamation.

Arrangements have been made for Remenyi, the famous violinist, to give a concert in Rossland on August 11.

Gus Krussel, of Spokane, lost his life instantly on Friday morning at the Christina lake divide, about 18 miles westward along the Dewdney trail. He, with his partner named Heintz, was about to start for Rossland, and was fastening the pack on the mule, when the rifle by some means was discharged. The bullet pierced Krussel's left arm, then entered his left breast, passing completely through his body and killing him instantly. Krussel and Heintz had left Spokane about July 1 on a prospecting tour. Krussel was about 35 years of age, was a member of the Stonemasons Union in Spokane, and leaves a wife, two children and widowed mother in that city.

White & Humber, both from Victoria, finished burning, about a week ago, their first kiln of brick from the yard they have started about a mile east of Rossland. The brick was found to be of exceptionally good quality, being particularly impervious to moisture, and they are meeting with ready sale. The manufacture of these brick will be continued throughout the season and is now going ahead at the rate of about 8,000 a day.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Any person who entertains the slightest doubt as to the adaptability of the soil and climate of this country for grape culture, may have his doubts forever removed by a visit to the ranch of Mr. A. Postill on the Mission road. A patch containing about 250 vines is simply loaded with beautiful clusters of fruit in a well advanced condition, and every-thing pointing to a highly successful crop. There are hundreds of vines in the hide in this district, at present uncultivated, which we believe will some day at no very distant date be covered with vineyards and fruit farms.

Mr. H. E. Parke has been appointed road superintendent for this riding, and commenced his new duties this week by a visit to Mara, where repairs are required on the ferry.

While driving down to the Mission last week G. G. Henderson shot a fine bald-headed eagle which measured from tip to tip of its outspread wings 7 feet 6 inches.

On August 1, at the residence of W. E. Heard, of Lansdowne, there was celebrated the wedding of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Heard, to S. McKee, of Lansdowne. Rev. W. L. Hall, of Enderby, officiated. Mr. McKee is managing the ranch at Lansdowne on behalf of his uncle.

GUSH ABOUT BRYAN.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—The Bryan trip through the East was inaugurated at 2 o'clock this afternoon under decidedly favorable conditions. Long before the departure of the Bryan party the depot platform was crowded, and when the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Bryan drove up great cheers went up from one thousand throats. From that time until the train pulled out the people jostled each other as they pressed around their honored fellow citizen and eagerly grasped his hand long enough to breathe a fervent God speed for him and his mission.

New York, Aug. 7.—In a column article headed "Will Will Help Bryan," the World to-day says Senator David B. Hill will support the nomination of Chicago convention. A formal announcement of his position, it is said, will be made public in a very few days.

HAYNET THE PRICE.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—(Special)—The big board of trade excursion to the gold mines of British Columbia has almost collapsed. Members would not pay the fare of \$105 asked, and while it was expected 200 would start, it is not likely that more than 15 individuals will go.

Premier A. S. Hardy is making an effort to have the excursionists stop off at Port Portage. He offers to place a boat at the disposal of the party, to enable them to visit some of the mines there.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

PAIN KILLER

of the Age.

It Cures

Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, etc.

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