

## WILL THE COL. RESIGN?

The local Conservative Association last night declared with but one dissenting voice to adopt party lines at the next Dominion election. A delegation headed by Col. Prior will attend the Revelstoke convention to give effect to the sentiments of the association in this matter.

Now what the local Conservative Association does or what it does not, in this case, is a matter of much less concern to the people of the province than what Col. Prior says or does. Returned as a non-partisan member of a non-party government, and assisted in election by Liberal votes, he was plainly committed to the policy the government have professed of knowing no affiliations so far as Dominion party lines are concerned.

What is the position to-day? Col. Prior is acting premier of this province, and by his connection with last night's gathering practically announces that he stands on the platform of party lines, and will appeal on that basis for support at the first opportunity.

This being the case, can he ask for the co-operation of his colleague Hon. Mr. Wells, or his leader, Mr. Dunsenmuir? How anomalous his position becomes when the local political history of even a year past is reviewed.

It would seem that there is but one honorable course for him to pursue, as there was but one honorable course open for him a few months ago, and that is to resign. And it is reasonably certain that just as he refused to forego the sweets of office then in defiance of his pledges, so surely will he repeat the performance on the present occasion.

## THE EXHIBITION.

Victoria is within a few weeks of its exhibition, and while the prospects, we are assured by the officers, are exceedingly bright for a successful show, citizens must not overlook their own responsibility in the matter. The success of the provincial exhibition at New Westminster has been directly attributable to the whole-hearted way in which the people of that city have co-operated to insure the result. They properly regard it as a commercial asset of the city, capable of yielding substantial dividends, directly or indirectly, or of showing a balance on the wrong side of the ledger, just according to the support which it receives from the people at large.

As a matter of fact, there is too much of a disposition in this place to put the exhibition on the same basis as a strictly commercial institution, and to classify it as a success or a failure, according to the showing of the balance sheet. A spirit of that kind, if it obtained generally, would be fatal to the enterprise. The gate money of an exhibition is but a small proportion of the actual income to the city, and in saying this we are not referring only to the revenue of the merchant, the hotel keeper, the restaurateur, the civic transportation companies, etc., but to benefits more indirect still, but nevertheless of great importance.

On this basis of reasoning a fall exhibition which annually involved a charge for deficits, would still be a real asset of the city. This is the view held in Toronto, London and Winnipeg, when three of the greatest fairs on the continent are conducted. The management have proceeded on that basis for years, and what has been the result? To-day the Toronto exhibition has become such a magnet that the congestion of traffic along the lines leading to the Queen City at fair time is enormous. The city itself swarms with visitors, and this floating population is of incalculable benefit to everyone, from the merchant to the bootblack.

In Victoria we can scarcely hope to duplicate the Toronto fair, but by the pursuit of similar methods we can make the exhibition here the biggest event of its kind west of Winnipeg.

## A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

While discussion has been going on over the dangerous nuisance of filthy paper currency, and various plans for abating the nuisance have been proposed, the Ottawa branch of the Sovereign bank has quietly taken the only effective means of retarding the dirty bills. It is advertising that it pays out nothing but new notes—not merely its own, but Dominion notes as well.

If the other banks would follow this good example, the nuisance which has been so loudly complained of for years would soon vanish, and the people would have the satisfaction of handling fresh, clean paper money, which they can touch without disgust and fear of contamination.

## CONFIDENCE NEEDED.

In national affairs and in large enterprises, just as in matters of smaller moment, a little confidence and a generous supply of optimism are important factors for success.

This is especially necessary in Canada, where there has been too much of a disposition to dismiss as impossible the proposal that this country could enter into industrial competition with the old lands.

One of the principal objections urged has been that labor is so much more expensive here than in Europe that the original cost of manufactured goods must necessarily be much higher here than in Europe.

Yet an important fact is always overlooked in this connection, and it is that the workmen here do far more work in a day than they do in Europe. A

Belfast linen manufacturer who is establishing a large factory in an Ontario city states that while in Belfast each laborer attends two looms, in this country they attend four. Neither was the difference in wages very material.

We have been assured that the same is true of many other lines. The inevitable tendency of good wages is to attract the brightest and best men, and no employer of labor need be told that the difference between efficient and inefficient workmen is often the difference between profit and loss.

## KLONDIKE OUTPUT.

Reports of a probable large decrease this year in the production of gold from the Klondike should be accepted with some caution. It is too early yet to speak decidedly, and late shipments may bring up the exports from the country to a higher figure than is now estimated. It must be remembered also that a good deal of work of a permanent and extensive character is now going on in the region, and probably a larger proportion of the gold won will be retained in circulation there than in any previous year.

The Yukon country, in fact, seems to have entered upon a period of transition. The substitution of companies with capital, working on a large scale, for the individual prospector and miner has begun; and the development of quartz claims is also beginning. Such changes are inevitably accompanied by a temporary fall in production, and this may be the case in the Yukon, while the region is far from being played out as a gold producer.

## THE PIT HEAD VOTE.

If the vote which was recorded at Nanaimo a day or two since results in the removal of Ralph Smith from that city, the miners will lose one of the very ablest champions that has ever come up from their ranks. Real friends of labor can only regret that unfortunate difference have crept into the ranks of the men there, which seem to have temporarily arrayed a portion of the population against one who has served them well. Mr. Smith combines a fine fund of tact with a persistence in the pursuit of his objects which has been used to good advantage in the interests of the class whom he represents. It would be difficult indeed to fill his place, and we believe that the miners will realize the mistake they have made before many months elapse.

## THE PARIS VISIT.

The Montreal Herald hints at the interesting possibility that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Paris and his meeting with the French President may have something to do with the Newfoundland problem. Our contemporary observes: "While there must be a good deal of guesswork about what goes on in Paris between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and M. Delcasse, and while the presence of Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson lends credence to the theory that trade matters principally are under discussion, one would be disposed to believe that Newfoundland might be the main object of the negotiations. The French government will have to be consulted before Newfoundland's position is finally defined, and with Sir Robert Borden off for Washington, where he expects to conclude an agreement that would be very displeasing to Canada, there is no time to be lost."

If anyone could prevail with the French government to remove the occasion of friction now existing on the west coast problem, Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be the man, and if the removal of that difficulty could be followed by the incorporation of Newfoundland within the Dominion, and also by a treaty improving our trade relations with France, whoever were the instruments of such results would certainly deserve well of their country.

## THE INDIAN COMMAND.

It seems to be understood in service circles that Lord Kitchener will undertake the duties of commander-in-chief of the army in India. This consummation is to be devoutly hoped for by all who have the interests of the country at heart. It is no secret that for years past Lord Kitchener has been too much in evidence for the good of the army, and that officers have learned to seek the medium of promotion rather than the more arduous one of actual work in the field. Officers high in station have fallen into this mesh of feminine intrigue and the results on the army in that country have not been happy.

Lord Kitchener, it is said, has long cherished the dream of taking this post, and will shortly be appointed thereto. This, to be sure, is the richest prize open to a soldier of the Empire, but considerations of pay are not likely to affect the ambition of Lord Kitchener. He has seen in the Indian force certain possibilities, and is eager to reorganize it. Tradition and red-tape are very strong in India, but Lord Kitchener, with his great reputation as an organizer, should be able to effect some much-needed reforms.

He is likely to put down with a firm heel any interference with his authority or attempts to improperly influence his recommendations on behalf of carpet knights.

Lord Roberts, it is also understood, is shortly to retire from the post of commander-in-chief at home. He will likely be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, who seems to have been retarded rather

than benefited in his professional career by his high birth.

## ANOTHER LEVIATHAN.

It was announced in these columns, through the medium of the Associated Press last night, that the White Star people have ordered from Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, another steamer, this one twenty feet longer than the Cedric, now the biggest ship afloat, and a few feet wider.

Some idea of the proportions of the new craft may be obtained by considering the size of the Cedric, which will be relegated to second place by her construction.

The Cedric's proportions are as follows: Length, 770ft.; beam, 75ft.; depth, 49.13ft.; gross tonnage, 21,000; displacement at load draft, 37,870 tons; launching weight, 14,257 tons; dead weight carrying capacity, 18,400 tons; diameter of funnels, 15ft. 9ins. by 12ft., and their tops are 130ft. above the keel.

The engines are of Harland & Wolff's quadruple expansion balanced type. There are also decks, and the ship being built on the cellular double bottom principle, and divided into numerous watertight compartments, the maximum of security is obtained.

There is accommodation for 3,000 passengers and 350 crew. The Cedric will carry three classes of passengers, and is to be furnished on an elaborate scale, which will make her like her companion ships, a veritable floating palace.

The Cedric is expected to take her place on the New York station in November. Like the Cedric, she is not intended to be a record-breaker. The White Star fleet consists now of twenty-eight vessels, of which thirteen have an average tonnage of 13,740.

## ENLARGING OUR BORDERS.

An agitation is noticeable in the Eastern press for the consolidation of all sections of British America, and it is urged that Canada should without delay take steps towards bringing into the Canadian federation Newfoundland, the British West Indies and British Guiana.

These outlying territories already belong to the British Empire, and in drawing them closer to us we would, therefore, run no danger of offending the United States by any violation of the Monroe doctrine.

It is not difficult to deduce reasons why each section of British America would be materially benefited by close political and trade relations. In the first place, Newfoundland, besides being the key to the St. Lawrence, possesses natural resources, the value of which would be enhanced by union with Canada. Her iron ore deposits form the basis of the great iron and steel industries of Nova Scotia, while her fisheries and pulp forests are invaluable. Newfoundland seems just now to be looking towards Washington for financial relief, and Canada's first move should be to make it worth while to the ancient colony to enter the Canadian confederation.

Then, as for British Guiana and the British West Indies, these areas are populous and wealthy, they export what we import, and import what we export. The mutual benefits that would follow a free inter-change of products are apparent. The West Indies are suffering just now from commercial depression, due to European bounty-free sugar, and this would be an opportune time for Canada to show them sympathy and draw their attention to the advantages of union with the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada, expanded to include all British America, would embrace the torrid as well as the frigid and temperate zones. She would produce nearly everything produced on earth, and would be thus more than ever self-supporting and self-sufficient.

Will Mr. Borden take this to heart from a Conservative paper, the Toronto Telegram: "It is well that R. L. Borden, M. P., is going West with a retinue of parliamentary supporters. It would be better if Mr. Borden and his friends could go West as the representatives of an opposition which has offered the country some good reason to believe that it would do better than the government has done. There must be great public curiosity as to what Mr. Borden and his followers will say. And after all what they will say or leave unsaid on the platform is much less important than what they will do or leave undone in parliament. It is not by words on the platform but rather by work in parliament that Mr. Borden and his party can commend themselves to Western Canada and the country generally."

Notwithstanding the heavy competition which Great Britain is experiencing in the shipbuilding industry, according to the recent issued official statement of navigation and shipbuilding, the United Kingdom is easily holding its own in this ramification of trade. During 1901, 775,081 tons of vessels were built in British yards, being an increase of 40,000 tons over the tonnage for the previous year. The total tonnage of British merchant shipping in 1901 was 9,524,466 tons, or 130,000 tons in excess of what it was in 1900. Vessels totalling over 20,000 tons were built for foreign buyers. A very comprehensive estimation of the extent of British shipping may be gathered from the fact that during 1901 more than one-half of the exports were carried on vessels flying the British flag.

Two years ago the population of the Territories was some 150,000 souls. It is now certainly 50 per cent. greater.

Within the two years the productive capacity of the original 150,000 has probably increased 25 per cent. Adding to this the production of the new population and keeping in view the class and amount of building being done and the continual large movement of land seekers who go to swell the passenger traffic it is estimated that railway traffic in the Northwest has fully doubled within the two years.

If British Columbia had a few more officials of the type of R. M. Palmer, her resources would be better understood. His work at Winnipeg, in conjunction with that of Mr. Metcalfe, was typical of the excellent service he has given this province in every department which he has touched. Mr. Palmer's intimate knowledge of the transportation facilities between our fruit growing districts and the Northwest and Manitoba give him an especial advantage in discussing the question of markets for our fruit on the prairies.

One of the things which impressed the British journalists most when here was the superior status of the laboring men in this country. This especially appeals to Mr. Proudfoot, of Glasgow, where the civic authorities are taking steps to provide homes for their laborers. He was astonished to find the gangs on the street car line receiving almost treble the amount in wages of the same class of laborers at home, while the difference in the cost of living in the two cities is much less than might be supposed.

It must be somewhat disappointing to the advocates of high protection in Canada, as well as to those who opposed the introduction of the system, that after about a quarter of a century of a most generous policy the manufacturers proclaim the need of a still higher tariff. Those who advocated the system most strongly never suggested that it could possibly be required on into the present century, and the opponents felt that they were fighting what was at most a temporary measure.

The Nelson news comments on the bad taste displayed by Col. Prior in the letter he dispatched to Mr. Hawthorthwaite in reply to a protest made by that gentleman against the personnel of the mining commission. The news forgets that the Colonel is qualifying for the mantle of Mr. Dunsenmuir, and the letter itself was an excellent understudy of the premier's efforts in the same line.

The statement that a negro was today that a Kentucky negro has been sentenced to be sold at the block into servitude for twelve months, is sufficiently shocking to prompt the query of whether there ever was a war of emancipation. The report seems incredible.

Hugh John Macdonald has gone on a trip to England, and he has told the Manitoba Tories that he is "out of politics." Perhaps this time he means it. It is a very stupid fellow that gets bored twice by the same old game and the same old shams.

A tennis writer in the San Francisco Bulletin heads his description of the San Rafael tournament with the announcement that "southern girls aim at singles." It seems to us the remark has a general application with the possible exception of Utah.

The London Mail discussing the proposed Canadian fast Atlantic line, says that the real feature of Canadian shipping lies to the West, and a greater effort to prevent the growing Americanization of the Pacific would in the end better benefit the Dominion.

Those United States papers which are criticizing Britain for having worn out a chivalrous foe by force of numbers should re-read the history of their own great civil war and then hold their peace.

It is stated that the messenger girls recently employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in Chicago are proving faster than the boys. Is this a compliment, or not?

The New York Herald observes that the man who called coal "black diamonds" must have foreseen the result of the anthracite strike in the United States.

## FLOATING EXHIBITION.

Steamer Oregon Being Fitted Up to Carry Manufacturers and Exhibitors on Tour.

Seattle, Sept. 5.—A large ocean-going steamer, the Oregon, is now being fitted up here for the purpose of "taking a party of American manufacturers, with exhibits, on a six months' cruise, commencing on November 16th, to Russia, China, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Australia and the Hawaiian Islands. The United States consuls have invariably reported that personal solicitation and samples are absolutely necessary to bring about an expansion of business.

In this floating exposition, American manufacturers will have all classes as buyers, from the coast cities as well as the interior, brought to view the latest up to date ideas, as well as native merchants and exporters desirous of selling their produce and wares. Some of the exhibitors are under the auspices of the chambers of commerce, boards of trade, the Manufacturers' Association and the consulates of the various ports visited, and committees will discuss methods for the betterment of trade relations between the United States and other countries.

## DELIGHTFUL TRIP FOR THE VISITORS

## ARE IMPRESSED WITH ISLAND'S RESOURCES

## They Inspected the Smelting, Mining and Logging Industries—A Banquet on Steamer.

The visiting journalists have commenced their return journey. They have heard the best that our island has to offer in natural resources and scenery, and they are one in describing their experience as unequalled in the course of their continent-spanning tour.

The trip up the east coast of the Island is interesting and instructive for anybody, but yesterday's proved an eye-opener to the scribes. What they saw was entirely new to them, and cannot be adequately photographed into cold type. They viewed the vast treasure houses, whose doors have been opened by man's ingenuity and enterprise, and their contents brought forth for use. They saw the process of smelting, and they were positively startled by what they saw of the great work which transforms the huge, majestic fire into the finest dressed lumber. To see all those in one day was indeed an education, and the journalists they represent will likely give this Island a great deal of prominence in the course of the next few weeks.

The trip was a splendidly arranged one. Not one hitch occurred to mar its successful character. A slight change in the itinerary was required, but the programme generally was carried out. The steamer Yosemite, chartered by the province, left the dock yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, carrying about a hundred passengers. Included in the party were the visiting pressmen, members of the provincial government and legislative assembly, federal representatives, members of the board of trade and Tourist Association, and the Mayor and aldermen of this city. Here they were met by the C. P. N. Co., and Geo. L. Courtney, of the E. & N., were also among the party. A number of ladies were also present. An excellent breakfast was served aboard the steamer, this very important department being in charge of the company's purchasing agent, J. Byron, who spared no effort to make the interior of the steamer attractive, and the repeat as inviting as possible, and success certainly crowned his labors. Daintily prepared menu cards were provided, and will be prized by every member of the party as souvenirs of a delightful experience.

Crofton was reached at 7 o'clock, and the visitors were received by Henry Croft and principal residents of the town. After a brief inspection of the place a large number boarded the special train provided by Mr. Croft and enjoyed the delightful journey over Mrs. Richards and Sicker to the celebrated island mining camp. Here they were shown through the fine "mines" there, manifesting the keenest interest in the ore production process and the various machinery used in the extraction of the place for the transportation to the smelter astonished them, and they were presented with some choice specimens to show the people in the Old Land what the new land has to offer.

Two hours were spent at Mt. Sicker, after which the party returned to Sicker siding, where they boarded a special E. & N. train for Chemainus. In the meantime the remainder of the party who had stayed at Crofton inspected the smelter, showing deep interest in its splendid works. Smelter officials explained to them the process of converting the newly-mined ore into blister copper, the finished product, proving one of the most profitable and fascinating studies of the trip. The steamer then proceeded to Chemainus, where they were rejoined by the party who had boarded the special train at Sicker siding. They were cordially received by the people of this town, becoming the guests of the mill officials, who took them on the train to the logging camp, ten or eleven miles away. Here they saw the giant trees felled, the logs cut and shipped on cars to the mill, where they were converted into lumber ready for shipment. The pressmen were greatly impressed with the wonderful process, it being the first time they had seen the great evergreen mighty forest monarchs turned into the best building material ready for the market.

Owing to the time exhausted here it was found advisable for some of the party to proceed to Nanaimo on the train, the others making the trip on the Yosemite. Stopovers were made at Ladysmith and other points, the train arriving at the Coal City early in the evening. Here a hearty reception was extended to the visitors by the Mayor, council and prominent people. The mines of the New Vancouver Coal Company were explored, and again the party were wonderfully impressed with what they saw, the deep shafts, extensive tunnels and the general equipment required for mining the coal. Superintendent Robins conducted them.

After taking in the sights of Nanaimo the party re-embarked on the steamer, where a sumptuous dinner—a banquet as a matter of fact—was accorded full justice. Toasts were proposed, and responded to. Col. Prior gave the health of the visiting pressmen. Nearly all the members responded, excellent speeches being made by Messrs. Lumsden, Fletcher, Thomas and White. Hon. Mr. Wells and Messrs. McPhillips, Helme, Senor, Macdonald and Mayor Hayward also spoke. The visitors all alluded in the most enthusiastic terms to what they had seen, and referred to the trip as the most instructive they had enjoyed in their journey. Songs and stories were sung and told, and the night passed most pleasantly.

The Yosemite arrived at the Terminal City at midnight, but strange to say there was nobody at the wharf to meet the party, with the exception of the watchman, whose duties, of course, required his presence there. Neither was

there a carriage or vehicle of any sort to carry the visitors and their luggage to the hotel, and the latter had to be left on the wharf.

The Yosemite with the Victorians on board left Vancouver about half past two, reaching port between seven and eight o'clock this morning.

## PLACERS LAID OVER

Until Next Summer in Northern Districts—Week's Official News.

Notice is given in yesterday's official Gazette that all placers mining claims in Atlin lake, Bennett lake and the Chilcot mining divisions of Cassiar district, have been laid over from September 15th, 1902, until July 2nd, 1903.

The following companies have been incorporated: Gold Range Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., and Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; Canadian Oil & Mines, Ltd., capital, \$250,000.

George E. Martin, of Kaslo, gives notice of his intention to apply to the legislature at its next session for an act empowering a company to operate tramways in West Kootenay, particularly from a point on Kootenay lake to the headwaters of Duncan river, and from the city of Kaslo to the headwaters of the South Fork of Kaslo creek, and from a point on Kootenay lake at the near Crawford bay to the headwaters of Crawford creek.

Courts of revision will be held on November 3rd in the various districts of the province to hear and determine any objection to the retention of names on the voters' lists.

William B. McLachlin, of Revelstoke, has been appointed mining recorder for the Revelstoke mining division, the appointment being noted in yesterday's issue of the Provincial Gazette. Recorders will be received by Lands and Works Department up to the 20th inst. for the erection of a one-roomed frame school house at Creston, Kootenay.

John Lobeck, one of the members, and John Weirmouth, one of the alternates, elected by the miners of the Morrissey mine to the board of examiners for certificates of competency, no longer being employed at the mine, the minister of mines has appointed Thomas Craig, of Vancouver, and Thomas Bateman and Frank Richardson, alternates on behalf of the miners.

Thomas Bateman and Frank Richardson, of Morrissey, have been appointed to the board of examiners for certificates of competency under the Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment Act, 1901.

## MINING INSTITUTE.

Papers to Be Read at First Meeting of British Columbia Section at Nelson.

Mining men throughout the Kootenays are looking forward with great interest to the forthcoming meeting at Nelson of the British Columbia section of the Canadian Mining Institute, says the Rossland Miner. Recently it was determined that in connection with the institute sections should be formed coinciding with the provincial lines of the Dominion, and it is the British Columbia section which is now to meet for the first time in its history, consequently the gathering will be of more than usual interest.

Since the provisional programme of the Nelson meeting was distributed, some amendments and additions have been made to the original proceedings, and appended is the final list of papers to be presented before the institute, together with the order in which they will be heard.

"Notes on Smelting," by R. R. Hedley, Nelson.

"On the Future of the Coal and Coke Supply of British Columbia," by Wm. Blakemore, M. E. Fernie.

Subject not announced, by Frederic Keffer, M. E., Nanaimo.

"Coarse Crushing in the Slope District," by S. S. Fowler, S. B., M. E., Nelson.

"Mining on Machinery Constituting a Mining Plant," by Alfred C. Garde, M. E., Brandon.

"Mining Smelting by Compressed Air at Rossland," by Bernard Macdonald and Wm. Thompson.

"The Mineral Resources of Vancouver Island," by W. M. Brewer, M. E., Vancouver.

The Nelson meeting takes place on the 10th and 11th of September.

## EXPERT SNEAK THIEVES.

Worked in This City Last Saturday—Caught in Vancouver.

Detective Purdie and clerks from the Westside and Spencer's Arcade went to Vancouver this morning to look over some stolen goods recovered from the quartette of sneak thieves recently captured by the Criminal City police.

Yesterday the local police received a description of the goods recovered and instituted inquiries, resulting in the discovery that a silk skirt was missing from the Westside and four silk coats from Spencer's. There being little doubt that these goods were stolen by the quartette just captured by the Mainland to identify them.

In the list sent by the Vancouver police to this city, besides the skirt and coats, are four canes, but so far no owner of these has been found in this city. The thefts must have been committed last Saturday, as the quartette arrived here on Friday and only remained one day. From this city they went to Nanaimo, where they also made their presence distinctly felt.

The party consisted of two men and two women, who claim to be the wives, after being taken to the hotel where they will probably have to appear in a Victoria court.

After taking in the sights of Nanaimo the party re-embarked on the steamer, where a sumptuous dinner—a banquet as a matter of fact—was accorded full justice. Toasts were proposed, and responded to. Col. Prior gave the health of the visiting pressmen. Nearly all the members responded, excellent speeches being made by Messrs. Lumsden, Fletcher, Thomas and White. Hon. Mr. Wells and Messrs. McPhillips, Helme, Senor, Macdonald and Mayor Hayward also spoke. The visitors all alluded in the most enthusiastic terms to what they had seen, and referred to the trip as the most instructive they had enjoyed in their journey. Songs and stories were sung and told, and the night passed most pleasantly.

The Yosemite arrived at the Terminal City at midnight, but strange to say there was nobody at the wharf to meet the party, with the exception of the watchman, whose duties, of course, required his presence there. Neither was

there a carriage or vehicle of any sort to carry the visitors and their luggage to the hotel, and the latter had to be left on the wharf.

The Yosemite with the Victorians on board left Vancouver about half past two, reaching port between seven and eight o'clock this morning.

## NERVOUS PROSTRATION CURED BY PE-RU-NA.



Hon. J. A. Simpson, Secretary of the Board of Education of San Francisco, Cal., writes:

"I have found Peruna an ideal tonic. Some months ago I suffered with neurasthenia (systemic catarrh), caused by too close application to office work. My system seemed worn out and I felt far from well. I found Peruna benefited me very much. It built up the entire system and made me feel like a new man. I believe it is well worthy the high praise bestowed upon it."

Systemic catarrh always gives fair warning of its approach, and can be easily warded off by the proper treatment. Floating brown specks before the eyes, mental confusion, fits of nervous headache, sleeplessness, flashes of heat, chilly sensations, palpitation, irritability, despondency; any of these symptoms or all of them should be promptly met by the use of Peruna, Congressman E. V. Brookshire, from Indiana, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"From what my friends say, Peruna is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."

"Summer Catarrh," a book written by Dr. Hartman, President The Hartman Sanatorium, on the subject of the nervous system, is a most valuable work, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

## LEGAL NEWS.

Number of Applications Disposed of in Chambers Yesterday.

The chief justice presided at the weekly vacation sittings of Chambers yesterday, and disposed of the following matters:

Davis vs. McDonnell—A. P. R. Martin, for plaintiff, applied to have a judgment debt paid by instalments. An order for payment of \$25 in monthly instalments was granted.

Re J. J. Russell, deceased—A. L. Belyea, K. C., obtained an order upon petition for directions.

Ward vs. Dominion Steamboat Co.—A summons to set aside writ of summons and service was stood over until the 11th inst. "R. H. Higgins for defendants, J. H. Lawson, Jr., for plaintiffs, J. P. Walker, contra.

Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Nevill et al.—An order for judgment in favor of plaintiffs was granted by consent. J. H. Lawson, Jr., for plaintiffs, J. P. Walker, contra.

Mundorf vs. Mundorf—Defendants were granted leave to amend defence and deliver pleadings during vacation. An application for change of venue from Victoria to Kamloops was adjourned for one week. A. P. R. Martin for defendants, L. Crease, contra.

Re Robert Kilpatrick, deceased—On application of executor for leave to purchase property, it was ordered that property be valued and the matter referred to the registrar at Nanaimo for report. F. Peters, K. C., and E. N. Yarwood in support of petition.

Re John Eastham, deceased—E. N. Yarwood obtained an order for delivery of a crown grant.

Re E. C. Castle Co.—J. H. Lawson, Jr., obtained an extension of time for two weeks in which to file a bill of sale.

Leiser et al. vs. Cantrill, Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Co., garnishees—E. N. Yarwood obtained a garnishee order for plaintiffs.

## MT. BRENTON MINING.

Progress on the Copper Canyon Group—Change in Office of Secretary—Treasurer.

"E. D. Dier, of the Mount Sicker and Brenton Mines, Ltd., was in the city on Wednesday," says the Nanaimo Free Press. "Mr. Dier has, until recently, been secretary-treasurer of the company, but has been succeeded in this office by R. T. Elliott, a barrister of Victoria, and ex-manager of the Canadian Development Company in the Yukon territory. Mr. Dier still retains active connection with the company, but in another capacity."

A five-drill compressor plant and a hoisting plant are soon to be installed on the Copper Canyon group owned by this company and the staff of men at work now, 18 in number, will then be considerably increased, it being the intention to push work aggressively. The drill has also ordered a diamond drill for prospecting others on the claims. The tunnel in Mt. Brenton has now been cut a distance of 300 feet and it is planned to commence an up