OUR OTTAWALETTER

Canada Coming To Be Better Known and Its Vast Resources Appreciated.

Important Bailway and Other Projects Now on Foot to Open Up the North.

The Fabulous Richness of the Great Lone Land Graphically Described.

Ottawa, May 13.—Perhaps in no part of the globe, not even in Central Africa, have there been so many errors in regard to the characteristics of the country as there have been in reference to that portion of North America which constitutes Canada. Upon the old maps of Africa the centre of the country was shown as a dry desert, but after the discoveries of Livingstone and others it was found that instead, of immense desert regions there were great lakes, clear rivers and fine stretches of landscape well suited for the production of semi-tropical products. In like manner the whole of that part of British America Complish this Mr. Hanbury proposes to go from Selkirk to Norway house by steamer, then go down the Nelson or the Hays river by cance, catch the H. B. Co. schooner at York Factory, and sail by her northward to Marble Island at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet, which will probably be reached by July 6. He will then again take to his cances and ascend the inlet to Baker Iake, which is known territory. Beyond Baker Lake there is a field marked "unexplored" on the map, and here Mr. Hanbury proposes to go from Selkirk to Norway house by steamer, then go down the Nelson or the Hays river by cance, catch the H. B. Co. schooner at York Factory, and at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet, which will probably be reached by July 6. He will then again take to his cances and ascend the inlet to Baker Iake, which is known territory. Beyond Baker Lake there is a field marked "unexplored" on the map and here Mr. Hanbury expects. country as there have been in reference to that portion of North America which clear rivers and fine stretches of landscape well suited for the production of
the whole of that part of British America which constitutes the northern parof Canada has been pictured as a semiglacier regions, whereas it has got immense stretches which are admirably
adapted for cultivation and possesses as
fine natural resources as are to be found
anywhere in Christendom. A map of
the whole of Europe, with the exception
of Russia, can be imprinted upon that
part of Canada lying west of Hudson
Bay, and Europe, omitting Russia, does
not cover one half of the area of Canada between Hudson Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

Up to the present time the Canadian
government found it impossible of
the two countries. Both are suffering
great losses in consequence of this negligence. In the course of a few years
our neighbors will destroy the fisheries
on the border of Canada and the United
States. But Canada has immense lakes
alive with fish in the interior. Then there

States. But Canada has immense lakes alive with fish in the interior. Then there are Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake and others which will prove far more productive of fish than the great inland seas of the Dominion.

land seas of the Dominion.

In this connection a new railway project has been brought to the attention of the Canadian government. It is from Missanable on the Canadian Pacific railway, north of Lake Superior; proceeding for 240 miles along the Moose river until it reaches the shores of Hud-Bay; from that point there will be 1,400 miles of sea navigation to the western extremity of Chester Inlet, 150 miles more to connect the western extremity of that inlet with the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake, and then from this continuous line of navigation for vessels, drawing 12 feet of water, to the Arctic ocean. Ther are 900 miles of navigation for vessels of equal with the Boson since There will be size up the Peace river. There will be several hundred miles of navigation to several hundred miles of navigation to the Athabasca, and with a railway of the Athabasca, and with a railway of the Mackenzie can be connected with the Yukon. Perhaps no other country in the world can show where such an immense stretch of travel can be provided with so small an expenditure, to provide access with the great fisheries. Which prevail in Hudson Bay and the lakes. The mines and mining in British Columbia and to the morth of Athabasca will all be brought.

River, which united to form what was sain there were now nine quartz claims to docated. A quartz claim in that country in the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Birch Creek in Alaska, and in 1882 and has not long been studying English. His ideas seem to be, in the main, not far off the mark, though his mastery of the Queen's English leaves something to be desired.)

River, which united to form what was sain there were now nine quartz claims in called the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Birch Creek in Alaska, and in 1882 and has mining was resorted to and carried on earnestly on the Sewart River, and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Birch Creek in Alaska, and in 1882 and length and 600 feet in width—a little on earnestly on the Sewart River, and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Sewart River, and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Sewart River, and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Sewart River, and the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was found in abundance on the Yukon. As early as 1860 or 1861 gold was north of Athabasca will all be brought within easy reach of the cities of Canada lying along the shores of the St.

Lawrence and the Great Lakes. It is estimated that the opening up of this route, with its two or three small 1,500 miles northward from the Ameri- I do dare to say nothing of it,

country is nearly as rich in precious metals as British Columbia and the Yukon country. There are also the finest petroleum beds in the world, so that if the people of Canada know how to make use of the great resources they possess and which have been recently brought to light, there is no reason why during the next 25 years they ough population of 15,000,000.

It is understood that the promoters of

Inlet. The present government is not likely to lose sight, of the importance of the developing of the interior of the country and making a region nitherto unknown as familiar to the merchants, traders and miners of the country as stand that white men is a conductor of the old and settled portions of the Do-machine and another human kinds are minion are at the present time. the engines. Don't throw off cheep and The Dominion government has under good machine. consideration a new proposition for the construction of a railway from Portland caual, in British Columbia, on the Pacific ocean, to Teslin lake. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, the well known contractors, having agreed to construct 400 miles of railway between the points mentioned for the subsidy of \$4,000 a mile which they are going to receive from the British Columbia government and a land grant of about 3,750,000 acres from the Dominion acres from the Dominion government, with a cash subsidy of \$80,000 per year for twenty years for carrying the mails senate does not show any disposition to pass any Canadian-Yukor railway legislation, as it is struggling with American charters such as the Hamilton Smith bill, it is not likely that anything will be done this session about the matter. SLABTOWN.

A HEAVY LIFT.

Farmer Pumpkin-What's them fel-Jers liftin' with thet derrick?

EXPLORE NORTHERN WATERS Mr. David T. Hanbury Soon to Start on

Mr. David T. Hanbury, of London, Erg., is a guest at the Manitoba, says the Winnipeg Tribune. Mr. Hanbury is an English gentleman of means, whose time of late years has been largely devoted to adding to the geographical knowledge of citizens of the empire of the land they live in. Two years ago Mr. Hanbury descended the Liard river, crossing over from the Stikine river, which is now the scene of the inrush to the Klondike. After passing down the Liard to the Mackenzie, Mr. Hanbury went on a musk ox hunting expediti went on a musk ox nunting expectation into the barren grounds east of Great Slave lake. This leaves a piece of unexplored territory between Mr. Hanbury's farthest eastward point and Baker lake, which was explored last year by the Tyrrells. Mr. Hanbury has, therefore, decided to reverse the method of travelling, and will ascend the Chesterfield inlet from Hudson's bay and from Baker lake will strike across westward and lake will strike across westward and northward to the rivers running into

Great Slave lake. To accomplish this Mr. Hanbury pro-

Black river. This is one of the points he wishes to clear up. Mr. Hanbury is a geologist as well as a hunter and ex-plorer, and will prospect for precious metals on the way across the country. He will remain in the city for several. days outfitting for his arduous trip.

James Spence, Clachan, Ont., writes: "I had been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years. It became chronic, and

I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. I at once started, and am pleased to state three boxes effected a complete cure, and I heartily recommend it to any one suffering from

TO JAPANESE REJECTER

for Japanes. "Reject Japanes" that will seem to be a good institution to short-sightedness politician. I wish this kind politician to buy the spectacle and look round all sides of the world. The conquer of competition of human kinds obstretches of railway, will make easily accessible a river and lake navigation in you want to know it you look see East the interior of Canada not inferior to that of the Mississippi and its tributar-that of the Mississippi and ies. In fact, it is better navigation, be- high against European. Then what was cause the water is uniformly deeper. A few years ago this part of Canada was spoken of as the Lone Land. There is now a habitable portion on the Pacific new a habitable portion on the Pacific are wiser and mighty than Anglo-Saxon. can boundary, and within the next 20 years there will be a whole empire west of Hudson Bay, with traders, miners even shortsightedness politician testify and an agricultural population, extending nearly northward to the Arctic Cirthat they have drive away all Japanes cle. It is thought that within three years at least 7,000 tons of fish will come some of them said that is only protect from the waters of Hudson Bay to be annually placed upon the markets of the world.

It is now known that upon the if they don't feel dislike yellow color. the world.

It is now known that upon the Athabasca river and around Athabasca and the Great Slave lakes the country is nearly as rich in precious mesame accendant of Eve and Adam, branches of Noah. If they have a few love which love their brethren, I think that they propound thus cold proposition. The influence of Japanes in laborious society at Hawaii, didn't come accident-

Jupanes was not so knavish as some ought not to have a of white labors who like money but no 0,000.

Ought not to have a work. Manna no more come down from this enterprise are looking to the government for a moderate land grant to aid them in the construction of the road from the Canadian Pacific to Moose Inlet, and if they receive it they are obtain by diligent. Now we can find heaven, so that we must work with from the Canadian Pacific to Moose Inlet, and if they receive it they are ready to have the road completed by the end of 1899, when Toronto, Montreal and Quebec will be brought in contact with the resources of Hudson Bay and far into the interior from Chesterfield The recent covernment is not contact and contact with the resources of Hudson Bay and far into the interior from Chesterfield The recent covernment is not contact and contact with the resources of Hudson Bay and far into the interior from Chesterfield The recent covernment is not contact to the contact t

Please my politician well conduct your-self and be a good oilman to engine. JAPANES LITTLE BOY. A FREAK OF NATURE.

ou have it cut?
De Smith—Girl or boy?
De Jones—Girl.
De Smith—No De Jones-My baby is tongue-tied. Would Providence knows best

No Gripe When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashloned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

THE RICH YUKON

William Ogilvie Enlightens Mr. Londoners Regarding the District.

An Opening for Legitimate Investment -Who Should Go and Who Should Not.

Says the Financial News of May 4th: Mr. Willism Ogilvie, F.R.G.S. (of the Survey. Department of Canada), delivered an address yesterday afternoon, at a special general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held at Botolph House, Eastcheap, on "The Yukon Gold-fields." Sir Albert Rollit, M.P. (Presi-dent), occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance, among those present being Lieutenant-General Laurie, M.P., Mr. A. D. Provand, M.P., the Hon. James Roche, M.P., Mr. Lowles, M.P., Sir H. Mance, Sir V. Kennett Barring-ton, Mr. M. Mowat, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. W. Shelford, Mr. Martin Deed, Mr. G. W. Bhedos, Cartain Arthur Lether. W. Rhodes, Captain Arthur Letham, Mr. A. L. Isenberg, Colonel Josiah Harris, Mr. C. J. Bosanquet and Mr. Kenric B. Murray, (Secretary).

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that, speaking on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce, he thought he might say that any subject introduced there which touched the commercial relations between Canada and the Mother Country would always be received with interest and goodwill. (Hear, hear). The particular district about which they were to hear on that occasion was one which was almost associated with the romance of commerce, not only on account of the resources which it was said to possess, but from the difficulties of access and the great trials which had been undergone by many in getting there. They were fortunate in having that opporunity of ob-taining information about the Yukon district from one who had intimate offi-cial and personal knowledge of it. Mr. Ogilvie occupied a high position in the civil service of the Dominion, especially in relation to the survey department, and in connection with mining enterprises in America he knew of no name which had been so familiar to them of late as that of the gentleman who was to address

or the gentleman who was to address them that day.

Mr. Ogilvie, after stating that he had practically left a sick bed to be at the meeting, said they knew that a great part of the district oricially designated the Yukon district was gold bearing.

Before dealing with the mineral resources the earth he would be intend that there was Where Specialists Failed Dr. Chase
Cured Catarrh.

James Spence, Clachan, Ont., writes: properties. The agricultural possibili-ties of the country were even more limit-ed. When they turned to the metalliferous aspect of the country, however, they found a different state of affairs. A great many people were under the impression that the district was only known in the mineral sense, the other day, and that the first gold discovered was on the Klondike. That was fallacious. The first discovery was made in 1848, by a man named Robert Campbell, at the confluence of the Pelly with the Lewes River, which united to form what was account the Vallacia of the Vallaci

> and required mercury to extract it from the sand. In 1887 considerable attention was devoted to the river known as the Teslin, and with considerable success. Rich takings were found in Birt's Creek in 1891, and that gave rise to the little town on the banks of the Yukon River known as Circle City. It was in 1896 that famous Klondike was discovered, and since then all the other parts of the country had been abandoned on account of the richness of that particular region. The Klondike last year sent out nearly \$3,000,000, or £600,000, worth of gold, with limited appliances and scarcity of labor. There were about 500 men in the country during the winter of 1895-96. Many of those were at Circle City, nearly 250 miles down the Yukon river from Dawson, and many others at Forty-Mile Town, about 50 miles from Dawson. So soon as the character of the Klondika was discovered those two places were abandoned. Everyone flocked to Klondike; food was scarce, and men demanded \$1.50 per hour for labor, and those or anything else but "general cussedness," as it was called, who got a "lay" of 40 feet on No. 2 El Dorado. They began their operations about the middle of February, and they left for San Francisco at the latter end of June, each of them taking away. \$10,000 of gold. They took out of their "lay" £8,000 of gold between the middle of February and the time of the clean-up, somewhere about the middle of May, to the first week in June. Owing to scarcity of labor, the country did not return last sea-son what otherwise it would have done During the coming season he apprehended that at least five times the quantity of gold would be obtained that was got

> last year, and, of course, most of it would be taken to the west coast of America, principally to San Francisco.
> From the small area of the Klondike
> district alone they had indications of an
> almost positive nature that they would
> be able to extract at least \$100,000,000. He had made that statement repeatedly in England, and had been taken to task by some newspapers for not saying how he arrived at that calculation. In any address he had delivered previously he had never had the time to do so, but he would give them some of his reasons or would give them some of his reasons on that occasion. A small area of about 50 feet in length by 35 feet in width on claims 5 and 6 on the El Dorado Creek had returned to its owner \$136,000. Now, a claim was 500 feet long, and the pay streak, as determined on these particular claims, was from 100 feet to 125 feet in

claims, was from 100 feet to 125 feet in width. Assuming these conditions of richness obtained over the claims, they could easily compute what was in them. He did not contend that these conditions were equal all through, but he argued that at least 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. would hold good. No: 16 on the same creek had been prospected pretty thoroughly by its owner, and from the data obtained by putting down holes at both ends and in the middle he computed that the claim would yield \$1,500,000. Another instance was on the Bonanza Creek, where, from an area of 14 feet wide by 24 feet long, two men who commenced operations in April took out up till the time of the clean-up \$8,000.

He knew the exact dimensions of the claim, and was present when the gold that the long the time of the clean-up \$8,000.

Some poets soar upwards after the infinite, while others remain on earth and satisfy their longing with pork and beans.

Claim, and was present when the gold dust obtained by the men was weighed. If the whole claim was of like value all through, he computed it would yield \$4.800,000. There were other instances he might mention which went to form the foundation of the fo

there were \$100,000,000 in that particular district. He believed that before the area was exhausted it would give double \$100,000,000. Referring to the double \$100,000,000. Referring to the dredging claims, he said that many of them would be worked in the coming season. Of course they could not guarantee that the operations would yield a profitable return on the outlay, but a profitable return on the outlay, but from the fact that many of the dredging claims on the Pelly and Lewes rivers had yielded rich rewards to individual miners they might assume that such would be the case. Of course great difficulties had so far been experienced in obtaining the gold. It was generally in a layer of clay on bed-rock. To get down to it gravel and silt of a thickness of something like 15 feet to 20 feet had to be got through. With the present method of thawing the ground by means of great fires it perhaps took 15 or 20 days to get to the gold, and of course the cost for fuel and labor was considerable. Several processes had been mentioned, and had been partially developed, to and had been partially developed, to take the place of the existing wood fires, two of which he might mention. One was to thaw the ground by what might be termed a blow-pipe, for which kerosene would be utilized. That of

course, would be an individual miner's

appliance; it would never do for workin on an extensive scale. Another

process which has been patented in Montreal was to do the thawing by

means of electricity. That possibly would be the method adopted in the country to develop large tracts of ground. It was claimed that by this process the ground could be taken out at one-fifth the cost of doing so by using wood fires as at present. He be-lieved that it was the intention of the inventor to erect a small plant in the district during the coming season. Of course, the advantage of such a pro-cess was that it would be possible to carry on the work continuously. Another feature of great importance in other feature of great importance in connection with the country was the fact that there existed abundance of coal quite convenient to the mines. Approximate tests made by him showed that the coal per ton was equal to two and a half or three cords of wood. As wood cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and exist and a second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and exist and a second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and exist and a second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and second cost \$15 per cord, the coal world he orgily and second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he orgily and second cost \$15 per cord, the importance of the coal world he could be contained to the coal world be contained to the country was the fact that there exists a second cost and the country was the fact that the coal world be contained to the country was the fact that the coal world be contained to the country was the fact that the coal world be contained to the contained to of the coal would be easily understood In this coal there was the basis for extensive commercial enterprise in the country, and he had no doubt it would be developed before long, because was almost imperative now that there should be some other means of heating even the houses in the country other than by wood fires. Besides gold and coal, it was known that the country

contained rich deposits of copper. The natives brought in masses of pure native copper, which they said they found in the upper waters of the White river, but just where was not known. Whenever there was a sufficient incentive to find the copper deposits it would be easy to do so. In the vicinity of Forty-Mile river there was a limited area of galena assaying about 30 oz. to 35 oz. of silver to the ton. What further search would do in this direction he did not know; but it was a fact that one could trace this seam of galena about two miles along the bank of the river. In the same vicinity there had been found a crude form of asbestos, but this was, commercially speaking out of the question for the moment, although the samples obtained indicated that the asbestos might possibly be found of value some day in that district. Turning to quartz mining, he said there were now nine quartz claims located. A quartz claim in that country was limited by law to 1,500 feet in length and 600 feet in width—a little

the district an almost unlimited quantity of rock worth from 25s. to 45s. a ton, and averaging, say, 30s, a ton. Of course, the cost of transporting chinery was very heavy, and it might not, therefore, pay to develop the quartz claims for the moment; but he wished to point out that the rock was there. That other gold bearing rock would be found in extensive quantities he had no doubt whatever. The indications of the placer mining pointed to that very conclusively. Another opening for commercial enterprise in the district was, he considered, the erection of large central batteries for crushing quartz for other people at a certain percentage. After alluding to imporance of ascertaining that the

titles to the various properties that were sold to English companies were in order, he complained that by printing extracts from his report without their context his statements had in certain cases been made to appear different from what they actually were. With regard to the climate of the country, he said that although the temperature was low it was not unhealthy. He had never enjoyed better health or been in better spirits than during the three years, he stayed there. In conclusion, he remarked that his sole desire in making the resources of the Yukon district known was not for his personal benefit, because he was not financially concerned in any company having any interests there. His sole object was to

General Laurier moved a vote of. thanks to Mr. Ogilvie. The Hon, James Roche, in t, said he knew that the Yukon dis-riet afforded a field for legitimate cautious investment, and one to which the London Chamber of Commerce might devote more attention in the future.

Mr. Lowles, who supported the motion, which was carried, said there was a growing feeling in the country that the best field for British investments was under the British flag, and he comed the oportunities that the Yukon district afforded.

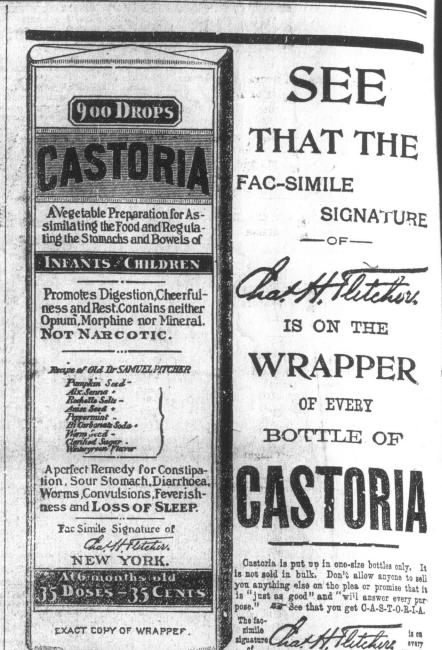
benefit his country, Canada, and the Empire of which she formed a part.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings. The Quickeure Co., Limited, announ the following reduction in the prices of Quickeure—25c. pot reduced to 15c.; 50c. pot reduced to 25c.; \$1 pot reduced to 50c. Quickheal per tin reduced from 50c.

"I would not be without Chamberlain's "I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at lest persuaded to the good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25c. and 50c. bottles are for sale by Menderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Voncourses

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For Infants and Children.



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Hungarian, Premier, ★★★ 🗝 ★★ ** * * Specially Klondike

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Sir Louis Davies Goes to Washington To Arrange for an International Convention.

The Present Considered an Opportune Time to Settle All Disputes.

Washington, May 22.—Negotiations will begin this week between the officials of the state department, the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Canadian minister of marine. Sir Louis Davies, as a preliminary step toward a convention or treaty between the United States and Great Britain, clearing up numerous long pending controversies between this country and Canada. Efforts along that line have been made in the past, but have failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion. The work is now taken up again under more favorable circumstances, and it is hoped that a common ground of understanding will

he reached The meeting this week will be rather general in character and more in the nature of a discussion of what can be done than any arrangement of the exact terms of a convention. The desire however, is to arrive at an understand ing which can be submitted to both gov-ernments as well as to the Canadian ministry, and thereafter the governments will appoint commissioners, who wil frame a settlement in accordance with

this understanding. Sir Louis Davies will arrive on Tues day and will be the guest of the British ambassador. Being a diplomatic negotiation the ambassador will represent England and Canada, but the intimate acquaintance which Sir Louis Davies has with the needs of Canada will be of material assistance to the ambassador Sir Louis' first duty, however, will be to take part in the revision of the regulations concerning pelagic sealing, which in accordance with the finding of the Paris tribunal of 1893 must be revised every five years.

It is expected that this step toward a

friendly settlement of all the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain will be regarded in for-eign quarters as significant and as an outgrowth of the friendly sentiments recently exhibited between Great Britain and America. At the same time the officials here, those of the state department as well as the British embassy, do not give to the coming meeting a significance by ond what it plainly bears on its face, namely, a desire to reach a friendly adjustment of the long pending border conoversies between the United States and anada.

It is said that the adjustment of these controversies would be a sufficient accomplishment in itself without giving to the meeting any broader significance as evidence of the friendly feeling between That feeling has doubtless led, however, to making the present time opportune for negotiations which will bring the final esults so long desired by both govern-

Sir Julian Pauncefote conferred with Secretary Day on Saturday, and arranged the preliminaries of the coming meet ing. Later, Judge Day had a long talk with ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who has heretofore had charge of the Can-adian negotiations and who may be connected with those about to begin, though the personnel has not been definitely settled. It is not known who will be ap-pointed on the British side. Sir Julian will, of course, be one of the commis ioners, and two will be Canadians, pos-ibly Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir

frid Laurier himself may be able to act as one of the Canadian commissioners, as presence on the tribunal could not fail to have a good effect. The commisottawa, May 23.—Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Venning, chief clerk of the fisheries branch, left for Washington this afternoon. The minister expects to this afternoon. The minister expects to be away ten days. It need not surprise anyone if as a result of Sir Louis' present visit to Washington an understanding is reached in conection with the Behring sea question. It may seem odd that the United States should at this time be able to discuss the scaling question with Capada but there is a question with Canada, but there definite object in broaching the matter now, when sealers are getting ready for their season's work in Behring sea. The United States is anxious to secure total suspension of pelagic sealing for one or

more years, and if any agreement is to reached the question must be be reached the question must be set-tled before the sealers get away from Victoria, and indeed before they any expense in their preparations. Thus, while Sir Louis Davies present trip is to arrange for an Ottawa conference to settle all questions now pending between the two countries, a decision of the seal ing question is most likely.

Mr. Hall and other representatives of the sealing owners at Victoria arrived here in the nick of time. They had a long conference with Sir Louis Davies, at which they urged the minister not to consent in the revision of the Paris regulations of 1893 to any further restriction on the sealing industry. ever, an agreement to suspend the sealing was agreed upon if the sealers be compensated for their prospective busi-

Domestic Felicity Maintained in Families Where

Diamond Dves Are Used

ness, large at present.

The happiest, best regulated and most economical families in the Dominion are regular users of the world-famous Dia-mond Dyes. Domestic felicity is ever maintained, because the Diamond Dyes are true and unfailing in work, and money is saved by their use. No other Dyes can boast of such words of praise

Mrs. T. Lavin, Newark, Ont., says: "Have used many other makes of dyes, but find the Diamond Dyes ahead of all, as they give the best and fastest co Mrs. Silas Daury, Mahone Bay, N.S., says: "Your Diamond Dyes give me entire satisfaction. I have used other makes, but have settled on the good, old and reliable Diamond Dyes Mrs. Joseph Weir, Sutton Junction, P. Q., says: "Have used Diamond Dyes for the last ten years, and they have given me great satisfaction; I ommend them to all as the best."

Mrs. G. A. Tory, Red Deer, N.W.T., "I have given your Diamond Dyes a fair trial and find them excellent; fai ure is impossible if the directions are fol-

lowed."

Miss Gussie Crawford, Kingston, N.B. says: "Have just dyed an old skirt a beautiful Scal Brown with your Diamond Dyes, and am much pleased with result. I make my Black ink from you Slate Diamond Dye, and it is the oul kind of ink I have used for years, and I do a great deal of writing."

Mrs. John Leslie, Port Colborne, Ont., says: "I have used Diamond Dyes in all the colors, and I can safely say they do all you claim for them.

That tired, languid feeling and dull head ache is very disagreeable. Take two of Cal ter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, an you will find relief. They never fall to d good.

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

THE CELEBR

Perfect Weather Favor Annual Pestivity Victorians:

Thousands of Visitors Surrounding Districts the Line.

Laughable Scenes at t Excellent Conte All Events

The Yachts Make a Pre on the Blue Wa

From Monday's D The steamers were with smiling and jubilant celebration is in honor of Her Majesty the Queen, tival for which, among ot toria is famous. Multitu sionists and pleasure see crowd into the city last i er, train, carriage, bicycother conveyance. The Cl 240 Vancouverites to the of amusement and the N throng from that city. the wharves and the stat visitors. The Disor ortes, was another vesse esterday, bringing two fastest yachts over for the merry party of yachtsme ng the Sound contingent 315 of the residents Puget Sound. Residents an districts are also amo This morning the Char extra trip on account of bring over another erminal City residents large detachment of m ome over to take part fight on Wednesday. The people of Victoria ance with their records been sparing with buntin has a holiday appearance with the spirit of the occ ous events on the pros were successfuly carried sults in the different con The Second Battalion Regiment will arrive to-1 couver by the Charmer been pitched for them and they will remain un

ing their stay in Victoria. THE MINERS' A Laughable Exhibition Barrel Rolli

The miners' races, the

idedly mirth-provoking in

programme arranged for

attracted a vast gather streets. The races wer ighter at the rate of minute, particularly th nimals and the barrel-remost uproarious was u race of the burros, lad oats and other eatables, northern trails," but tr that in comparison wi trails is like a billiard ta six contestants, three of tyros at packing, and grouped in a corner of Yates and Douglas stre mittee, consisting of Tho H. Cullen and R. Churto ed the burros and similar placed on a hat from who drew. When the word rush to the corral and their animals—the feat b many a laugh—the the packs began, each ved the use of one ourro. In this, as ever oubtedly been there heir loads strapped s ros, and succeeded estinate little beasts to ree remained seemingly for the crowd one get his animals start inner arrived. The made a spirited race, the mals being kept at a whole way around the cers, with the perspiration their becomes their brows, trotting alo bing their animals with they proceeded, but in the for a club. The fing for a club. The fing for a club. The fing food one, G. C. Guthedg before R. E. Jamieson a Geo. Johnson being a club these were three a stood, packers who recen Aschroft. The others Aschroft. The others, ways of overcoming which a burro is been still on the re indoned the race. orts to drive, encourage beg of their little ani the said animal wn, were decidedly arge concourse of spe

> or by trotting out to to ack, laden, after the old-seeker, with pack Ladas of the group was he fire department. fire department, who bout to tempt fortune in The third race was as ch highly amused here were six men an lne, and when the word began to roll the barr block. As can be readily began to travel and the crowds nickly as if a crowd ping amongst them. s, besides clearing chicles and everyth he first smash occuring of the racers steeling inst the Ideal provisi ausing the destruction ases of eggs, which the st eggs-asperating, an he approaching eleted a public calami man who knew

The miners' race was,

sing spectacle, not half ng. There were six trove for the golden

by trade, was I THE YACHT The yacht club were