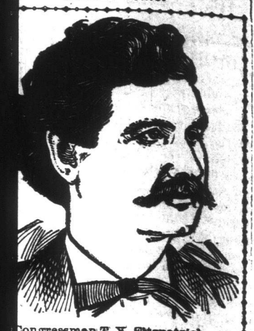
NGRESSMAN FITZPATRICK

Pe-ru-na is a Splendid Catarrhal Tonic.



Congressman T. Y. Fitzpatrick.

. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman Kentucky, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

the solicitation of a friend I used Peruna and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering from catarrh or who needs a good tonic."—T. Y. FITZPATRICK.

A Good Tonic.

u-na is a natural and efficient tonic. It strengthens and regulates the activity of every nerve in the body.

ough the use of Pe-ru-na the ened or overworked nerves resume natural strength and the blood s begin at once to regulate the f blood according to nature's laws. stions immediately disappear.

Catarrh Cured.

phases of catarrh, acute or chronic, promptly and permanently cured. through its operation upon the us system that Pe-ru-na has attained such a world-wide reputation as a and reliable remedy for all phases arrh wherever located.

ou do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a tatement of your case and he will eased to give you his valuable advice.

ress Dr. Hartman, President of Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

, EXCHANGE two splendid lots Victoria for acreage on Island or anland. Address 139 P. O. Box. j29

SALE—At a bargain, one 12-horse er Waterous traction engine, with Monarch separator, 36 in. cylinder. body, complete with belt ready for k. In first class order. Good as Price $800. Apply Thos. Micheli, th Saanich, Young P.O., or 6 Erie et, City. j27

BORN.

HTER—At Victoria West, on July t, the wife of Joseph Wachter, of a ghter. Thanks to Dr. R. L. Fraser.

MARRIED.

LE—STEWART—At No. 2 Sylvia eet, Victoria, by the Rev. W. Leslie , B.A., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Henry Puckle, South Saanich, only son of R. K. Puckle, Esq., ndon, England, to Belle, youngest ghter of George Stewart, Esq., Bonalie Brae, South Saanich, B. C. At me after 1st September.

DIED.

NS—At the family residence, Parks Bridge, on the 2nd instant, George king, native of Worcestershire, gland, aged 82 years.

N—At the family residence, No. 153 ntreal street, on the 4th instant, ncis Larkin, a native of Newhall, rbyshire, England, aged 77 years.

t—At New Westminster, on the 29th t., Harry Crosby Marr, aged 38 years d a native of Park Hill, Ontario.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

cts Discussed Yesterday With Mr. Chamberlain.

don, Aug. 5.—The conference of ial premiers with Colonial Secre- Chamberlain discussed army and supply contracts, the reduction of ial postal rates and the exclusion nadian live cattle from Great n, at its meeting today. No defin- nclusion was reached on the last ned question, which, it is under- the Canadian ministers will take th Robt. A. Hanbury, the president board of agriculture.

lying to an inquiry in the House rds today, the Earl of Onslow, secretary of the Colonial office, he government had no official com- ation on the subject, but had rea- believe that negotiations were pro- g between the Canadian govern- and the Canadian Pacific railway. British government did not know r these negotiations were likely d to a satisfactory conclusion, but arded favorably any project for establishment of a fast steamship e between the United Kingdom any of His Majesty's dominions. ining the rivalry of ports in the d Kingdom ambitious to be made nal ports for such service, the Earl nslow said the government would d to form a ring to see the matter t out fairly.

gs—I was knocked senseless by a ball two years ago. Boy in the Corner—When does yer to get over it?—Tit Bits.

BSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

ttle Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

mall and as easy take as sugar.

RTER'S TTLE VER ILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Water Supply Of Victoria

Committee of Voters League Present Valuable Report on This Subject.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The usual weekly meeting of the Voters' league was held last night, A. L. Byers in the chair. The item of interest was the lengthy and valuable report of the committee on water supply, which was presented to the meeting. A synopsis of this paper is given below:

The secretary read a report on the question of the Point Ellice bridge, recommending that the council did not consider the matter of a stone bridge and refer the whole question to the ratepayers.

Some discussion as to the preference between an iron and a stone bridge followed, in which T. C. Sorby, Phil R. Smith, N. Shakespeare, J. B. Lovell, Senator Macdonald and a few others took part. The report was finally adopted.

A letter was read from C. Remmy, of Lacombe, Alberta, thanking the league for information sent him in connection with iron and steel, and asking for more.

The secretary then read the report from the committee on water supply, the following being an extract:

We your committee find nothing definite in the Victoria Waterworks Act regulating water development or supply. Though legislation is worded, it simmers down into everything being left to the discretion and judgment of the water commissioner, who is responsible to the City Council for his actions.

The most the lakes have been lowered in one year is 48¼ inches, equal to about 600,000,000 gallons, allowing 19 inches for evaporation, leaves about 429,000,000 gallons. There is a small perpetual flow (required by law) along the old overflow stream and this must be considered as part of the regular supply.

The amount drawn through the 16-inch main for the year was about 573,859,200 gallons, and the approximate amount through the 12 inch gravity main, 143,484,000, making a total of 718,300,000 gallons for the year, or about 2,000,000 gallons per day, or 100 gallons per head at a population of 20,000. The amount used proves that the lakes make up by springs, etc., fully 50 per cent of the amount drawn from them.

It will be seen that the lakes could supply 50 per cent more water than has been drawn in one year, with existing arrangements of supply, and in case of emergency, by raising of water from the lakes into the filter beds by pumping a plentiful supply could be drawn to cover such emergency. Seeing, however, that in every year but one since 1895 the lakes have overflowed, the amount of supply could be largely increased if necessary by damming up.

Beaver lake is very much fouled with vegetable growth, particularly at the south end, and where the sedge is within a short distance of the intake. The natural tendency being for all vegetable and other matter to work up to this end of the lakes and deposit there.

The Intake.—The intake, 24 inches diameter, is fitted below H. W. M., and about 100 feet out into Beaver lake from the dam. The 24 inch steel pipe supplying the filter beds was somewhat weather-worn on the exposed upper side, and is the only instance that came to our notice of any part of the system that was not in good order. This will be given a coat of tar at once.

The Mains.—The 16 inch steel main runs from the reservoir at an elevation of 163 feet above sea level over a bad grade, to the Dairy Farm pumping station; elevation 50 feet, a distance of about 2¼ miles. Thence over a worse grade to Cook street, near Montrose avenue; elevation 154.5, a total distance of 27,450 feet. Thence with a 12 inch cast main to Cook and Oscar streets, 10,350 feet, thence with an 8 inch and 7 inch to N. limit of Park, 1,250 feet; thence west to W. limit of Park is a 7 inch and 2,600 feet; thence on Simcoe to Menzies, 7 inch, 1,850 feet; thence on Simcoe to Oswego, 6 inch, 1,350 feet; thence 3 inch to Outer wharf, 2,200 feet.

The 12 inch cast iron gravity main runs from the reservoir 39,000 feet to near Tolmie avenue, thence with a 24 inch steel main 3,880 feet to Market street; at this point a Y carries two 12 inch cast iron mains, one along Government street, 5,700 feet, to Courtney, the other along Douglas street.

The 16 inch steel main is, after 12 years' service, in good order and has needed little repair, the soil here seemingly tending to long life of this class of pipe. The 12 inch cast iron main which is a continuation of the 16 inch on Cook street, was evidently made for a gas main, it being in many places only one-half inch thick, instead of 11-16 inches, which is the usual standard for that size water main. This is the pipe that caused the trouble at the beginning of pumping not being equal to the pressure. Since the weak parts have been replaced it has held its own.

The faulty location of the lines of this main carrying it at Tolmie Hill and the head of Cook street, practically above the hydraulic flow, has been the cause of great loss and expense to the city. It would have been economy to change it over as soon as the fault was discovered, as by so doing there would have been no need to instal the Dairy Farm pumps.

The 12 inch main is in good condition but is an absurdity, inasmuch as a 12 inch pipe is attempting to supply two other 12 inch pipes through a 24 inch, which is four times the capacity of the supply main.

The following table of pressure at different points will show the results of the variations of levels of each main. Gauge readings on 12 inch line of main with time taken at each reading. August 27th, 1898:

Time, 8:45; location, Saanich road, Tolmie Hill; pressure, 34 lbs.; taken by Adams and Lockway, August 28, 1895.

Time, 10:20; location, McKenzie Farm; pressure, 25 lbs; taken by Adams and Lockway, August 28, 1895.

Time, 10:50; location, Foot's Valley; pressure, 50 lbs.; taken by Adams and Lockway, August 29, 1895.

Time, 11:25; location, Twayne's Hill; pressure, 26 lbs; taken by Adams and Lockway, August 28, 1895.

Gauge readings on 16 inch line of main, with time taken at each reading:

August 28th, 1895.

Time, 8:15; location, top Cook street; pressure 7 lbs; taken by Reddich E. Cathcart, August 28, 1898.

Time, 10:12; location, Tolmie's farm; pressure, 8 lbs.; taken by Reddich E. Cathcart, August 28, 1898.

Time, 12:00; location, North Dairy; pressure, 45 lbs; taken by Reddich E. Cathcart, August 28, 1898.

Time, 1:30; location, Nicholson road; pressure 16 lbs.; taken by Reddich E. Cathcart, August 28, 1898.

Time, 2:30; location, Culvert Dalls Swamp pressure, 54; taken by Reddich E. Cathcart, August 28, 1898.

Time, 3:00 p. m.; location, Companey's Hill; pressure 6, 35 lbs.; taken by Reddich E. Cathcart, August, 28, 1898.

Length of trestle, Swan Lake, 680 feet.

THOS. PREECE,
Foreman, V. W. W.

At Lakes, H. W. M.	180
At Nicholson's Hill	140
At Dairy Fary pumping station	80
At highest point 16 inch main at Cook street	154.51
At pumping station, Yates street	61.37
At North Chatham and Belmont	123.66
At Pineo's house, Belmont avenue	133.73
At St. Charles and Cadboro Bay road	138.14
At highest point Rockland avenue	157.00
At ground floor G. H. Barnard, Pemberton road	158.02
At Judge Martin's gate, front	165.88
At Government House, ground floor	167.36
At W. Henderson' Carberry Gardens, ground floor	185.58
At R. S. Day, Rockland avenue, ground floor	182.79
At Mrs. Dunsmuir's residence, ground floor	186.77
At Judge Martin's lawn, Terrace avenue	190.63
At W. J. Macauly, Rockland avenue, ground floor	193.84
At Government House, at bottom of tank when built	205.36
At Norman Macauley, Rockland ave ne, ground floor	211.75
At Judge Martin's, ground floor	216.65
At Judge Martin's, bottom of tank	239.65
At Lake Hill	353.21

From North Dairy station to head of Cook street, 10,150 feet difference in elevation, 80 feet.

The Dairy Farm pumping station was installed in February, 1901, and is running day and night at varying speeds averaging about 10,000 strokes per day in winter and about 12,000 in summer. In the year ending March, 1902, it pumped about 573,859,200 gallons. During sprinkling hours this summer, though working to the full capacity of the main, it was unable to supply sufficient water for the Yates street pumps to raise the high levels without taking the needed supply from the lower levels. This will be better proved and understood by a study of the gauge cards.

The 12 inch main by gravity supplies the Week Estate, Rock Bay district, Gorge road and all west of Douglas and east to Herald, as far south as Fisguard, about one-quarter of the service. The 16 inch main by pumps, supplies the remaining three-quarters of the service.

The total number of services is at present 4,240.

Number of services outside city limits, 102; number on high levels, 75; number on extreme high levels, 0; number of meters installed, 552; average cost of service meters installed, $12.50; cost of maintenance for 1901, $24,068.69. Total cost of construction to 31st January, 1901, $26,147.72; waterworks owes the corporation at December 31st, 1901, $165,436.16; water rates and rents received, 1901, 55,979.25; excess of receipts over maintenance, interest and sinking funds, 1901, $18,294.92.

Your committee have considered the different sites for reservoirs. The two of most interest near the supply and mains are Cedar Hill, about 650 feet, and Lake Hill, 353 feet above sea level.

Apart from a small service reservoir above Rockland avenue it seems unnecessary at present to consider a large expenditure for this purpose. The lakes are a reservoir for all but the high levels, and as the water must be pumped for the high levels, whether into a reservoir or direct, it would be unwise at this time to add the great cost of a reservoir to the expense of supplying these few services.

The following is a copy of that part of the agreement relating to the city of Victoria taking water from Goldstream:

Extract from the Esquimalt Waterworks Extension Act, 1892.

10. The rights and privileges conferred by this Act are subject to and have been conferred only upon the following conditions:

(a) Should the corporation of the city of Victoria at any time so desire, the Council of the corporation may, by resolution, notify the Esquimalt Waterworks company to furnish them with a supply of water from the works of the Esquimalt Waterworks company, and it shall thereupon be obligatory upon such company, within fifteen months after the service of such notice on the company, to supply and deliver, at some point west of Victoria Arm, within the limits of the city of Victoria, into the water mains of the city of Victoria, under a pressure (at sea level) of not less than one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch, such quantity of pure water up to the amount and for the period specified in such resolution, or any subsequent resolution of a similar nature, as will satisfy the needs of the corporation of the city of Victoria, the corporation paying the company therefor at the rate of six cents per thousand gallons; and the company shall supply water to the corporation of the city of Victoria for the purpose of fire protection at the rate of four dollars per month for each fire hydrant which the corporation may desire to connect with the company's pipes, and shall supply water for flushing and washing gutters, or for the filling of tanks for fire protection purposes, free of charge.

(b) Provided, however, that the company shall not be required to supply a quantity of water of less than five hundred thousand nor more than five million gallons per diem; and provided that the company shall not be required to furnish water for any period less than five years.

(c) It shall not be incumbent upon the corporation of the city of Victoria to avail itself of the right in sub-section (a) of this section declared; but in the event of the corporation availing itself of such right then notice thereunder referred to in subsection (a) in conjunction with the necessary by-law, shall operate as a covenant on the part of the corporation to take the quantity of water mentioned in the resolution, and to pay for the same at the rate mentioned in sub-section (a), and for the period specified in such notice.

The level of the water as it leaves the power house is 470 feet above sea level and Mr. Lubbe assured us he can guarantee any additional pressure needed at no extra cost to the city. He would lay a 30 inch main from the source to a point opposite Harriet street, 1¼ miles, and would propose to supply the high and low levels with separate mains, giving different pressure for each. Mr. Lubbe proposes to supply the first million gallons per day at 6 cents per thousand, grading down to 4 cents for 6,000,000 per day and up. The approximate cost of connecting this with our present service would be $100,000.

Your committee have decided that the present supply of water is ample for all purposes, if none were wasted. This supply can be greatly increased at the lakes, as before shown, and the supply through the mains also increased and the expense of service greatly lessened, as hereinafter suggested. This being the case, it would seem unwise to look elsewhere for a supply, or to abandon any part of our own system in favor of other sources.

That the quality of water is excellent, but it might be still greatly improved by carrying the intake out into the deep water of Elk lake. This would also reduce the cost of screening and filtering to about one-fifth of the present yearly expenditure.

That the city is wasting money every day by not taking full advantage of the gravity flow. At present, about three-fourths of the city's supply is being pumped, whereas the natural levels of the city necessitate the pumping of only about one-seventh the total supply.

Again, this enormously unnecessary amount of pumping is being done at a serious disadvantage, through a faulty main. That if the necessary changes were made in the system, as hereinafter suggested, supplying all that part of the system possible by gravity and pumping for only the high levels, the cost of water could be reduced from its present cost of 6¼ cents (which is inclusive of interest, etc.) to less than 4 cents per thousand gallons.

That the best interests of all will be served by a general system of meters.

Your committee would suggest that as soon as possible the intake at present in Beaver lake should be carried out to deep water in Elk lake.

That the 12 inch main from the reservoir should be replaced by a 24 inch main, and the 12 inch pipe be relaid from near the south end of the 24 inch main and running at right angles to it, following the best possible grade, to supply by gravity that part of Oaklands and Oak Bay, now supplied by pumping.

That such other changes should be made in the mains as shall enable the then 24 inch main to supply by gravity all parts of the city that can be so supplied.

That the possibility of changing the lines and levels of the 16 inch, so that the pumping on this line can be done for the high levels only at the minimum cost, should be carefully gone into by the city engineer.

That meters should be placed on all services, public as well as private, and that all water used for flushing sewers, street sprinkling, etc., be charged to such accounts.

That for safety and economy a tank or reservoir holding 24 hours' supply of water for all purposes should be set at sufficient elevation above Rockland avenue to supply the extreme high levels, and that this should be filled once each 24 hours.

That if not already existing, a careful system of valves should be perfected for concentrating the whole available supply of water on any part of the city, for fire purposes and that clear plans and records be made of the system.

That as at present there exists no profile of either line of main, such profile should be prepared as soon as possible, and that at all times changes in the system should be immediately recorded on a complete plan of the system.

That the meter rates should be set as low as will allow for covering all maintenance and necessary improvements, and that the revenue received from the water system be kept as a waterworks fund, and under no conditions should the water system be made a revenue-producer for other purposes than its own maintenance and improvement.

In concluding this report, your committe cannot speak too highly of the courtesy shown us by Mr. Raymur, who has done all in his power to assist us in our investigation; also, the kindly assistance given us by Mr. Preece, in taking us through the details of the system and of whose care of and orderliness in the different departments under his control we cannot speak too highly.

We have also to thank Mr. Dowler for aid in looking up matters of law, and Mr. Adams for filling in plans, etc.

Senator Macdonald thanked the committee on behalf of the league, and pointed out that he had always insisted that the in-take should be carried far out into the lake. He moved that the report be adopted and that the suggestions made by the committee be forwarded to the Mayor and council. One thing that had resulted from the recent paper, discussion was showing up the the utterly unbusinesslike method of asking Mr. Raymur and Mr. Kent to audit their own accounts. Those gentlemen were perfectly capable and honest, but the council should not ask them to do such work.

Wm. Humphrey asked what accounts of his own Mr. Raymur audited? and Mr. Macdonald pointed out that Mr. Raymur was the head of the water works, and if the water works accounts were audited, it was done by Mr. Raymur himself.

The secretary stated that the use of meters had been suggested as being the only infallible method of treating everybody alike and putting a stop to the tremendous waste of water. It would cost $50,000 to put metres in all over the city. It was a question of either going to an expense of $200,000 to bring more water into the city, or to give everybody a supply from the present pipes by using meters. Mr. Shakespeare thought the proposed outlay for meters would be an unjust tax. There was plenty of water at the other end of the pipe, and Mr. Morley again pointed out that this was exactly the point—either give everybody their just share of what came through the pipes at present, which was enough to go round if meters were put on, or lay additional pipes at a cost of $200,000, and let the waste go on. The report was laid on the table for two weeks, and the meeting adjourned.

A BURDEN TO SELF AND OTHERS.

"Take care of your health, you have no right to neglect it and thus become a burden to your self and perhaps to others." When the liver gets sluggish, the kidneys inactive, and the bowels constipated, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will promptly set your filtering and excretory system in perfect order, and insure good digestion and good health. There is no medicine so generally used, and none so successful. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Seasonable Changes Mark the Present Week.

But few changes mark the prices of the local market this week. The price list runs as follows:

Wheat, per ton	$35
Oats, per ton	$40
Corn, cracked	$42
Oats, per ton	$34
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Rolled oats, B. & K., per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K. per 7-lb sack	30
Feed—	
Hay, baled, per ton	$13
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	24
Bran, per ton	23
Ground feed, per ton	30
Vegetables—	
Cabbage, per lb	3
Cauliflower, per head	15
Rhubarb	5
Onions, per lb	3
Carrots, per lb	1½@ 3
Beet root, per lb	3
Lettuce, per head	5
Asparagus, per lb	10
Cucumbers, each	5 @10
Green peas, per lb	6
New potatoes, per lb	2
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.50
Turnips, per lb.	1½@ 3
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20
Butter—	
Cowichan Creamery, per lb	25
Fresh Island butter	25
Alberta creamery, per lb	25
Delta creamery, per lb	25
Best dairy, per lb	20
Fruits—	
Cocoanuts, each	10@15
Lemons, California, per doz	25
Lemons, small, per doz.	20@25
Apples, per lb	6
Cherries, per lb	12½
Apricots	5
Island Tomatoes	10
California figs (black), 4 lbs	25
California figs (white), 3 lbs	25
Cantaloupes, each	12½
Raisins, per lb	12½
Mixed peel, per lb	20
Sultanas, per lb	20
Poultry—	
Dressed fowl, each	60@75
Dressed turkeys, per lb	25
Fish—	
Smoked salmon, per lb	15
Spring salmon, per lb	10
Steel heads, per lb	10
Cod, per lb	6 @ 8
Halibut, per lb	8
Smoked halibut	15
Halibut, frozen	8
Herrings	6 @ 8
Crabs, per doz	75
Bloaters	10
Kippers	12½
Spanish mackerel, each	15
Salt cod, per lb	10
Salt tongues and sounds, per lb.	20
Salt Holland herring, per keg	$1.50
Salt salmon, each	25
Meats—	
Beef	10 to 20
Mutton, per lb	12½ to 18
Lamb, spring, fore quarters, each	$1.25
Lamb, hind quarters	$1.50 to $1.75
Lamb, cut up, per lb	12½ to 20
Veal	12½ to 20
Pork	11 to 18
Lipton's bacon	24
Lipton's bacon	25
Lipton's ham	11@12
Hams, Canadian, per lb	19
Hams, American, per lb	22
Bacon, Canadian, per lb	20
Bacon, American, per lb	22
Bacon, rolled	16
Bacon, long clear	15

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, 30th July to 5th August, 1902.

The weather during the week has been very fine along the coast excepting upon Thursday, the 30th of July, when an ocean low barometer area spread across this province accompanied by a general rainfall which extended from Cassiar southward to the Columbia river.

Friday, August 1st, the summer type of high barometric pressure moved up the coast to this province and then slowly spread inland. This movement caused the remainder of the week to be fine on the coast and the Lower Mainland, and also had the same effect in Cariboo after several days of rain. By Monday the 4th, this area was centred over the Lower Mainland, while from California eastward to Utah the barometer had fallen to 29.90 inches. The winds then became light and variable and the temperature generally rose throughout the province, until by the afternoon of Tuesday the 5th, the thermometer registered 81 at Victoria, 80 on the Lower Mainland and 88 in Kootenay.

The weather during this week has been generally fair and moderately warm in the Territories and Manitoba though showers and thunderstorms occurred upon several days, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The highest temperature recorded was 94 at Winnipeg, on the 5th, and the lowest, 40, on the 4th at Calgary.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine recorded was 66 hours and 36 minutes; rainfall, .15 inch; highest temperature, 81, on the 5th, and lowest, 50 on the 4th.

New Westminster—Rainfall, .71 inch; highest temperature, 80, on the 5th, and lowest, 47, on the 2nd.

Kamloops—Rainfall, .14 inch; highest temperature, 88, on the 5th, and lowest, 46, on the 1st.

Barkerville—Rainfall, 1.24 inch; highest temperature, 72, on the 5th, and lowest, 36 on the 30th, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

A RIGHT TO JUDGE.

Persons who have used Dr. Chase's Ointment have the best right to judge of its merits and there is no preparation on the market today which is backed by such a mass of unsolicited testimony. It cures eczema, salt rheum and piles so promptly and thoroughly that people feel it a pleasure to recommend it to other sufferers. See testimonials in the newspapers.

NITRATE SHIP IN.

Schooner Spokane Reaches Port From Iquique.

Schooner Spokane, which was reported in-bound yesterday morning, reached port yesterday evening and tied up at the Outer wharf. The Spokane, an American schooner commanded by Capt. Jamieson, has a cargo of 1,000 tons of nitrate for the Victoria Chemical works. She had an uneventful passage, having experienced light winds during her voyage. No vessels were sighted. The Spokane left a day after the Othello, the Chilian vessel, which arrived yesterday morning. The Ema Luisa, which arrived at Port Townsend a few days ago, sailed four days in advance of her. The Ema Luisa is chartered to load at Chemainus. The Spokane will commence discharging her cargo at the Outer wharf this morning.

The steamer Miowera, of the Canadian -Australian line, is due from Sydney via Honolulu, Suva and Brisbane. Among the passengers will will arrive on her is Lord Hopetoun, the retiring governor of Australia, and party.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

LINE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Canadian Manufacturers Want Durban and Port Elizabeth Ports of Call.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—(Special)—The Canadian Manufacturers' association cabled Sir William Mulock asking him to try and arrange to make Durban and Port Elizabeth ports of call for the new line to South Africa, in addition to Capetown.

Pimples, blotches and all other scrofulous troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla — the most effective of all spring medicines.

THE BONANZA GOOSE BAY

A Promising Property in Observatory Inlet Being Developed.

Steamer Tees brings a report from Naas that the mines on Observatory Inlet—the Bonanza group—on which an option was taken by J. K. and A. M. Rogers, representing the Amalgamated Copper company, is not to be purchased from Messrs. John Flewin, G. Rudge and others, who located the property a couple of years ago, having allowed the option to lapse.

The Messrs. Rogers, however, are not abandoning work on Observatory Inlet, for they have several men doing prospecting work on a newly-discovered copper property in the vicinity of the Bonanza group.

The Bonanza mines are situated at Esswan, or, as it is often called, Goose Bay, on the west side of Hasting's arm of Observatory Inlet. The property was located by John Flewin and others, in a large mineralized zone of copper bearing schist. It was early last summer that the property was bonded by its locators to M. K. Rogers, who has since done considerable development work on the property. He had an average of 10 men employed through the winter and arrangements were made with the Northern steamers to call at the mines at least once per month. Several substantial log houses were erected for the men's quarters, mess house, blacksmith shop, assay office, etc., and up to the end of last year $10,000 had been expended in development work. A 60-foot tunnel, with a crosscut of 20 feet, was driven, and a lower tunnel was driven 50 feet, all in ore.

A large number of locations have been made in the immediate neighborhood of the Bonanza mine.

NANAIMO COAL SHIPMENTS.

Report of Mines for the Month of July.

Following are the foreign coal shipments of the New Vancouver Coal company for the month ending July 30, 1902:

Date.	Name.	Destination.	Tons
1	S.S. New England	Alaska	30
2	S.S. Aztec	San Francisco	5,669
5	S.S. Titania	San Francisco	5,628
6	S.S. Farrallon	Alaska	101
9	S.S. Wyefield	San Francisco	5,333
13	S.S. New England	Alaska	30
13	S.S. Tellus	San Francisco	502
18	S.S. New England	Alaska	31
19	S.S. Arab	Port Blakeley	535
21	S.S. Meteor	Nome	1,507
22	S.S. Titania	Port Los Angeles	5,709
23	S.S. Dirigo	Alaska	101
24	S.S. New England	Alaska	31
24	S.S. Wyefield	San Francisco	5,268
25	S.S. Ventura	Skagway	150
	Total		30,618

GOLD FROM YUKON.

Nearly 600 Ounces Purchased at Provincial Assay Office.

Mr. A. M. Bannerman arrived in the city from Dawson on Saturday and yesterday disposed of about $10,000 worth of gold dust to the Provincial Assay office. This is the first considerable amount of gold received from the North this season, as the miners prefer taking their dust to Seattle, since the Dominion saw fit to withdraw the rebate of 1 per cent, which was allowed last year on all gold sold to the assay office here or at Vancouver.

KASLO AND WINDERMERE

Former Shows Substantial Increase In Ore Shipments Over 1901.

The shipments of ore through Kaslo for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Tons.
Rambler to Everett	131
Rambler to Frisco	129
Ruth to Nelson	98
Whitewater to Nelson	86
American Boy to Everett	20
Sunset to Nelson	20
Total	484

The amount of ore shipped by months for this year is:

Month.	Tons.
January	1,725
February	1,588
March	1660½
April	926
May	768
June	1,000
July to date	693
Total to date	9336½

This shows a great gain over the first six months of last year, during which time the following amounts were shipped:

Month.	Tons.
January	857½
February	899
March	872
April	684
May	496½
June	549
July	1568
Total	5994

Following is the number of pounds and value of ore shipped from the Windermere District:

Mine.	Pounds.	Value.
Paradise	1,598,310	
Paradise, in transit	300,000	
Delphine	73,831	$3,529.26
Delphine, in transit	135,500	
Red Line, in transit	162,000	
Swansea	4,000	
White Cat	2,000	
Silver Belt	29,500	1,456.00
M. T. Fraction	34,000	2,252.29
M. T. Fraction in transit	45,000	
Bunyan	1,000	
	2,385,141	$7,286.55

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this. them.

MINING NOTES.

Pennsylvania capital has secured an option on 40 claims on Cheechako Hill, near Dawson, and will put in a large hydraulic plant.

The Summit mine, situated in the Summit camp and owned by Mann & MacKenzie, of Toronto, and W. T. Smith of Greenwood, is shipping ore to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson, B. C. The ore is being shipped from a glory hole on the surface.

The completion of the plant at the Velvet is being rapidly pushed. A big carload of machinery came in on Saturday for the concentrator.

The mill at the Granite mine, Nelson, has started with 20 stamps. There is a large quantity of ore on the dump ready for crushing and a long run is expected.

At the St. Eugene concentrator the installation of the new boilers is about completed. The force employed at the mine numbers about 25 men.

A small force is now operating on Kootenay King and Watson claims which are situated on Victoria gulch, Southeast Kootenay.

There are mines in Cariboo worth millions of dollars and development work which is now going on may show others as valuable. Cariboo is no longer a poor man's country, however. It requires capital to wrest treasure from the soil there. Money makes money in Cariboo.—Vancouver World.

Satisfactory accounts have been received of the exploration for petroleum now taking place near Moncton, New Brunswick. The oil sands are found at a depth of about 300 feet, and recent operations have resulted in a largely increased flow of oil of a good grade.

J. P. Larsen has quite a large number of men at work on the Tiger-Poorman group of claims in Southeast Kootenay.

The Tit for Tat, Southeast Kootenay, is now being developed by a small force under the management of D. Newell.

In the Lone Pine the force of men is starting the stopes from near the uprise of the main tunnel. The paysteak at this point is about six feet in width, and is very fine looking quartz. No ore is being removed from the mine at the present time.

The mines at Frank, Alberta, have been closed for the past three weeks owing to the floods which paralyzed the railway traffic on the Crow's Nest line, and which prevented the company from getting empty cars to fill with coal. Operation has commenced on the nine mile spur running north out of Frank to the coal beds owned by the rich French syndicate. There are about 200 men on the force, and still there are many idle men in Frank. The road bed of the Crow's Nest line has been seriously weakened by the recent floods around Blairmore, and as yet no attempt has been made towards permanent repairs.

William Chapman, president of the Miners' union at Michel has commenced action through Taylor & O'Shea, barristers, of Nelson, against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company. He claims that after the proclaiming of the strike at Michel he was ordered to leave the town, and that the boarding house keeper where he was stopping told him that they could not keep him any longer, and that at the restaurant the proprietor had been instructed by the officers of the company not to sell him any more meals. That later he and James Baker, representative of the Western Federation of Miners, had been ordered off the main street of the town of Morrissey by the coal company, who claimed that as they owned the town site and all the buildings they had the right to say who should or should not come into the town.—Fernie Free Press.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

CLASSIFICATION OF RUSSIAN PIG IRON.

So far there have been no distinct brands for Russian pig iron, and every ironmaster classifies his produce as it may suit him. This state of things gives a good deal of trouble to the consumers, who are obliged to have the various manufacturers' pig iron examined and tested. The consulting bureau of the Russian iron industry has now worked out a classification for Russian coke pig iron, which was sent to all the ironmasters in the country for the purpose of obtaining their opinion on the subject. On the receipt of their replies a commission was appointed, consisting of various experts and of representatives for the iron works. After various discussions, the following classification has been adopted:

1. Classification according to the qualities of the ore from which the pig iron has been smelted down (some special kinds of iron, such as ferromangan, etc., are exempt from this classification):

Hematite pig iron with less than 0.1 per cent. P.

Ordinary pig iron with up to 0.7 per cent P.

Phosphor pig iron with more than 0.7 per cent P.

2. Classification according to numbers:

A. Foundry Pig Iron.

No. 0. With more than 3 per cent Si.
No. 1. With from 2.4 to 3 per cent Si.
No. 2. With from 1.5 to 2.4 per cent Si.
No. 3. With less than 1.5 per cent Si.

With all these there are:

Manganese up to 1 per cent
Sulphur up to 0.08 per cent.

B. Bessemer Pig Iron.

No. 1.	No. 2
Si 2.50 to 3.25	1.5 to 2.50.
Mn 1.5 to 2.50.	1 to 2.50.
S up to 0.05.	Up to 0.05.
P " 0.10	" 0.10.

Thomas Pig Iron.

Si 0.80 to 1.5 per cent.
Mn 1.50 to 3.0 per cent.
P 1.75 to 3.0 per cent.
S up to 0.1 per cent.

Martin Pig Iron.

Si up to 2.
Mn. 1 to 2.5 per cent.
S up to 0.06 per cent.
P for the acid process up to 0.10 per cent.
P. for the basic process up to 1 per cent.

This classification has now been sent to the Russian manufacturers of coke pig iron, asking them to adopt it.—Engineering.

Sir Ernest Cassel of England, won his prefix of "Right Hon." by his large gifts to charity, especially his magnificent gift for medical investigation. He was confidently named by the prophets for the peerage, but political influences were adverse to so large a reward. Sir Ernest is a self-made man, made by acuteness from a clerk to a financier. He had a good deal to do with the late Baron de Hirsch, also with the Egyptian debt, and both connections proved profitable. When the King honored him recently a peer is quoted as saying that "he certainly realizes the importance of being earnest," and the pun is going the rounds.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Executive Will Co-operate in Securing Enforcement of Game Laws.

The regular weekly meeting of the Executive committee of the Tourist association was held yesterday afternoon, Mayor Hayward, president, presiding. Several letters were received and dealt with, and a lot of routine business was disposed of. The secretary reported the receipt of numerous letters of enquiry for information regarding Victoria, which had been answered by forwarding to the writers copies of the books and folders issued by the association. In some cases these letters asked for information as to the mining, agricultural and other resources of the province. These requests were complied with as far as possible, and the letters were referred to the Provincial Bureau of Information, which will supply more complete information.

A communication was received asking the co-operation of the association in enforcing the law for the protection of game. It was pointed out that the first day of the open season, September 1, falls on Labor Day, a public holiday, and that unless measures are taken to prevent illegal shooting considerable will be done on the previous Saturday and Sunday. After some discussion it was decided that the association will lend its hearty assistance to protect the game for legitimate sportsmen. It was suggested that a number of special constables be appointed to range the woods and apprehend the