

THE TESTY ORGAN.

Let us hasten to assure the enraged Colonist that it was no part of our intention to stir up his feelings to such a pitch of wrath in our remarks yesterday on the attempted defence of the indefensible. Why does the Colonist persistently lose temper over those pleasantries of ours? To be sure it is then even more mirth-provoking than when discussing sagely upon the pattern of Moses' sandals, the whyness of the wherefore in ancient religions or dabbling in "occult science" on a Sunday morning. Now what does the Colonist know about parliamentary procedure that it should talk with such pompous grandeur to the Times thereabout? We shrewdly guess our neighbor knows considerably more about police court procedure than parliamentary. The need of a trained newspaper man on that staff was never more apparent than in the current vagaries of the respected grandmother of provincial journalism.

But about Sir Hibbert's bad behavior; we did not say that Sir Hibbert ought not to have made the insinuations as the Colonist alleges; we did say that Sir Hibbert ought to have taken the ordinary precaution of enquiring personally as to the facts, instead of leaving the "working up" of the case to a clerk. The Hon. Mr. Sifton showed in the House that Sir Hibbert, had he given any time to the examination of the very document upon which he based his insinuations would have seen that he was all wrong.

Let our readers not forget the very serious character of those insinuations; they were almost the worst that could be made against a minister of the crown; yet, as we said, Sir Hibbert Tupper actually left the preparation of those insinuations and the asserting of what he supposed was the evidence, to an employee. It is almost incredible that any member of parliament should do this thing. Of course we are perfectly well aware of what the Colonist says as to the rights of members to call for a commission of enquiry; it only shows the insufferable insolence and conceit of the Colonist to suggest that it has all the wisdom of the ages under its keeping; the cheap witticism about "personal knowledge" fits its own case better than that of any paper in British Columbia.

Sir Hibbert Tupper had no right to be careless in a matter so much gravely, but it was perhaps just as well; for there is not in Canada a politician (and nothing more) who has less of the confidence of the Canadian electorate than the member for Pictou, Nova Scotia, who draws mileage from Victoria. It is funny that the Colonist should have fallen into the same kind of error as the man it attempts so lamely to defend.

SO FAR SO GOOD.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread," says the homely old saw, and in that light while the white-working men of British Columbia are inclined to accept the concession of the Dominion government in the matter of increased taxation of the Chinese. After all it is perhaps better that this great and necessary reform should be accomplished by degrees than by one coup; the operation of the new tax can be carefully studied, and from the knowledge thus gained the policy of the future with regard to the Chinese can be safely determined.

The gentlemen who have been mainly instrumental in securing this concession will never cease their efforts to exclude the Chinese; in due time they will begin again the work of educating eastern opinion to the five hundred dollar limit. When that tax is put on it is pretty certain the Chinese invasion will be scotched if not stopped altogether.

The rise from fifty to probably two hundred and fifty dollars poll tax will have an excellent effect in checking Chinese immigration, but it can hardly be expected to abolish the evil. It will still be worth that amount and the passage money to fetch slave coolie labor here to compete with white workers, and the slave dealers will continue to import in sufficient numbers to maintain the competition at its present injurious pitch.

Perhaps by next session the active work of the advocates of fair play to white Canadian labor will have convinced the powers at Ottawa that the five-hundred-dollar tax can be put on with safety. When that is done British Columbia may expect to make immediate and substantial progress, and to see a large influx of the best class of immigrants from the British Islands, Scandinavia and the Eastern provinces.

TUPPER'S SLANDERS REFUTED.

Editor George, of the Klondike Nugget, spoke as follows to a representative of the Vancouver World on Tuesday last, and amongst other opinions which we should like to hear upon this utterance we should particularly welcome that of the local champion of the Yukon Slenderer. Sir Hibbert, it will be remembered, went out of his way to attack in a very savage manner, Judge Dugas, of Dawson City. This is what a man who knows the judge well and is in no way favorable to the government which appointed him, says of Sir Hibbert Tupper's talk:

"The story of Sir Hibbert Tupper's late attack on Judge Dugas, of the Supreme bench of the Yukon, is all news to us, and has shocked us immeasurably. I, myself, as editor of the Nugget, have, as you know, been very active in the agitation in the Yukon for fair regulations and honest administration, but I want to say right here, if you will allow me, that the judge's record up there is above

reproach or even the breath of suspicion. He has earned the admiration, respect and esteem of every man with whom he has been thrown in contact. Sir Hibbert has been badly misled in this case, and the Yukoners, in whose interests the agitation has supposedly been maintained, will be much exercised to learn of the attack upon a man whom they have come to regard as the one strong arm between them and wrong. Since Judge Dugas's incumbency, the alien population of the Yukon has acquired an immense respect for British law and its courts, while the Canadians point to him proudly as a sample of what manner of men Canada can furnish when in favorable mood. I talk strongly on this matter for a great injustice has been done, and you can verify everything I say from the returning Yukoners, who will now be arriving at Vancouver every few days, since we have pioneered the way."

Here is fresh proof of the fact that green-eyed jealousy of the Minister of the Interior deranged Sir Hibbert Tupper's judgment and led him into assertions of which he is no doubt now as heartily ashamed as his colleagues in the House are ashamed of him and his precious "methods" and "promises." Judge Dugas, we have heard from other sources, is held in the highest esteem by all residents of the Yukon, and for Sir Hibbert Tupper to get up in the Dominion House and asperse the character of that gentleman shows that he was in desperate need of material.

Editor George says Sir Hibbert must have been badly misled. This is a charitable way of looking at the matter, but no doubt Sir Hibbert would be very willingly misled in that kind of work. British Columbians are now in possession of a pretty fair portrait of Sir Hibbert Tupper, and they can judge for themselves whether he is the kind of man in whom they want to place any trust, or accept as a political leader.

THAT ROSSLAND BANQUET.

Readers of the letter which the Times published exclusively last Wednesday, from the Hon. Mr. Martin to the Hon. Mr. Semlin, would observe the Attorney-General freely admitted he might have been indiscreet at the banquet at Rossland over which so much has been said already. Without wishing to say more on the matter at present we would like to draw attention to the subjoined letter which has appeared in the Rossland Miner. In reply to a resolution passed by the Rossland Miners' Union, a copy of which also appeared in the Rossland Miner and was reproduced in the Times last evening. As this affair is to occupy so much of the public's attention before the disagreement in the cabinet can be settled, it is necessary that the people should have as much light on the subject as they can get. We think Mr. Jackson states his side of the case very temperately.

"Editor Miner:—Sir, in the Rossland Miner this morning I was greatly surprised to read a resolution adopted by the Rossland Miners' Union regarding the conduct of the Hon. Joseph Martin at the complimentary banquet given to the Hon. Charles H. Mackintosh, in this city on June 28th. My surprise was not due to the fact that the Miners' Union had endorsed Mr. Martin, but that the union should have been so entirely mistaken as to the facts of the case.

"That Mr. Martin was specially invited by the committee to attend the banquet; that he was invited to respond to one of the principal toasts of the evening; and that he was given a seat at the head of the table next to the chairman, all go to show that it was the intention of the committee to do him honor both as a public man and as a gentleman. It is, therefore, childish to assert as does the resolution that it was planned to insult him.

"The occasion was a convivial one and other speakers besides Mr. Martin (notably the ex-attorney-general, the Hon. M. Eberts) were "guyed" to an equal extent, yet none of them felt or intimated that they had been insulted or unduly jeered at.

"But the principal point which I desire to make is this: No reference whatever was made by any of the speakers to the eight-hour law, of which I have yet to be informed that the Hon. Joseph Martin was a champion. The only political reference which was made by any of the speakers, prior to Mr. Martin, were made by the guest of the evening and the Hon. T. Mayne Daly. Mr. Mackintosh spoke only of the Allen Placer Mining act, and which Mr. Martin is generally understood to have fathered, stating that he had found in London that the act was looked on with great disfavor and that its effect had been most detrimental to the mining interests of the province in the moneyed centers of the East and West. This statement was made without prejudice. Mr. Daly's only political reference was to the prominent part which Mr. Mackintosh had taken as a member of the House of Commons in securing the adoption of the policy of protection to Canadian industries, a policy which he asserted had been finally adopted by the Liberal party. This assertion was not accepted as gospel by the Liberals present, who, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Martin, only greeted it with derisive laughter without losing their tempers over it.

"Now, as to the jeers, which, according to the resolution of the Rossland Miners' Union, interrupted Mr. Martin's speech, I would beg to point out that though they only proceeded from a half-dozen hangers-on at the outside they were entirely due to sentiments which Mr. Martin expressed and during his whole speech he never referred to the eight-hour law. What he did was to eulogize the American revolutionists and revile by implication those known as 'Tories' in the United States and on the side of the line as 'United Empire Loyalists'; the men who out of loyalty to the British crown surrendered all their worldly possessions and by emigrating to Canada, laid the foundation of this present grand Dominion.

"I admit that it was unfortunate that Mr. Martin was interrupted at all, but public men in Canada should be accustomed to this and I maintain, but I want to say right here, if you will allow me, that the subject matter of Mr. Martin's speech

could not have been more ill-chosen as the assembly had previously shown by the way it applauded the references of error Mackintosh and others to imperial federation that it was practically a unit on this question.

"It seems to me, therefore, that the resolution adopted by the Miners' Union was passed under a misapprehension as to the facts and it would further state that while the eight-hour law was not discussed, I believe it has a great many supporters amongst the 'would be aristocracy,' who were present and that if at any time trouble should arise over its enforcement the Rossland Miners' Union would be very glad of the moral support of the very gentlemen whom it now needlessly maligns. Yours truly,

"H. V. C. JACKSON,
Secretary Banquet Committee,
Rossland, July 4, 1899."

DISALLOWANCE.

Our special dispatches from Ottawa intimate that the Dominion government has given official notice of the disallowance of two more of the acts upon the statute books of this province, on account of the anti-Japanese and anti-Chinese clauses, which they contain. This completes the disallowance in general and particular.

The two latest acts to be disallowed were both passed in the term of the Turner government, and they are: (1) An act relating to the employment of Chinese and Japanese persons on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts. (2) An act to amend the Tramway Incorporation act. Both were passed on the same day—May 20th, 1898. Clause two of the first contains the gist of the offence, and is as follows:

"2. In case of any act passed during the present session or hereafter passed, giving, granting or continuing to a person or body corporate the right of erecting a bridge, making a railway, tramway, turnpike road, telegraph or telephone line, the construction or improvement of a harbor, canal, lock, dam, slide, or other like work, the right of carrying on any trade, business, occupation or calling, the giving, granting or confirming to such person or body corporate any property, rights, or privileges whatsoever, or the extension to a former act of like nature which has not been already similar provisions, no Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed in connection with or in relation to any of the works, rights, trade, business, occupation or property given, granted, confirmed, authorized or affected by the act. In the event of any Chinese or Japanese person being so employed, the person by whom the same shall be employed shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a justice of the peace, or a magistrate, or a judge, or a court of law, for each offence, to a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, and in default of immediate payment of the penalty, the same may be levied by distress and the sale of the goods and chattels of the person; and in the event of any Chinese or Japanese person being employed by any contractor or sub-contractor contrary to the provisions of this act, such contractor or sub-contractor shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a justice of the peace, or a magistrate, or a judge, or a court of law, to the same penalties as are provided for in the foregoing provisions, with the addition that the offender failing payment may be sent to jail for thirty days; and any member, manager, director, officer, or agent of a Chinese or Japanese person employed contrary to the provisions of this act, or permits or connives at such employment, shall be liable, upon summary conviction as aforesaid, to the like penalties as hereinbefore in this section provided.

"3. The offender shall be liable to separate and successive penalties for each and every day during which any Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed.

"The terms Chinese and Japanese are defined in the act to mean all persons of those races who are not British subjects.

"The second act referred to, the tramway act, contains this clause, number seven:

"No Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed in the construction or operation of any undertaking authorized by this act, under a penalty of five dollars per day for each and every Chinese or Japanese person employed in contravention of this section, (to be recovered as already stated).

The Attorney-General last session plainly announced what his course would be in case of disallowance, and it may be depended upon that if he shall retain his office a most interesting struggle will be witnessed. What many of our citizens will regret to observe is the lumping together of the Heathen Chinese and the civilized and highly-intelligent Japanese. Our own kith and kin in the Transvaal do not like it when the Boer government refers to them as no better than and class them with the inferior races there congregated. The Japanese deserve at least separate treatment.

An up-country paper telegraphed its Victoria correspondent yesterday:

"Do you know the reason that is taking Hibbert Tupper to Victoria just now? Rush reply."

And this is the reply that the correspondent "rushed":

"Tupper is not here yet. Don't know any reason why he should come here now except to collect extra mileage."

Sir Hibbert Tupper sits in the Dominion House for Pictou, Nova Scotia, but he resides in Victoria, British Columbia, and although he has no business in that assembly except as the member for Pictou, he draws mileage from Victoria to Ottawa, amounting to \$672.20. If he drew it from Pictou it would be only \$171. It would be easy enough to indulge in reflection, the reverse of complimentary to the man who sets this example of disinterested patriotism to the youth of the country, but we refrain. We wonder if Sir Hibbert travels on a pass besides

drawing that thumping mileage. Could this queer way of increasing income be termed knight errantry?

FIVE WIVES ALIVE.

Harry St. Clair, Smashes the Matrimonial Record Out of Sight.

(Associated Press.)
Rochester, N. Y., July 8.—Henry F. St. Clair, aged 22, of Toronto, arrested here on Monday on a charge of petty larceny of a watch from his wife Agnes Katherine Barry St. Clair, and who was re-arrested as he was leaving the court room on Thursday afternoon after being acquitted of the charge, on a new charge of bigamy, had his hearing in the police court this morning.

After examination St. Clair was held to await the action of the grand jury, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

For a man of his age, St. Clair has five wives in this instance was two weeks. He established a record. Three of his wives appeared this morning and Lawyer Ward, who appeared for the defendant, admitted he had two more "in another country," which is supposed to mean Canada.

The marriage of St. Clair and Miss Coppins, aged 22, was first proved by Prosecuting Attorney Saunders. This marriage took place on May 15th in the First Methodist Church on North Fitzroy street, in this city. Miss Coppins lives in Palmyra, N. Y. She was acquainted with St. Clair just 24 hours before they were married. He lived with her a day or two and then left.

The marriage of St. Clair and Miss Lucy F. Halett, aged 21, took place in Ithaca on March 22nd last. The courtship in this instance was two weeks.

The next wedding was performed by the Rev. Dr. Olmstead, pastor of Asbury Church, in this city, when St. Clair and Miss Agnes Katherine Barry, aged 28, were married on June 24. Miss Barry knew St. Clair four days before the marriage.

The defence did not offer any testimony, but Lawyer Ward moved to discontinue the hearing on the ground that the bigamy was not committed in this country, saying that in the meaning of the law, bigamy is committed when a man marries his second wife, and that if he were living in another country, where he married them, the lawyer said, and bigamy was not committed in this country, but in a foreign country where wife number 2 was married.

Judge Eames said it would hold the defendant and allow the court judge to unravel the matter when it got into his court.

COTTON CROPS DESTROYED.
The Loss to Texas Will Amount to \$10,000,000.
(Associated Press.)
St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—A special to the Republic from Caldwell, Texas, says that buyers estimate that 200 square miles of cotton bearing land have been flooded. Basing the losses on 5 cent figures, the crop destroyed on plantations was worth \$4,000,000. Well informed persons say the corresponding loss in the Brazos and Red river valleys is less than \$10,000,000. Thousands of houses and negro quarters have been swept away. Hundreds of plantation stores, carrying large stocks of general merchandise, are under water. Not a bridge escaped.

No trains have passed over the Santa Fe west of between Brennan and Milo for a week.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Associated Press.)
Washington, July 8.—Dispatches have been received from President Schurman of the Philippines, which find the condition of the islands extremely gratifying. There is a disposition almost everywhere south of Luzon to accept American sovereignty. President Schurman expects to arrive at San Francisco about August 15th.

It is felt at the state department that the commission has done much to convey to the native Filipinos a proper conception of the purposes of the United States, and in that way has lessened the strength of the insurgents.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)
Los Angeles, Cal., July 8.—Nearly 2,000 delegates to the National Educational Association, which meets to-day, here at this city, and special trains are scheduled to arrive to-day bringing several thousand more.

Women Need Not Suffer

From Those Terrible Pains in the Back and Sides—Doan's Kidney Pills Never Fail to Relieve and Cure.

There are too many women who are dragging out a life of misery. The pains and aches in the back and side they endure from day to day are bringing gray hairs and wrinkles, which should not be. Women who are sufferers! Listen to the sensible advice of a St. John, N.B. woman. Mrs. E. Brown, who lives at forty-two Glen street, says that some time ago she was exposed to the cold and as a result her kidneys were affected. The pain in her back became so severe that she could scarcely stoop, and suffered intensely at every movement.

Hearing that Doan's Kidney Pills were a good remedy for backache and kidney trouble, she determined to try them, and purchased a box. She could scarcely believe the results wonderful! The backache quickly disappeared, and now she hasn't a pain anywhere and is in better health than she had been for some time. Now, isn't it reasonable to suppose that if Doan's Kidney Pills could give Mrs. Brown freedom from pain and build up her health, they can do the same thing for you?

See that it's the genuine Doan's Kidney Pills you get, as imitations never cured anyone.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

Full Text of the Proposed Convention—The Permanent Court.

The Hague, July 7.—The text of the proposed arbitration convention is as follows:

"Article 1. With the object of preventing as far as possible, recourse to force in international relations, the signatory powers agree to use all endeavors to effect by pacific means a settlement of differences which may arise among them.

"Article 2. The signatory powers decide that in case of serious difference or conflict they will, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances will permit, to the good offices or mediation of one or several friendly powers.

"Article 3. Independently of this, the signatory powers deem it useful that several of the powers not committed to this arbitration scheme shall, on their own initiative offer, as far as circumstances permit, their good offices or mediation to the contending states. The right of offering their good offices belongs to powers not connected with the conflict, even during the course of hostilities, which act can never be regarded as an unfriendly act.

"Article 4. The part of mediator consists in reconciling conflicting claims and appeasing resentment which may have arisen between contending states.

"Article 5. The functions of mediation cease from the moment they are stated by one of the contending parties or by the mediator himself that the compromise or basis of amicable understanding proposed by him has not been accepted.

"Article 6. Good offices and mediation have the exclusive character of counsel, and are devoid of obligatory force.

"Articles 7 and 8. Provide that certain conventions must be entered into in the event of good offices being offered during the hostilities, in order to prevent mobilization or hostilities until the acceptance of good offices is decided on.

"Articles 9 to 14. Provide for the institution of an international commission of inquiry for the verification of facts in cases of minor disputes not affecting the vital interests or honor of states, but impossible of settlement by ordinary diplomacy. The report of an inquiry committee will not force an arbitral judgment, leaving the contending parties full liberty to either conclude an amicable arrangement on the basis of the report or have recourse ultimately to mediation or arbitration.

"Articles 15 to 19. Set forth the general objects and benefits it is hoped to derive from the arbitration court, and declare signing the convention implies an undertaking to submit in good faith to arbitral judgment.

"Article 20. With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences, not regulated by diplomatic means, the signatory powers undertake to organize in the following manner a permanent court of arbitration accessible at all times and exercising its functions, unless otherwise stipulated between the contending parties in conformity with the rules of procedure inserted in the present convention.

"Article 21.—The court is to have competence in all arbitration cases unless the contending parties come to an understanding for the establishment of special arbitration jurisdiction.

"Article 22.—An international bureau established at The Hague and placed under the direction of a permanent secretary, shall serve as the office of the court. It will be the intermediary for communication concerning meetings. The court is to have the custody of archives and the management of all administrative affairs.

"Article 23.—Each of the signatory powers shall appoint within three months of the ratification of the present article, not more than four persons of recognized competency in questions of international law, enjoying the highest moral character, and prepared to accept the functions of arbitration. The members thus nominated will be entered on a list which will be communicated by the bureau to all the signatory powers. Any modification of the list will be brought by the bureau to the knowledge of the signatory powers. Two or more powers may agree to designate the nomination of one or more members and the same person may be chosen by different powers. Members of the court are to be appointed for the term of six years. The appointments are renewable. In case of death or resignation of a member of the court the vacancy is to be filled in accordance with the regulations made for the original nomination.

"Article 24.—The signatory powers who desire to apply to the court for a settlement of the differences shall select from the general list a number of arbitrators to be fixed by agreement. They will designate the bureau of their intention of applying to the court and give the names of the arbitrators they may have selected. In the absence of a convention to the contrary an arbitral tribunal is to be constituted in accordance with the rules of article 31. The arbitrators thus nominated to form an arbitral tribunal for a matter or question will meet on the day fixed by the contending parties.

"Article 25.—The tribunal will usually sit at The Hague, but may sit elsewhere by consent of the contending parties.

"Article 26.—The powers not signing the convention may apply to the court under the rules prescribed by the present convention.

"Article 27. The signatory powers may consider it their duty to call attention to the existence of the permanent court to any of their friends between whom a conflict is threatening, which must always be regarded as a tender of good offices.

taken by a majority of the votes. The council will address annually to the signatory powers a report of the labors of the court, the working of its administrative services and its expenditures.

"Article 28. The expenses of the tribunal are to be borne by the signatory powers in the proportion fixed for the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union."

A PRICELESS GEM.

"Consistency is a Jewel," Saith the Great Poet.

There is No Contradiction in This Instance—Agreement in Every Respect—The One Subject Upon Which Everyone Agrees.

Toronto, July 7.—Back in April of last year there was published in this paper the story of William Keane, contractor, 8 Lippincott Street, Toronto, who, by his experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills, Mr. Keane had been a great sufferer with pains in his back and his kidneys. The pain became so severe that he was obliged to stop work. He used a number of alternate remedies for backache, but did not strike upon the real medicine for some time. Finally a friend advised him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before he had finished the box Mr. Keane was able to resume his work. He used seven boxes in all and was completely cured.

The report of his case was included in the Dodd's Kidney Pills scrap book, which is now famous throughout the country. The Toronto gentleman who compiled it wrote to Mr. Keane, among a great many others, and from amongst the vast number of replies received proving the lasting qualities of the medicine made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, Mr. Keane's letter is taken.

Toronto, June 5, 1899.
Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills. While suffering great pain from my kidneys I was induced to try them, and in all fairness must say that they gave me prompt and permanent relief. This happened last year. I am glad if my humble testimony will be of any service to helping someone else. Yours truly,

W. J. KEANE, Builder,
86 Lippincott St.,
Toronto.

FIRE DESTROYS EXHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)
Como, Italy, July 8.—The Volta electrical exhibition has been entirely destroyed by fire due to defective wiring. Many relics of Volta have been lost. There was no loss of life.

THE FRASER.

Queenslee, July 8.—The river has fallen five inches. The weather is warm. Lillooet, July 8.—The river has risen slightly since last evening. The weather is warm.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy, however, no trouble. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa.
For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A BROKEN HEART.

Contempt Has Been Poured Upon What Is An Actual Fact.

At one time dissolute swains and disappointed maidens were fond of threatening to die of a broken heart. Then the reaction came, and sufferers were heard to declare that such a death was a physical impossibility.

But modern science shows that what has been said about the effect of violent strains or emotions upon the heart shows clearly that the poetical fear of death of a broken heart is not the pure creation of a romantic imagination. People do die of broken hearts, or rather of grief.

Romance has it that Napoleon, for instance, died of a broken heart, and it is true that the complaint that caused the great man's end would not have been so soon fatal had it not been for the depression resulting from defeat.

Medical science has recorded numerous though not frequent cases where grief has prostrated and brought on physical disease and death. Other animals than man have died from the same cause.

Rarely, however, does grief cause death by injury to the true physical heart. Mental shock may cause a temporary suspension of the nervous impulse of the heart and bring about death when the heart is weak.

Free Art Classes
The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, of Montreal, Canada.
Offers free course in art to those desiring same. The course includes drawing, painting, modelling, and life, models and for magazine work. These courses are absolutely free, and application for admission may be made at any time.

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 258 and 260 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.
Next Drawing, Monday, July 31st.

APRIOL & STEEL

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pili Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from EYAL & SONS, LTD., Victoria, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

Northern News

Victorians Back Juneau and Gold

Four Canadians Taku River

The stream of... and Atlin continue coast cities almost steamers to arrive... the City of Topeka... the Sound yes... number of passengers... bound for Victoria... Port Townsend, after Utopia for this place.

Home S... Among the number and Lauzon, both toria as their home... her's home is really... in the employ of... engaged firms here, and the attention of... engaged in the atten... years ago Mr. Gu... where he has met... although glad enou... own city again.

Mr. Lauzon has... good health and in... with excellent pro... Mr. Lauzon in the... little sum in his po... son sands, and he... his partner, a m... claims on Hunker... properties there b... platinum, which is... quite as valuable a... it carries.

A Sm... They report that... whose name the... fixed the adjective... was formerly chie... Montana, has bee... City while on his... diggings. McCoun... an attempt to rel... Circle City just... British territory... sharp lookout for... tured him while... Cape Nome. He... furnishing bonds... to appear at Sitka.

Consul McCook... having been suc... formerly of the s... libel. McCook w... Westcott's arrest... ter having been... but the case was... court immediately.

Deaths... An unknown m... his tent on Twel... ago. There was... identity of the c... Manret, which so... Gold Run, was f... in at Dawson a... He had been suff... crawled into the... died at Dawson... phritis.

A Ne... To prevent d... Dawson City with... a new collecting... capias ordinance... Under its provisio... the arrested... whom he has cal... lates leaving the... From C...

The Topeka r... of Copper river... to escape from... lives. They had... story to tell of... relief afforded... expedition. The... successful miner... Judge Ostrander... fine credited was... \$75,000.

Some... A number of f... the trail. Four... H. Tingley, W. B... all of the Sound... accident to Dug... gers' rapid. The... names were not... said to be from... the wreck of a... A Va...

The T... is already con... will be to Daws... Must H... Judge Dugas... decision in Daw... viewing a civil... Lion was the de... was defendant... for the defence... him, did not kis... the oath, but k... people believe t... the Book they... bound to tell th... is true of the w... know, but in a... thrown a shadow... testimony and le... his sincerity, as... defendant, as he... could not be avo...

The somewhat... age cases of I... Quim against... Mito Roberts, of... bridge over the...