The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST

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OUR NATIVE RACES.

Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind.

—Pope's Essay on Man.

In our next Edition we will give another article from the Lewis and Clark Journal, to the editor of which we are also indebted for the very excellent illustrations which accompany the article. They are from photographs of the very highest class, which have been taken with a scientific object from which point of view they are as interesting as they are artistic in effect. The article by Miss Metcalfe is one of the best and most comprehensive on the subject we have seen in a long list of short articles. She rightly refers to the mystery which surrounds the origin of the North American Indians. A great many theories have been advanced regarding them. We do not know that any writer of note has seriously considered the Indian to be an autoethone, or product of American soil; but almost every other source has been attributed to him. Some think that the Iroquois, owing to the fact that some words of Indian origin resembled some words of the Basque language in Southern France and Northern Spain, were descended from the people of the Pyrenees; but the parallels shown to exist are thought to be accidental coincidences, though as the origin of the Basque races is in itself shrouded in much doubt they may have been one of the western races of Europe with whom in the illimitable long ago the American Indians were allied. Miss Metcalfe considers that the Indians were in America during the glacial period, and were driven to the narrow isthmus of Panama, from which they again spread to the northward. How long it has been since the ice age is purely a matter of speculation. Geologists do not agree on it. It was certainly a very long time in the past, possibly hundreds of thousands of years; and how long before that America was segregated from Europe by the submersion of the continent of Atlantis is equally uncertain. In any event the red man of America has been long enough alone on the continent to have developed into a distinct race, and to have had his language so modified that it bears but little resemblance to any other known language of the world.

All are familiar with the theory that the Mandans were the descendants of a Welsh colony supposed to have been planted long ago in America. The Mandans were a tribe at the time of Lewis and Clark limited in number, but bearing marks of evident superiority over neighboring tribes. Physically many of them might have been accepted as models for statues of perfect men. Their color, too, was much lighter than the Blackfeet, who were their nearest neighbors. A missionary among them named Jones discovered many words that he considered of distinctly Welsh origin. Another writer taught that the Indians were the descendants of the lost Ten Tribes of Israel. There are also theories that the Indians are Mongolian, Tataric, Malayan, etc., etc. For some time it was held as almost indisputable that many of our Pacific Coast tribes were descended from the Japanese, or Chinese, or both. This was a conclusion largely based on pictorial resemblance. It was thought, and is still held by some good authorities, that there were series of migrations from the Northwest coast, or Alaska by way of Behring Sea, which gradually filled up the whole Pacific slope from the Arctic circle to at least as far as the Isthmus of Panama. There are also traditions of very early incursions of Asiatic tribes, and some relics of Chinese junks and other estamatary flotsam and jetsam in support of an Asiatic origin. So far, however, as anything definite has been ascertained, it is quite as probable that the western tribes of Asia sprang from the American Indian and migrated by way of Behring Straits from this coast.

In regard to the striking likeness which the Haida Indians, for instance, bear to the Japanese, which has been so often remarked, there may have been local intercourse and intermarriage at some time through the accidental wreckage of Japanese or Chinese vessels on the west coast or by the planting of a colony here of Mongolians who finally were merged into the native races. Without records of the past it is impossible to say to what extent accommunication may have taken place in prehistoric time.

Apart from any such physical resemblance there are circumstances of environment that could account for a distinctive type of Indian on the coast of British Columbia. Comparing the typical Siwash with the plain Indian, he is short and thickset, while the latter is tall and lithe of frame. The Siwash has short legs and large trunk development. This peculiar form he may have developed through sitting much in a canoe, which is to him what the horse is to his prairie cousin. The latter had to roam long distances in pursuit of his game. He is a hunter by instinct. The former was prevented by almost impenetrable undergrowth from taking to the woods. The canoe was his means of transport, and fish his staple diet.

The question has often been asked as to who were the mound-builders, that race of men who have left the traces of an apparently extinct civilization from the Souris Hills to the Gulf of Mexico. Were they a race, now extinct, that fell before the inroads of the present Indians, or is mound-building a lost art? Were the mound-builders the original inhabitants of America? These questions will probably never be satisfactorily answered. The thing that scientists are now more particularly devoting their attention to is the preservation of the relics of an existing race, but a race which is evidently doomed to extinction at an early date, so that long after the last man has become simply a memory in the land, generations of white people yet unborn may be able to know what manner of man the Indian was.

THE CASE OF BISHOP POTTER.

The whole of the United States is more or less perturbed by a discussion which has arisen over the effort of Bishop Potter to establish in New York a "model saloon," something after the "Earl Grey public house" in England. We have been familiar for some time with the views of Bishop Potter on the subject of the saloon, which he regards in the great majority of instances as the "poor man's club." He argues that the rich man has his club, and the ordinary well-to-do man his family and his home, while the poor man, even if he be married, has little of the comforts of life. Man is a gregarious and a social animal, and will, like all other animals, herd with other men in some place and fashion. It is his instinct to meet his fellow and gossip over a cup of tea or a glass of grog. It is to adapt modern conditions to this instinct in the human breast, which Bishop Potter thinks it is impossible to successfully legislate against, that he has gone in for a saloon. The type of saloon is one which, while satisfying the cravings for fellowship, will be free, he hopes, from the influences which make ordinary saloon life dangerous and objectionable. To that end he became a patron of a new kind of drinking place, a sort of tavern. The influences of graft are removed, and the bartender is a Christian gentleman, who offers the minimum of temptation to his customers. Nothing but the very purest of liquors are sold. No one is encouraged to drink them, and other, non-intoxicating liquid refreshments are provided in ample quantity. In other words, the same kind of influences are sought to be thrown about the saloon as are incident to home life where alcoholic beverages are not excluded. Naturally, the action of a clergyman, who has been very prominent in church work and social reforms, in giving his official sanction to drinking in a public house has drawn down on his head the condemnation of a large number of his brethren in orders, and of a large section of churchworkers who sympathize with prohibition.

There is, especially in the evangelical sections of the Christian church, a considerable element that has always given a very literal interpretation to the precepts of the Bible, and when we are commanded to avoid the very appearance of evil that is construed so as to allow no loophole of escape. The line by some men is drawn so tightly in moral and religious matters that there is absolutely no room for compromise. In the days when alcoholic liquors began during an evangelic wave to be driven from the home it was the effect of literalism. Holy Writ says that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven. Literally a drunkard is one who drinks. Ergo, no one who drinks can be saved. This represents the mode of reasoning of the literalist, who becomes a prohibitionist perforce. A very large number of very good men disagree with this view of the case, and believe in the exercise of personal freedom in the matter of what we shall eat and drink. Some of these believe that it was actually the moral suppression of the liberty of drinking at home that built up the saloon and public house, which, free from the restraining influences of home, became a curse to the nation. These are all matters of opinion, and we do not suppose the time will ever come when we shall all think alike on any subject. Bishop Potter evidently takes the practical view of minimizing the evils of the public house by increasing their respectability and diminishing the temptations to frequent them for pure drinking purposes. He has no doubt been encouraged by the Earl Grey experiment to which reference has already been made. An exchange says that "The model saloon has passed the experimental stage in the larger cities of England where, under the patronage of Earl Grey, assisted by men of highest standing in English philanthropy and public life, their establishment is based upon the recognition of indisputable though disagreeable fact. The saloon, or public house, serves as a club for certain classes. Unscrupulous cupidity takes advantage of this patronage in the sale of vile but profitable adulterations, and the introduction of degrading accessories and forms of entertainment, from which spring most baneful influences."

On the other hand, equally well-meaning persons see in the new movement a recognition of the drinking evils which should have countenance in not the smallest degree or in any form. Between these two views agreement seems impossible. It is only when through conciliative efforts the great mass of the public come to one side or the other will a governmental policy of some kind be adopted as a remedy of some kind of evil. Perhaps dogma stands too much in the way of reconcilement of views. Temperance in schools is taught too much from the dogmatic and too little from the physical point of view. Medical science is pretty well agreed that whatever may be the theological aspect of the case, little benefit to the system ever arises from the use of alcoholic beverages, and that in the majority of cases it is harmful in proportion to the extent of use. The same might be said of tobacco, tea, coffee and many other stimulants, the use of which has become incorporated into the customs of the people.

It will probably be conceded in the years to come that the evils of the saloon, and many other places of popular resort, arise from the lack of a proper home life, which is being more and more neglected as the safety valve of social organization. The boy or girl brought up to regard the home as a place of enjoyment and pleasurable recollections from which many forms of amusement, innocent in themselves, have not been banished because of the evils attending them elsewhere, seldom goes wrong in the big world into which he or she emerges in after life. Too many "clubs," institutions and organizations, philanthropic, "useful" and otherwise, of the present day tend to draw people away from the home, which becomes a sleeping and eating place rather than what it ought to be—the paradise of life. If the home be dull and uninteresting and so roofed over with restrictions as to exclude the sunlight of life its inmates will go beyond it to seek enjoyments to which the world caters in the spirit of sordid commercialism.

THE LE ROI MINE.

For the information of our readers we reproduce in another column a letter written to the New York Engineering and Mining Journal by Mr. S. F. Parrish, late general manager of the Le Roi Mining Company, explaining his position in regard to the Le Roi mine. Rossland, concerning which such alarming statements were made a few weeks ago. There is probably no mine in British Columbia from which, during recent years, British investors expected more than from the Le Roi, and none has disappointed them to the same extent. The fault does not appear to lie with the mine so much as with the methods of the directorate in London, more particularly in what Mr. Parrish characterises as its "pernicious custom" of giving shareholders a monthly statement of the estimated value of the mine product. Primed with this information some of the shareholders seem to be in the habit of dabbling in stock-jobbing, and should the actual value recovered from the mine product fall short of the estimate, as, for reasons stated by Mr. Parrish, it has sometimes done, the amateur stock-jobbers now and again find themselves losers instead of gainers. The reputation of the mine, and incidentally that of mining in British Columbia, consequently suffers. So long as British company management is bound up with share-gambling, whether on a large or small scale, this Province, or for that matter any other mining country it touches, must be prejudicially affected by the consequences when that is loss to the share gamblers.

Mr. Parrish claims, in short, that he took charge of the Le Roi when his predecessor regarded it as about worked out; that he instituted a vigorous policy of prospecting at deep levels with such marked success that when he retired from the general management a few weeks ago there was as much ore in sight—if not more—as at any previous time in the history of the mine, and that the later sampling, which gave $8.15 per ton as the value of the ore in the mine, was not a fair one. He also states that the unreliability of the sampler in use at the mine had long been known to the directors, yet they took no action, but he himself met the situation by purchasing and installing a reliable sampler. If his version of the facts of the case is to be depended upon—and no one with an intimate knowledge of the man will be disposed to doubt that it is—then the mine has been made out to be of less value than it really is, and the late manager has been made to suffer in reputation undeservedly.

The South China Morning Post devotes considerable space to the Dundonald incident quoting at length from the Colonist editorials on the subject. It remarks: "It is safe to say that the opinion of the British Columbian paper is the opinion of all even-thinking men who have the interests of volunteer armies at heart. Politics have ruined many similar organizations before now; it is to be hoped that the Canadian militia may have a better fate."

The action of the Provincial Government in entering action against J. H. Todd & Son, salmon canners, for trespass and general damages, and issuing an injunction to restrain them from further operations of their traps at East Sooke, it will be generally understood is not for the purpose of interfering with that firm in developing an industry at that point, but for the purpose of determining the rights of the Province with reference to the foreshores. The federal government will naturally defend the canners' right to operate under a license issued under its authority, and in the due course of events the question of jurisdiction will find its way to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. In the meantime the defendants will be no doubt allowed to carry on without molestation. The industry is one the Provincial Government, with all others on this island, will be pleased to see a success in the hands of the defendants.

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

We are to be favored with a visit from Hon. J. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. It has been long promised, but will be the none the less welcome on that account. He comes as the Minister of a department on official business. As such he will receive and is entitled to the utmost courtesy and consideration by all classes. Mr. Prefontaine will find the people of the coast cities of British Columbia, with whom more particularly he will be brought in contact, very pleased to accord him that hospitality for which they are noted. So far as Victoria is concerned it is already decided that he shall be taken on an excursion among the islands of the Gulf on the palatial steamer, the Princess Victoria. He will be accompanied by a number of business gentlemen of the city, who will have the benefit of an outing combined with the still more pleasurable duty of doing honor to a distinguished visitor. The opportunity at the same time will be afforded for the interchange of views that may be mutually profitable. The Minister of Marine will be particularly interested in two things during his stay. One, we presume, will be a study of the conditions which affect the issuance of licenses for trap fishing, and the other will be the views of the Provincial Government on the subject of settlement of the fisheries question as between the Province and the Dominion. As the election in Lillooet will be over by the time the Premier and other members of the local administration will, we assume, be at liberty to go fully into the details. To whatever extent the Colonist may voice the sentiments of its readers it is pleased, on their behalf, to tender him in advance a hearty welcome, and we trust that the knowledge of local conditions to be obtained during his necessarily brief stay will greatly assist him in arriving at just conclusions in regard to the merits of the questions he will be called upon to consider and discuss while here.

LIBERAL VERSUS CONSERVATIVE EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Colonist has several times of late called attention to the fact that when the expenditure of the Liberal-Conservative Government for the last year it was in power had reached the sum of $36,000,000, it was denounced by members of the present Liberal administration for having exceeded the requirements of the country by several millions of dollars. The same men have attempted to justify the expenditure authorized during the late session of Parliament, which, for the present fiscal year, is no less a sum than $80,000,000, or considerably over double what it was ten years ago.

The Conservatives moved a vote of censure on the Government for its extravagance. It was shown that in spite of the pledges of members of the cabinet to reduce expenditure, that the cost of carrying on public business had gone up beyond all reasonable bounds. In 1897 the per capita tax charges were $5.57. In 1904 they were $8.57. In 1904 the expenditure overshadowed that of 1897 by $23,027,244. The estimates passed this session amount to $80,000,000. For all services the credit of the country has been pledged to the enormous extent of $260,000,000. The Liberals, by a straight party vote of 90 to 48, declared such methods to be in the best interests of Canada.

The New Westminster Columbian marvels that the Liberal representatives from British Columbia should have voted against the resolution in view of the fact that British Columbia's responsibilities, already far too great, will be still further increased thereby. Our contemporary evidently expects too much from these humble and obedient followers of Sir Wilfrid, more especially when they were willing to sacrifice their own chances of election by voting for a railway contract which sacrificed the interests of British Columbia and left it entirely at the mercy of railway promoters, who will refuse to regard our interests in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, unless clipped handsomely by the Provincial Government. In fact, the Columbian seems to have overlooked altogether the assurances of a Victoria organ of the Government that it made little difference what the expenditure was so long as it was kept within revenue. The Liberal Government is in possession of unexpected surpluses, and the word has been passed along "We have the money, let us spend it. Who cares for expense in this great Canada of ours." The Columbian, which has a bridge, the sole honor of paying for which belongs to the Province, does not seem to enter into the spirit of the thing. It forgets that we have a new regime at Ottawa to which former political precepts do not apply. We are surprised that it should resurrect a lot of stale, musty principles of a race interred to have been forgotten as soon as they had served their purpose. It is all very well for the Colonist to trouble about such things, but then the Colonist is old-fashioned and out of date. It has only one living purpose, and that is to assist the McBride Government in giving away, unasked, a large slice of lands to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. If the Columbian wishes to be in the procession it should take off its hat and shout for spending money, particularly if it is to be spent for the benefit of the Eastern part of Canada, where all the good and wise people are.

A QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

A comparison has been made with the treatment of the provinces by the Liberal-Conservative and Liberal governments, respectively, and it is stated that the former were constantly at war with the provincial governments. Reference is, of course, made to a series of cases taken from the Province of Ontario to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in which certain rights were at stake as between the Dominion and the provinces. In these cases the legal advisers of the Crown as represented at Ottawa took one view and the legal advisers of the Crown as represented in Ontario took another. It did not represent an attack upon provincial rights; it was an effort to define rights through the medium of the courts of the land. The results were favorable to the Province of Ontario and to all the provinces, inasmuch as certain lines of demarcation were clearly drawn. There was only one course to pursue, and although that course was regarded as an attack on the political rights of the provinces at the time, and in Ontario entered largely into political discussion, certain constitutional questions, which were in doubt and would have arisen at some stage of the history of the country, were finally settled. Both sides to the dispute believed they were right, and only an appeal to the tribunal of final resort could decide. The late Sir Oliver Mowat, who was one of the fathers of Confederation, undoubtedly in the opinion of the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, more clearly interpreted the spirit and intentions of the British North America Act than did the legal advisers of the Crown at Ottawa, and he had his reward. The fact, however, did not affect the allegiance of the people of Ontario in the wider questions of Dominion character. Ontario was Conservative then in Dominion politics and has always remained Conservative. It is more Conservative now than ever it was.

The question of assistance to a bridge of a provincial nature at New Westminster does not in any way impinge upon the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government in the premises. The Dominion Government has a perfect right to vote the money over which it has control for any purpose whatsoever. It is absolutely unfettered in that respect. It is only a question of policy that may be involved. Had the control of the bridge been handed over to a private company we are assured that it would have received a subsidy of from $300,000 to $350,000. The only reason alleged by the Government at Ottawa for not giving a subsidy was the fact that the bridge was a provincial undertaking. Had it been handed over to a company it would not have been less a "political" bridge, and it would not have been more useful as an undertaking to the public. It is probably not any more a political bridge than some that have been assisted elsewhere, a list of which we have already published, and it is in all probability quite as useful.

We are assured that the Government discriminated in favor of the province in the bargain made with the Grand Trunk Railway because of the "peculiar character" of the Province through which the line will run. If there was any discrimination it was in favor of the railway company and not of the province, by guaranteeing the interest on a larger sum of money per mile for the cost of construction; and that was because the cost of the line through British Columbia is much greater than through the level prairie. That was a matter of detail as between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, as it was no favor to the people of the Province. It arose out of nothing but the necessities of the case, and the Province could help it. It would have been very unfair to the railway company not to have made an allowance for the greater difficulties of the British Columbia section. It was, however, a recognition of something in regard to the railway which the Government at Ottawa refuses to recognize in regard to the province as a whole, namely, the increased cost of administration arising out of those very "peculiar circumstances" of physical ruggedness of contour. It may be regarded as an appeal to sectionalism to point out how one part of the country is treated lavishly at the expense of another, but we are afraid that unless the facts in support of the statements made can be successfully denied they must be continually referred to as instances of the disabilities under which we labor as compared with other provinces. And for that state of affairs the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

THE LARGER IMPERIALISM.

Extended reports are to hand of Mr. Chamberlain's utterances at the dinner recently tendered to him by the Unionist members of the House of Commons as a token of their appreciation of his services. It is remarked as a curious coincidence that the date of the dinner fell upon the anniversary of the former Colonial Secretary's birthday. The attendance was very large, including every man of prominence in the Unionist ranks, and the chair was occupied by Sir Herbert Maxwell. Mr. Chamberlain's remarks on this occasion were, if possible, of more than usual interest, as he took the opportunity of dealing with that side of his great design which concerns the larger imperialism, as distinct from the merely economic and material view of the question. Of the history and growth of this larger imperialism—which bulks so big and is of so peculiar an interest to us in Britain's over-seas possessions—Mr. Chamberlain gave his audience a masterly outline. He stated that it had not been for many years after he had entered political life that he had in any way doubted the wisdom of Cobden's great policy. "I date my own doubts on this question," said Mr. Chamberlain, "from the time when, in the early 'eighties', I was called upon, as President of the Board of Trade in Mr. Gladstone's Government, to defend free imports against the assaults made by fair traders." His old-established convictions had been shaken then, and the experience of succeeding years had only confirmed his doubts of the existing system. He went on to press upon a point too frequently lost sight of by his opponents, "What has most impressed me," said Mr. Chamberlain, "is the fact that every prediction—every great prediction—that was made by the Manchester school at the time has failed of realization (hear, hear and cheers) that other nations have not progressed under a different system more rapidly than we have (hear, hear), that our comparative decline has become more evident as the years have gone on, that we have not only seen some of our staple industries in danger, but that others are being threatened. (Hear, hear.) I say that the whole civilized world has rejected the policy that we have adopted, and that they have prospered under theirs, and how one by one we were led to believe would bring about their absolute ruin." Of the abundant truth of these observations there is no possible doubt; what strikes a resident of Britain's colonies as remarkable is that there should be any necessity for uttering them in the presence of the great volume of existing evidence. Perhaps, indeed, nothing can give a clearer idea of the magnitude of the task which Mr. Chamberlain has set himself to perform than the fact that in Great Britain itself, in the very heart and mainspring of the Empire, he finds it necessary—not merely for the purpose of weakening his opponents' arguments, but also for the purpose of strengthening his friends' convictions—to point out, reiterate, and dwell upon conditions which have been common knowledge to every thinking man in the colonies for years past. So hard is it to overcome ingrained prejudices, and convictions based on inaccurate grounds. But Mr. Chamberlain, at least, is under no delusions, whether as to the Empire's necessity, or as to the prosperity of other countries whose fiscal policy differs from our own. "I am a fiscal reformer," he said, "mainly because I am an Imperialist, mainly because I believe that upon the maintenance of the great Empire we have inherited depends the greatness of our own country. In saying that I do not wish to underestimate the economic side of the question we have under consideration; only I say that that is secondary, it is not vital; and I cannot help thinking that there are some of the most distinguished of our colonists, like the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Goschen, Lord Avebury, and others, who would yield something, who would yield much, of their economic theory if they believed, as I do, that the existence of the Empire depends on the course we take in this matter." In these two sentences Mr. Chamberlain, with that broad knowledge and foresight which place him head and shoulders above all statesmen of his day, touches at once the vital importance to Great Britain of absolute unity with her colonies, and the almost insuperable difficulty of making many of the foremost men in England realize that importance. Mr. Chamberlain does not in the least underestimate the honesty of purpose, the sincerity of conviction, and the patriotic spirt of these men; but—statesman and Imperialist in the widest sense as he is—he realizes the scope and influence of the colonies, the power of the British Empire of today, and the vast gain in extent and consolidation which must accrue to that Imperial power if he can but overcome the prejudices and preconceived ideas which have taken no account of the lapse of time or the march of nations. More; he realizes that there is no standing still. It is a case of go forward or go back. The Empire cannot remain as she is. Her many component parts must either gradually drift asunder, or be welded by the will of her peoples and the statesmanship of her rulers into one harmonious whole. And Mr. Chamberlain rightly places this great unification upon a far higher plane than that of mere economic advantage. He says: "But there is something more than our material interests now at stake. When, nine years ago, I took up my position at the Colonial Office, then, indeed, a new aspect of the question was forced upon me—a new aspect and a new obligation. Then I saw that this question was connected with the very existence of the country and with the greatness and future prosperity of the race." (Cheers.) I found then that there were questions in con-

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2 pkts. Seeded Raisins	.20
3 lbs. Cleaned Currants	.30
1 tin Mustard	.10
	$3.00

LIST NO. 2.

1 Sack FLOUR (YOUR CHOICE)	$1.00
10 lbs. B. C. GRANULATED SUGAR	.50
2 lbs. Best Coffee	.75
2 pkts Malta Vita, Force or O. Meat	.30
1 tin Spice, any kind	.10
1 tin Christie's Cream Sodas	.30
2 lbs. Tea, any brand	1.00
2 pkts. Matches	.05
1 qt. Vinegar, Malt	.20
2 tins Pineapple	.30
1 bot. Tomato Catsup, pts.	.15
3 pkts. Fry's Cocoa or 6 bars Santa Claus Soap	.25
1 Sk. Salt	.10
1 Bot. Rowat's Pickles	.25
1 Sk B. & K. Rolled Oats	.35
3 pkts. Seeded Raisins	.30
2 lbs. Cleaned Currants	.20
1 tin Keeler's Marmalade	.60
3 tins Sardines or 2 tins Clams	.25
1 bot. Ammonia or Washing Blue	.25
1 8-oz. bot. Extract of Vanilla or Lemon	.50
4 lbs. Sago, Tapioca, Rice or 1 bot. Long's Jams	.25
5 lbs. Small W. or Bayou Beans	.25
1 bar French Castile Soap	.25
1 pkt. Postum Cereal or Fig Prune	.25
½ gal. Rock Candy Drips	.40
1 pkt. Buckwheat Flour, 2 lbs.	.20
4 lbs. Prunes, 40-50's	.25
1 sk. Graham Flour	.35
1 tin Two-in-One Shoe Polish	.10
	$10.00

Our varied stock of Summer Drinks, both temperance and alcoholic, are well worth your inspection. Have you tried our Costello Oporto, a delightful tonic, 50c. per quart.

Carne's Cash Grocery

A MONTH'S SUPPLY FOR LITTLE MONEY!

MAIL ORDERS receive prompt attention and careful packing. CASH to accompany every order. Mention the list you want and the paper in which you saw the advertisement.

Ripe Olives	10c Bottle
Ripe Olives	25c Bottle
Mustard Horseradish	25c Bottle
Blue Label Tomato Ketchup	25c Bottle
West India Lime Juice	25c Bottle
Lemon Squash	15c Bottle

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
The Independent Cash Grocers.

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

The Celebrated Massey-Harris
20th Century
Wide Open, Steel Frame
BINDER
Is Undoubtedly
The King of the Harvest Field

Wherever it is known (and that is the world over) it is acknowledged to be the STRONGEST, LIGHTEST and BEST binder on earth. No crops are too heavy or too tall for this machine to handle. If you require a new binder be sure and see this machine, or send for descriptive catalogue and prices to us.

As the price of BINDER TWINE is so high this year, we have only bought about sufficient for our regular customers. We therefore advise you to order early if you will need any.

E. G. PRIOR & Co., Ld., L'y
Sole Agents for B.C.
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same, the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing reparative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION, is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Wholesale—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria.

SINKING SPELLS AND WEAKNESS

Health Was All Broken Down, but Dr. Chase's Medicines Made a New Man of Him.

Mr. Geo. J. Forest, Lewis Creek, Kamloops, B. C., writes: "I have been using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills and am glad to say that I am in better health than I have been for years. They have made a new man of me. My health was all broken down. I had lame back for months at a time and used to make water from five to ten times an hour. I could not eat anything without having a hunt one for hours in my stomach and would have dizzy, sinking spells and fits of the blues. I am at work again and believe I am cured of all these troubles by the use of Dr. Chase's remedies. We are a long way from doctors here, but by having Dr. Chase's medicines in the house the doctor is handy and cheap. If my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food will be of benefit to other sufferers, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box: Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25 cents a box, of all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

LOC

(From Friday's Daily.)

Politics Boiling.—Supt. P. F. schmidt, of the B. Y. N. Compa rived on the Dawson this morn a two weeks' trip, which exten far as Dawson, says the Whi Star. He says he heard more while in Dawson than he has since he resigned the premiersh New Zealand.

Salt Spring Lively.—Affairs Spring island were brisk durin week, mainly owing to the visit dreds of excursionists at Ganges bor, under the auspices of the Provinces' Association. Rev. M ler is the new Methodist minis Salt Spring island, in the place Mr. Stevenson, who has gone other district. The swimming r Ganges harbor on Sunday betwe Halley and W. Scott, resulted former coming off victorious. F ens, of Victoria, recently visite brother, H. Stevens, at Churchill

Lost Their Boat.—A party of d ed picnickers were rendered time sistance by the steamer City of N mo on Wednesday. According t Nanaimo Herald, as the steamer passing Five Finger islands a was observed on one of the smaller frantically waving his coat. To st steamer and lower a boat was the of a moment, and headed by Capt. a relief party set off to the tiny There were four or five young fello longing to Nanaimo who had land 9 o'clock on the morning of the day, whose boat had drifted away, ing them without food or water.

Fruit Growers' Convention.— Cunningham, provincial fruit inspe has gone to Nelson, where he will at the meeting of the fruit growers o province. Mr. Cunningham is goin Nelson to speak to the Kootenay growers on the work of the Boar Horticulture generally, and nur stock inspection in particular. He intends to look sharply after the enf ment of the regulations of the boar Nelson and Rossland, as he is offic responsible that the procedure shal uniform all over the province. A inspector was appointed by Mr. C ningham when he was in Victoria a days ago.

Cohoes Appear.—Reports from Bl state that cohoes have begun to come At Port Angeles from 5,000 to 6,000 day are being taken, which looks for the traps at Boundary bay and P Roberts. As cohoes are supposed to low the sockeyes, it looks as if the of the season was about at hand. O two boats had arrived at the Fra river canneries Wednesday morn when the report was sent in. One, f the Phoenix, had 60 and the other, f the Imperial, 30. Averages for Thes were fair. Richmond had 44; Phoe between 55 and 60; Imperial, 30; Sc tish-Canadian, 25, high 103; St. M go, 75; Brunswick, 40.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Opens at Ladysmith.—It is repor that Dr. Reynolds, who had been c ducting the Ledger at Vancouver, c move part of the plant to Ladysm and start a paper in that town. the first month it will be a weekly, h he expects, when everything is in wo ing order, to issue daily. He hopes secure offices in the new Williams bloc opposite the Bank of Commerce.

Big Flour Shipment.—One of t heaviest flour shipments ever made fro the United States to Oriental countri goes out on the Boston Steamship Co pany's Tremont, scheduled to sail fr Seattle today. It consists of 285,0 sacks of flour, more specifically state 14,250,000 pounds. Of the total, Hon kong and Shanghai get 100,000 sack The rest goes to