The Colonist.

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DISARMAMENT A DREAM?

The King of Italy has recently, to a certain extent, been reviving the interest excited by the famous rescript of the Czar, inviting the nations of the earth to a universal peace conference. The gathering at The Hague was a remarkable one in almost every respect, except that of carrying out the object for which it was brought about. It was followed by the outbreak of two wars, and did not for a moment arrest the process of progressive militarism among the nations. Did The Hague conference typify an unrealisable dream, an ideal condition of affairs which would be possible if everybody agreed, but which is impossible because everybody never will agree, or did it mark a movement in line with the evolution of man, namely, the bringing of international disputes under a legal code similar to that to which private disputes have long been subjected? It must have been a very long time before private war gave place to law as a means of settling disputes. There can be no question at all but that the right of private war was originally viewed as one of the inalienable rights of the individual man. To this day an atrophied remnant of it exists in the duel with all its rules and punctilio. The abolition of private war has not by any means brought about a social millenium. Men dispute as bitterly and as acrimoniously as when they fought with one another to decide the issue, and the sanction of every law remains what it always was, the power to enforce it. Behind our law courts there lies the irresistible force of the organized community, ready to enforce their decrees against the possessions or the liberty or the life itself of the individual who comes in conflict with them. But it is remarkable how seldom this force has to be exercised even to the most inconsiderable degree. In the city of London a stream of traffic may be flowing along with the force of many regiments of soldiers. A single policeman can, and does, arrest that force by simply holding up his hand. In a similar way the authority of the law is obeyed without one manifestation in a thousand, of the physical force which enforces that obedience in the last resort. Now what lies behind the organized force which is the sanction of law. Is it not the general acceptance by the community of certain principles of justice, and the decision of the majority to enforce these principles against individuals in particular instances? No law could survive for more than a short time a general conviction that it was wrong to obey it. What lies behind the power to enforce it would be gone. Far from being among those who believe that international warfare will always remain the means of deciding international disputes, we believe that a general acceptance of certain principles of justice as applied to such disputes, will gradually be arrived at. The establishment of a tribunal to interpret those principles will naturally follow, and a general determination to enforce the decrees of that tribunal. Thus the reign of law in international relations will succeed to the reign of war, just as in private relations it has already so succeeded. Disarmament may follow this process of evolution, it can never precede it. Those who aim at disarmament now are trying to enjoy the fruit without the trouble of cultivating the tree. Those are doing the real work who are planting the acorns of international justice in the minds of men.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment

CHRISTIAN PENOLOGY.

The Hon. Samuel J. Burrows, of New York, commissioner for the United States on the International Prison commission, claims that Jesus made a most notable contribution to the science of penology and "anticipated conclusions which are not now regarded as sentimental or arbitrary, but as scientific and philosophical. We speak of Howard, Livingston, Beccaria, Pope, Clement and others as great penologists, who have profoundly influenced modern life; but the principles enunciated and the methods introduced by Jesus seem to me to stamp Him as the greatest penologist of any age. He has needed to wait, however, nearly twenty centuries to find his principles and methods recognized in modern law and modern penology." Of the conflict of Jesus with the traditional theory of retaliation and vengeance, Mr. Burrows says:

> Over against this primitive theory, which He rejected, Jesus laid down the principle that salvation is better than vengeance; that it is more important to save men than to destroy them. The contrast between the primitive view and the reformative view is well set forth in an incident in the life of Jesus. His disciples James and John were wroth against a certain village of the Samaritans, which failed to receive Jesus, and they said: "Wilt thou that we command fire to come down from Heaven and consume them even as Elias did?" "But He rebuked them and said, 'Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives but to save them.'" There could be no greater contrast than between the attitude of Jesus, on the one hand, and that of the old penology on the other; it is the difference between light and darkness, between life and death. For the doctrine of James and John was the old doctrine which is still advanced today. It undertakes to protect society by killing off the defective and the criminal; but society is not protected by any influence or method the effect of which is to brutalize society itself. Wherever harsh, vindictive, and destructive means have been used against the offender, the effect has been to develop in society a spirit of cruelty which engenders and propagates the very crime it is supposed to destroy.

For centuries criminal codes punished the offence without any relation to the offender. Offences were classified with reference to their supposed harm to society, and the penalty was attached to each and every act. Mitigating circumstances were not considered. Under the old German code, if a cow or a horse killed a man, the animal was liable to the penalty just the same; an offence had been committed, and the offender, whoever he was, must be punished. The difference between the old penology and the principles and methods of Jesus is brought out very clearly in a New Testament story. Certain Jews brought an offender before Jesus, who was guilty of a capital crime. The penalty of that crime was stoning to death. On the one side stood the accusers, invoking the law which recognized only the offence; on the other side was Jesus, not pardoning the offence, but pardoning the offender. To separate and classify offenders; to study their nature and character and circumstances; to distinguish between degrees of discernment, and therefore of responsibility; to make the sentence fit the criminal instead of fitting it to the crime, are among the intelligent aims of modern penologists.

Mr. Burrows sums up his conclusions as follows:

> These, it seems to me, are the essential elements in the penology of Jesus: the rejection of the theory of social vengeance; the substitution of a theory of personal and social salvation; the adoption of a curative instead of a merely punitive method; the application of the penalty to the offender rather than to the offence; the adoption of the suspended sentence or "probation"; the recognition of the fact that the great forces of nature are necessary for moral as well as physical results; the divinity of labor; the application of the moral and spiritual forces; the potency of love as a redemptive agent; the necessity of moral surgery for moral cure; the importance of child-saving; the visitation of the prisoner; the establishment of personal relations and the bringing to bear of personal forces, and, finally, restitution as one evidence of the reformation of the prisoner. The pivotal point in the penology of Jesus is that which makes the regeneration of the individual the key to the regeneration of society.

It might be said that the development of a new doctrine in modern penology was due to the permeation of society by the principles of Christianity. But in saying so we should overlook the point of view Mr. Burrows takes. The principles of Christ, as applied to offenders, were inculcated as a duty owed to our neighbors, even although they were vicious and criminal. No scientific conception of society has ever maintained that society, as such, owed any duties to anyone except itself, nor has any practical scheme of government ever been organized on any other basis. The point of Mr. Burrows' argument, which is both interesting and forcible, is that the altruism of the individual towards his fellows, even those who are morally weak and criminal, taught by Jesus, is precisely the same attitude which an enlightened self-interest teaches society to adopt towards its erring members. In other words, that in order to purge society of crime and keep it pure, the most advanced science reiterates to the dominant social forces the precise lessons given by Jesus to His disciples twenty centuries ago.

THAT MINERAL TAX.

When the Minister of Mines was at Rossland, he heard of nothing but the mineral tax. Everybody will admit that considerable taxation is levied in the mining districts. That taxation, however, is not levied against the producing mines. It is levied against those who take up mining property and promote mining companies. In the one case it is a premium paid for the right to acquire upon easy terms the virgin mineral ground of this province; in the other, it is taxation upon speculation. The man, or company, who works a mine and produces ore is not heavily burdened with taxation in British Columbia. It is a monstrous misstatement to declare otherwise. Many of the mining companies now protesting most loudly against undue taxation, never put a dollar of capital into the province that they could possibly put anywhere else. They raised the capital from confiding investors and put it, goodness knows where, certainly not into British Columbia. As to present taxation, the Nelson News punctures the bubble of complaint as follows:

> All of the producing mines in West Kootenay district together with those of the Boundary section of Yale district, during the year 1901, paid into the provincial treasury $73,002.18. There were 70 of these mines. The Old Ironsides, in the Boundary, paid $653.42. The Arlington, in Slocan district, paid $2,007.75. The Silver King, in Nelson district, paid $2,164.74. The Ymir, near the town of Ymir, paid $7,796.36. The Molly Gibson, at the head of Kokanee creek, paid $376.59. The Slocan Star, near Sandon, paid $2,451.50. The Rambler-Cariboo, not far from Kaslo, paid $2,405.51. The Monitor, at Three Forks, paid $590.08. The Whitewater, managed by George Alexander, of Kaslo, paid $1,398.49. The Enterprise, on Slocan lake, paid $758.44. The Nettie L., in Trout Lake district, whose owners went to Victoria to protest against the iniquitous 2 per cent. tax, paid $637.01. The War Eagle, one of the Gooderham-Blackstock mines at Rossland, paid $3,840.95. The Le Roi No. 2, of Rossland, managed by Bernard McDonald in the interest of Whitaker Wright, of London, paid $1,823.55. The Giant, of Rossland, $77.96. The Bosun, near New Denver, paid $706.14. These figures, and they are absolutely correct, disprove the contention that the 2 per cent. tax is ruinous to the mining industry. They go further; they prove that no single mine in West Kootenay has failed to pay working expenses or dividends through the collection of the tax.

It is said, however, that the tax bears heavily on very low grade ores, because of the small proportion that net profit per ton on these ores bears to the cost of mining and raising them. There is something in this contention, but not nearly so much as is made out of it. The cost of administering a country, in other words, taxes must enter into the calculations of every one who engages in any business in the country, and all productive enterprise must pay its share. The share of one kind of enterprise cannot be cancelled without its being placed on some other. If this tax could be made to bear evenly on all classes of ores, so much the better. Its present unevenness, however, is not a practical burden upon anyone engaged in productive mining in British Columbia at the present time, nor can any amount of post prandial oratory maintain that it is in the face of facts and figures.

PROVINCIAL CREDIT.

We publish another letter from "Scrutator," in which he reiterates the charge that the government acted unwisely in withdrawing a loan which had been underwritten, even if it were clear that the public had no money to invest in that class of security. As a matter of fact, nothing is more common than to withdraw or postpone an issue even if it is fully underwritten, when there is no public demand. There is no generosity about such an action at all. If the underwriters' advice upon that question is not followed, he has ample means of protecting himself. Look for a moment at his position. He trades in money. He finds the money for an issue of stock and sells it off on the market at a sixteenth a quarter, an eighth, or a half profit, as the case may be. If he is landed with a large portion of an issue, he has underwritten, he finds himself earning with his money about the same amount as call money is worth in London. So long as he holds the stock, he is out of business, so far as the portion of his money or credit which he has tied up in the stock is concerned. He stands the risk of depreciation, with no possible chance of appreciation, when every underwriter is pressing to sell at his ordinary profit. Is he going to fold his hands and do nothing? He either cuts his loss and gets out of the market altogether, or he proceeds to recoup himself by bearing the market for what he is to lose in maintaining it. He has plenty of the stock on hand. He proceeds to sell it. He keeps on selling it. The investors who hold B. C. stock become alarmed at the decline in the price. Attracted by this unusual movement, the press joins in. The decline in prices is only arrested by our friend, the underwriter, himself, when he makes up his mind that the B. C. market is worth going into again as a buyer. At the end of the operation, which may take years, the underwriting financier finds himself once more the owner of a large quantity of stock, which has cost him very much less than it is worth, and which he is ready to carry with the knowledge that a progressive profit is coming to him on its cost. Meanwhile until he has got rid of it all again at a good price, no more provincial bonds can be sold at any price. In other words, the credit of the province is gone, although its bonds bear just as much interest, and the security is just as good as it ever was. In order to avoid a situation of that kind, wise borrowers postpone their borrowings when it is quite clear that investors do not want their bonds, although financiers know them to be good security and are willing to underwrite them. That there should be a glut of gilt-edged securities on the market at the present time is not remarkable, when we consider the enormous amount of consols created through the necessities of Great Britain during the South African war. These loans have made a large demand on the class of funds available for stock bearing a low rate of interest, and the market has been less able to respond to the demands of other borrowers than otherwise it would have been.

A STRANGE DEDUCTION.

The Times appears to justify the diversion of the bridge surplus to meet current expenses and reduce taxation from the fact that a bridge at the foot of Johnson street will one day be a necessity. It appeals to us as one of the strangest arguments ever used in favor of diverting public funds from bridge building to cite the fact that more bridge building will be necessary in the future. If there is a bridge surplus, and if that surplus is invested pending the construction of a bridge at Johnson street, it would be a most excellent way of dealing with it. Nor would there be any objection to the city's investing this money in its own bonds should some issue for some other useful purpose be deemed necessary. So long as the surplus, if any, is kept intact and devoted to what is properly capital expenditure, its use could not be impugned on grounds of financial policy. Whether it should be used in widening the Point Ellice bridge or devoted to a bridge hereafter to be built at Johnson street, or to some other capital expenditure, is a question of public, not of financial, policy. But no question of public policy could justify such a departure from the principles of sound finance as to turn this surplus into current revenue. This appears so clear to us that it is difficult to make it any clearer to others than the simple statement makes it. It is axiomatic rather than susceptible of proof by reasoning. Any man who cannot see at the first glance that the burdens of the city are increased and not lightened by the conversion of capital into revenue, could never see it, though reasoning as long and as accurate as the Principia of Newton were brought to bear on him.

THE FAST LINE.

We do not wish to say anything further about the Associated Press. If we expressed ourselves fully and adequately on that subject, the metal in which the type is cast would never become cool enough to solidify. We merely say that if misinformation and prejudiced reports about the Morgan combine and the abortive character of the negotiations to provide an Imperial set-off to it, could in any way have influenced the result, there would have been nothing for it but to bow down to the conclusion that the United States ruled the waves and everything else worth ruling, including the British Empire, Germany and the planet Mars. First, however, there leaked out that a proposal for an Imperial fast line had been mooted. Then it was grudgingly admitted that it was being considered in spite of its inherent absurdity and impossibility. Finally, we learn that it has taken definite shape and that a tender for the construction and operation of the vessels has been practically accepted. We are afraid that Mr. Morgan will have a nice time with his hugely over-capitalized line of steamships, hampered by all kinds of restrictive agreements and dependent for profits upon rates maintained by rigid combination. To corner the sea is rather a more difficult operation than to corner wheat. Yet that has never been carried out successfully. Mr. Morgan's operations have awakened the spirit of Great Britain and helped to make her feel the necessity of closer commercial union with her colonies. He has set in motion forces which are bound to have a tremendous influence in the development and up-building of Canada, which will extend across the Pacific to the remotest portions of the Empire, nor rest in their efforts until they have girdled the earth and brought fresh life and vigor to the country from which they emanated. If, as the German Emperor says, Mr. Morgan is a mere man of destiny, without conscious recognition of the ultimate effect of his activities, it was a happy day for the British Empire when he was born.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Hitherto in dealing with the business situation in the United States we have pointed out only the enormous change in the trade balance, and the fact that that change was due to high prices which have had their inevitable effect of stimulating imports and reducing imports. There is almost no question at all that these high prices, first induced by a very active demand, have latterly been kept up by means of borrowed money and combinations, while the demand has been steadily restricted. In iron and steel for instance, the United States has become a heavy importer again, and for the iron and steel which it has purchased, it has paid at a level of prices maintained by money borrowed from the people who have exported the goods. This is made very clear by the fact that during the year ending 1st July bank loans in the United States increased $265,000,000. During the same time the specie in the hands of the banks only increased $33,000,000, and there was a decrease in the amount of legal tender held. Any large demand made upon the United States by foreign creditors could not be met without an immediate pressure by the banks upon their debtors, which pressure would only result in a financial panic. It is therefore in the power of the foreign creditors of the United States at the present time to precipitate a financial panic. It is needless to say that neither foreign creditors nor any other creditors enjoy financial panics. But circumstances might easily arise where the foreign creditor might have to say "Pay." Then we should have a repetition of what happened during the last panic. Everyone will remember that it was accompanied by social disorders and intellectual delusions of the most advanced type. A demand arose for a debased currency. Wall street was accused of being in league with European bankers to prevent the American people from having as much money as they could spend. Every phantasy that a suffering people who did not know why they were suffering could invent, was seized upon by them as a correct diagnosis of their disease. They were oblivious to the fact that over-capitalization, inflation of prices, and consequent luxury, cannot go on forever like a great snowball of prosperity, so long as man continues to be limited by what he can wring from his mother, the Earth as to all the objects of material wealth he can use and enjoy.

THE KLONDIKE.

Mr. F. C. Wade comes to the rescue of the Klondike against the strictures of Mr. G. H. Hees. At the time Mr. Hees' report was first published we drew attention to one categorical instance of misinformation in it. He referred to the output of the Klondike for last year as $24,000,000, whereas, as a matter of fact, it was only $18,000,000. No report containing such a glaring blunder as that could be accepted as reliable in any one of its particulars, or in general terms. Mr. Wade maintains very firmly that there is a vast amount of virgin ground which has not yet been thoroughly prospected, and in which many valuable discoveries are yet to be made. He reminds Mr. Hees that prospectors "tramped over Gold Run, Sulphur and Dominion repeatedly, and condemned them as wildcats." Mr. Wade quotes McConnell, Governor Ross and Miers in support of his contention that the Klondike will be a heavy producer of gold for a great many years yet. He also cites the fact that the revenue for the first three months of this year exceeded by $204,768.55 that collected during the corresponding period of last year. He winds up by saying:

> "I think it a great pity that Mr. Hees, or any other man, should appear to detract in any way from the great importance of so great a country, after almost no investigation. I understand he was there but a few days at most, and that during a great part of a very brief stay, he was engaged in his own personal business."

We certainly agree with Mr. Wade that Mr. Hees is entirely incompetent to express an opinion about the permanency or otherwise of the Klondike from adequate personal observation, and we consider that the Manufacturers' association, the chairman of whose intelligence committee he is, is taking a remarkably poor way to acquaint itself with the capabilities of the Western Canadian market, upon which the prosperity of its members depends.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and billiousness. One is a dose. Try them.

Dun's Review, dated August 9th, says: "New contracts for pig iron were placed this week covering deliveries in the second quarter of 1903, and structural material is desired for bridges and buildings that will not be received until even more remote dates." Will not this condition of the American iron and steel market affect the tenders for the Point Ellice bridge and make it quite as expeditious and a good deal cheaper to invite tenders from Great Britain.?

ODD FELLOWS MERGER.

From Nanaimo Herald.

A very interesting ceremony took place in the Odd Fellows' hall, when Cedar Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., was disbanded, and the members became merged with Centennial Lodge, No. 20. This change was deemed advisable, as many of the members of Cedar Lodge had left the district where that lodge held its meetings.

LADYSMITH BOOMING.

From Ladysmith Leader.

Every day makes a marked change in the appearance of this town. Houses spring up as if by magic, even whole streets have taken shape in a week, and the sound of the carpenter's hammers and saws, and the clink of the bricklayers' trowels may be heard from morning until it is too dark to work.

One day a little five-year-old boy said to his mother:

"Mamma, didn't you say you took Lester to the dentist's to get his teeth filled because it ached? Well, my stomach aches. Won't you take me to the candy store and get it filled?"

How to Get Rich:

Take a quantity of silica costing one-fourth the price of oil; mix it with oil, and sell the compound to the public at the price of pure oil; offer "prizes" with the compound to make it sell. It is such a compound the public get when they buy common soaps. In Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—the public buy a pure and well-made soap. Sunlight Soap reduces expense by prolonging the life of the articles washed with it, which is much more profitable to the public, than common soaps with "prizes." 204

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

HARVESTING AT GRAND FORKS.

From Grand Forks Gazette.

A vast oat field 225 acres in extent on the bench overlooking town is being harvested this week. It is a portion of the Yale farm owned by John A. Manly. For weeks past the broad expanse of ripening grain, turning yellow in the summer sun, has formed one of the most impressive sights ever seen in the valley.

THE PRUNE CROP.

From Ashcroft Journal.

James Haddock has lately visited Mr. Semlin's prune orchard and finds the crop although not as large a one as last year, is, owing to this fact, likely to be of a better quality. There will be sufficient to fill all orders which Mr. Haddock says, are upwards of eight hundred boxes.

POPULAR SANITORIUM.

From Delta News.

A great many visitors are again flocking to Harrison Hot Springs after a couple of weeks' scare of small-pox, which seems to have been greatly exaggerated. This well known resort claims a great many visitors from all over the world.

HOPS.

From Columbian.

Manager Wilson, of Sir Arthur Stepney's ranch and hop-yard at Agassiz, was in the city yesterday to round up a bunch of 250 Indians for the annual hop-gathering at his ranch. Last year the Stepney ranch built two more dry kilns at heavy cost. But the fact that they are now equipped with three kilns enables them to gather the crop in a much shorter space of time. It will not take more than 10 days if the full number of Indians are secured for picking. The industry is in particularly flourishing condition, prices having reached a high plane, the regular quotation being from 42c. to 45c. per lb. Last year the Stepney ranch produced 13 tons, all of which was shipped to England, as in fact is the case every year.

BUSH FIRES.

From Nelson News.

Reports from Ymir last evening (Aug. 12) were to the effect that the fires are still very bad, and extended over an immense area of country. Along the main lake there is now fire on both shores, in some places the timber from the water's edge to the summits is in flames. It is also working up towards the Lardo rapidly.

INDIAN RESERVES.

It is to be regretted that when the Indian reserves were apportioned, it was not done in a more reasonable manner than was the case. As everyone knows who has seen much of the interior, the pick of the lands, most advantageously situated and possessing a water supply sufficient for all purposes, irrigation included, has been given to the Indians who occupy them.—Kamloops Sentinel.

A. A. O. N. M. S. TEMPLE INSTITUTED

Victoria Has the First in Canada West of Toronto.

An event occurred Friday evening which should interest every citizen of Victoria who is interested in the advertising of the city and its beauties.

Mr. John G. Campbell, of Tacoma, assisted by Messrs. Biggs and Norton, instituted a shrine here of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The name of the new Temple is "Gizeh" and as shrines are known as such the world over, Victoria is to be congratulated on securing the only Temple West of Toronto.

The potentate of the new Temple is Mr. R. E. Brett, who is to be assisted by Messrs. H. M. Grahame, F. C. Davidge, W. L. Challoner, C. G. Mills, G. M. Perdue, E. E. Leason, A. F. Forbes, W. R. Moore and a number of others.

After the institution of the Temple, the shriners attended a banquet at the Hotel Victoria, where a most delightful evening was spent.

Among the guests were Mr. B. Allen, the Deputy Grand Master of Canada, who happened to be in the city.

The establishment of a Temple here will do much to attract tourists from the other side who are always ready and willing to attend a ceremonial session.

It may be noted that the Shriners are closely allied to the Masonic order, for only those who have taken some of the higher degrees of Masonry are eligible for membership.

The ceremonial sessions are considered of great importance in the order, and when one is held the attendance from outside places is very large, so that the institution of a shrine here is a distinct benefit to the city in a material way.

GARDEN FETE.

In Aid of Working Fund Woman's Auxiliary, Jubilee Hospital.

The garden fete in aid of the Royal Jubilee hospital is fixed to take place on Wednesday next at the Douglas gardens, Belleville street, from 3 to 10 p. m. The various booths are in the charge of the Daughters of Pity, and the tea tables will be cared for by members of the Woman's Auxiliary. Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. Gerhard Tiarks, Mrs. C. A. Bury and other ladies and gentlemen have kindly promised to assist in making the entertainment attractive. Mr. Lewtas will serve ice cream and fruit punches, and there will be a band concert both in the afternoon and evening, and the vitagraph and illustrated songs in the evening.

Contributions of cake, sandwiches, bread and butter, tea, coffee and sugar may be sent to the gardens, care of Mrs. Hasell, on Wednesday morning or afternoon. Home-made candy and articles for the fish pond are also in request, and may be sent to the care of Mrs. A. J. Smith, 36 Superior street, who has kindly promised to receive such donations.

An appeal is made to the public to patronize this entertainment, as the ladies are very anxious to complete the sum necessary for the installing of the sterilizing apparatus in the hospital, and while they have departed from their custom of holding the fete in the hospital grounds this year in deference to the popularity of the Douglas gardens, and the greater convenience to the public, they will incur greater personal expense and inconvenience, which they trust their friends will make up to them by a liberal and general patronage.

The fete is under the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Bickford, Col. Grant, R. E., and Mrs. Grant. His Worship the Mayor, the President, Executive and members of the Woman's Auxiliary, the President and members of the Daughters of Pity, and the President and Board of Directors, Royal Jubilee hospital.

VANCOUVER ISLAND FISH.

From Vancouver Province.

The biggest catch for the same period ever made by one fishing boat was the record of the S.S. New England, which arrived in part last night from the northern fishing banks. She was only three days making the round trip to the northern end of Vancouver Island, and was forced to lie up Friday on account of the heavy weather. That was the day of the gale from the west in Vancouver. But when the fishermen finally did get to work on Saturday there was no end of halibut, and the load of 100,000 pounds was taken in very short order.

Junior Partner—"Our stenographer is going to leave."

Senior Partner — "That will leave us short-handed."

Killed by Engine.—A miner named Joseph Butcher was killed at Cumberland on Thursday night, being run over by an engine. A coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death.

A PRETTY POSTMISTRESS NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.

Was Given Up to Die--Eight Doctors Failed--Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life.

THOUSANDS of women suffer from systemic catarrh. This is sure to produce such symptoms as cold feet and hands, sick headache, palpitation of the heart and heavy feelings in the stomach.

Then begins a series of experiments with medicine. They take medicine for sick headache. They take medicine for nervous prostration, for palpitation of the heart, for dyspepsia. None of these medicines do any good because they do not reach the cause of the complaint.

Peruna at once mitigates all these symptoms by removing the cause.

Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Systemic catarrh pervades the whole system, deranges every organ, weakens every function. No permanent cure can be expected until the systemic catarrh is removed.

This is exactly what Peruna will do.

Miss Alma Cox, Assistant Postmistress of Orum, S. C., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from chronic disease and dyspepsia for five years. How I suffered no tongue can tell. I tried eight or ten of the best physicians without receiving much benefit, also tried lots of patent medicines. But still I suffered with sick headache, cold feet and hands, palpitation of the heart, and such a heavy feeling in my stomach and chest. At times I would be so nervous I could not bear anyone around me. I had been given up to die.

"One day a friend sent me one of Dr. Hartman's pamphlets, and I decided to write to him. He advised Peruna and Manalin, and after taking the medicine two weeks I felt greatly relieved. My head did not pain me any scarcely, and my stomach was relieved of its heavy feeling. I am so thankful that I can say after using several bottles of the Peruna and Manalin I am restored to perfect health.

"Before using your remedies I could not eat anything. I lived on barley water and Panopeptin for two years. Now I can eat with pleasure. Everybody is so surprised at my improvement. Everyone says I am looking like a rose. I would advise all suffering women to take your remedies. I know if it were not for Peruna and Manalin I would have been in my grave to-day. I cannot thank you enough for the kind advice you have given me."—MISS ALMA L. COX.

(Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, of Columbus, O., gives advice to women free during the summer months.

Senator M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, writes from Washington, D. C., the following:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period, and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides a great tonic"—M. C. Butler.

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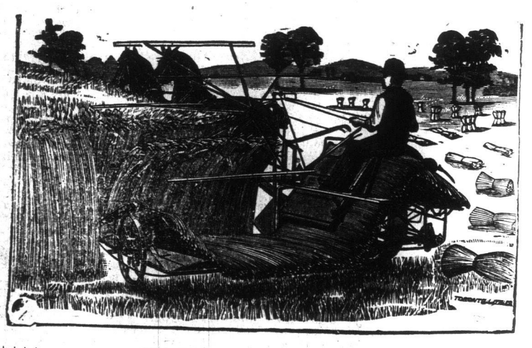

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