

A GALA DEPARTURE.

Crowds Gather on the Outer Wharf to See the N. P. Liner "Tacoma" Away.

A Passenger on the "Rosowitz" Suddenly Disappears—Warship Movements.

With the usual hum of business, attendant to the departure of a big ocean liner from the outer wharf, and the sun shining brightly on the Japanese flag at the fore, designating to the casual observer that the steamer was bound for Japan, the Northern Pacific Steamship Company's Tacoma, T. A. Whistler, R. N. R., in command, pulled out from the dock at 2:15 yesterday afternoon. Everything pointed to the fact that this would be a quick and pleasant voyage across the broad North Pacific ocean, the ship looking clean and bright as if newly made, making a very pretty picture with her officers rigged out in their white duck trousers and uniform coats. To those who watched the steamer out of the harbor, it was easy to see that Captain Whistler does not intend to lose any time reaching his destination, as he took the inside passage, between Beak Island and Race Rocks, instead of the customary outside Race Rocks. On her present trip the Tacoma, always a favorite with travellers, carries a fairly heavy cargo, the most prominent among her passengers being Mrs. T. A. Whistler, wife of the popular and genial skipper, who goes as far as Yokohama, etc. While last in Yokohama, Capt. Whistler purchased a site and had erected a handsome dwelling-house, which should be finished by the time the Tacoma arrives there, and of course his family will immediately take up their residence in it. Included in the Tacoma cargo is a large consignment of household furniture, which Capt. Whistler is taking to his new house, he holding that there is nothing to compare with old country made furniture. Miss Sutton, of New York, is another passenger from New York to Kobe, and being well-known here was met at the wharf by a host of acquaintances and wish her pleasant journey. Mr. James Mackey goes from Tacoma to Kobe on a business visit; Mr. Henry Arden, from Portland to Yokohama on pleasure and business company; Mrs. George Macdonald and child, from Portland to Hongkong; Miss Tomani Hayashi and Doctor S. Muranai, from Tacoma to Yokohama; Mr. M. A. Townsend, from San Francisco to Yokohama. In the steerage are some 50 Japanese and Chinese passengers, a fair share of whom came from Tacoma, although this is only a small number in comparison with what is usually carried owing to the fact that very few Orientals are returning to their homes at the present, they being able to secure plenty of employment in the canneries, etc. The Tacoma's cargo amounts to between 3,000 and 3,000 tons, she being practically full, composed of the usual merchandise. Whilst in Tacoma the steamer was for a time quite taken possession of by the citizens, during their Fourth of July demonstrations, she being dressed from stem to stern with bunting and roses, and when the Tacoma lady, nominated by the people of Tacoma, returned to Tacoma, she was to old Father Neptune, the ceremony being performed on the steamer's bridge, it is estimated that there were at least 5,000 people on board the ship. The ship Victoria lying outside steamer ship Tacoma similarly decorated, was also crowded with spectators. The steamer steamed from Tacoma on Monday morning for Hongkong direct with a full load of flour, and the Mogul after loading a part cargo down the Sound, returned to Tacoma on Tuesday afternoon where she will finish loading, and will probably sail for the Orient in the course of the next few days. The Victoria will sail, as advertised, on the 24th July.

FOR BEHRING SEA.

Among the sailors of Her Majesty's fleet now in Esquimaux the report is current that H. M. S. Thetis, which it was expected would return to Esquimaux this year would be recommissioned. The ship which had been absent with the flag ship returned to Esquimaux on Sunday afternoon and it is expected will sail before many weeks for Behring Sea in company with the Amphion. The Imperieuse is expected in Esquimaux on Saturday.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

The monthly meeting of the ladies' committee of the orphanage was held yesterday at the Home on Hillside avenue, there were present: Mrs. Chas. Kent in the chair, and Mesdames Sargison, Hutcheson, McCulloch, Kerridge, Milne, Clarke, Higgins, and Miss Carr. After routine business an application for one of the elder boys to serve on a farm on the usual terms was received and recommended to the special committee for adoption. In this connection it was reported that there were three lads in the home old enough to be placed in situations. The matron reported sixty children all well; the two little ones who had been sent to the Jubilee school returned on the 26th inst. and were now convalescent. A cordial vote of thanks to the hospital authorities for their free and kindly services was given by acclamation. The deputy treasurer stated that funds were coming in slowly and that the bills for supplies were now three months' in arrears. It was then decided to make an energetic effort by means of an excursion to raise money, and a committee named to wait on the Messrs. Dunsmuir to secure the possible use of the steamboats for this purpose during the present month. Mrs. James Hutcheson and Mrs. Dr. Milne were appointed visiting committee for the month. The matron was granted her usual summer recess. The following donations, etc., were thankfully acknowledged: Milk, Mr. Jackson and Mr. R. E. Knowles; Coats, by the proprietors; clothing, Mrs. Hutcheson, Mrs. Jno. Irving, Mrs. McCulloch and Mrs. Going; cakes, etc.,

LAKE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ST. ANDREW'S, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CITIZENS BALL COMMITTEE, PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MRS. TREGONNING, INVITATIONS, UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, METHODIST CHURCH, FRAMED PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY, MR. J. SOMERS; SIXTY JUBILEE SOUVENIRS, MR. E. A. MORRIS.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

R. M. A. V. VICTORIA C. C. This league match was played at the Barracks Saturday, the R.M.A. winning by six wickets and 7 runs. Victoria batted first and put together the respectable total of 124. Hon. C. E. Pooley (15), Mr. Goltz (22), Mr. Gooch (16), Mr. Warden (16) and Mr. Anderson (25), all playing sound cricket. Left with 125 runs to get to win the R.M.A. started batting at 5 p.m., and thanks to their fearless hitting by Major Trotter, Captain Barnes and Bombr. Kelly, they obtained the requisite number just on the call of time. Score: VICTORIA C. C. Hon. Mr. Pooley, c Sawyer, b Barnes, 13; Mr. Holt, b Barnes, 22; Mr. Goltz, b Barnes, 22; Mr. Lobb, b Barracough, 0; Mr. Gooch, b Barracough, 16; W. A. Goward, c Sweet, b Barnes, 8; Mr. Paterson, b Barracough, 16; Mr. Q. D. H. Warden, b Kelly, 16; Mr. Anderson, run out, 8; Mr. Thomas, not out, 8; Mr. Tye, b Kelly, 16; Extras, 8.

THE ALBIONS WIN.

The match between the Albions and the Fifth Regiment on the former's ground Saturday resulted in a win for the Albions by runs on the first innings. Capt. Foulkes won the toss and sent the Albions in to bat who compiled a score of 89, of which H. Martin made 25 and York 24. The bowlers were McTavish, Goward, Foulkes and Falconer, the last mentioned having done good work for the Regiment. The Fifth Regiment then followed, but L. B. Trimen was the only one who reached double figures—viz. 13. The inning closed for 54. W. York and C. Schwenger were the Albion bowlers. H. J. Martin, who secured 3 wickets for 3 runs. The Regiment went to bat for a second innings and when time was called had made 36 for six wickets.

ALBIONS.

P. Goepel, b McTavish, 3; A. Green, c B. Goward, b Falconer, 0; H. Martin, b Foulkes, 25; W. York, c Haines, b Goward, 24; C. Schwenger, b Goward, 13; H. J. Martin, b H. Martin, 0; H. A. Goward, c Haines, b Foulkes, 8; W. York, c Goward, b Foulkes, 5; W. Williams, not out, 0; W. Goodwin, b Foulkes, 4; Extras, 4.

THE WHEEL.

CENTURY MAKERS AT CHATHAM. CHATHAM, July 3.—Riddle, of Winnipeg, started in the century race to-day. He broke his wheel three miles out, came back and got a new wheel, and started out after the crowd. The time of the second start was taken. The weather is extremely hot, and the roads are good and hard. The race for the world's championship between Riddle, Axton and Moore is not likely to come off.

CORNELL AN EASY WINNER.

The eight-oared race at Poughkeepsie on Friday between crews from Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia universities and having no B in their alphabet list, Cornell was an easy winner with Columbia second.

DIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES.

To THE EDITOR.—Your interesting article upon this subject opens up a wide scope for suggestive thought, and, indeed, one coming under especial notice in this city, that may perhaps be thought not unworthy of consideration. I allude to the apparent impossibility with the Chinese of giving proper expression to any word having the letter R in it, and, furthermore, that this same difficulty prevails amongst the natives of the South Sea Islands, for, when at Upolu, I found they would have to speak of their missionary, Mr. Murray, as "Missi Mulay," and having no B in their alphabet list, Bull would be "Missi Pulay." But also, in connection with this letter R, it is a remarkable fact that with certain circles amongst ourselves there is a disposition to dispense with it; its robust, rugged, harsh sound so grates upon their ears that they attempt to mollify it as if by the letter U. I will illustrate this desire by putting under notice a verse ending with the letter R, just to show the different renderings: "This very place, now covered over, With a tree here and there for the cattle to get under, Out of the way of the lightning and thunder."

ONLY A POCKET.

Leech river, the scene of a veritable gold fever a score of years ago, has during the past few weeks witnessed a small revival of activity, and at the present time eighteen white men and one or two Chinese are engaged in crevassing and quartz prospecting. There were more Chinamen until last Wednesday, when Harry Brown and a companion white miner discovered that four of the Chinese who had a good thing apparently—had neither recorded their claims nor gone through the formality of taking out certificates. They accordingly gave the dilapidated operators what is technically known as the "graze" and are now in legal and actual possession. Something more than \$60 worth of gold was taken out of one pocket on the Leech river, and the gold already reported was forthwith given circulation that rich ground had been struck on the old famous stream. It was only a pocket, however, and is apparently exhausted already. The Leech river miners on the whole are just about making laborers' wages, although they are not yet at the point where they will strike a quartz ledge in the vicinity that will astonish the world. Several ounces of very pretty gold from the pocket were sold last night for Mr. Phair of the Goldstraw house—better metal one could not wish to see, if there was only more of it.

THE KEREMEOS CAMP.

A Brief Description of This Very Rich But Little Known Mining Territory.

Nature Here Well Hid Her Treasures and Even Experienced Prospectors Passed Them By.

An occasional correspondent writes the Colonist from Keremeos camp as follows: This mineral camp is 23 miles southerly from Penticton, accessible by a good wagon road, and by a good pack trail over the Hope Summit and down the Similkameen river. In my last letter I mentioned a few of the strikes made in this camp. Since then I have personally visited and inspected those claims lying in the centre of this promising mineral belt. The most conspicuous claim is, of course, the "Elkhorn," which can be seen for miles, looming up as a mountain of ore much decomposed and stained by oxidation of the mineral contained in its numerous large ledges. Next to it lies the Surprise, owned by Messrs. Sharron and Williams, one of the ledges passing through the Elkhorn. A 60 foot tunnel in this claim exposes a fine showing of copper and iron ores, and the lead and zinc. Beside the Surprise is the Ollala on a similar lead, and the Iron King and Ashnola are extensions of the Elkhorn leads to the south. On the east side of the line to the south in the Surprise with a tunnel by the side of the Penticton road. The most promising claims on a small scale are those of Messrs. Sharron and Williams, a claim which I would rank equal to any in the camp, although little can be seen on it by reason of the ledge being so covered by drift and the surface line conglomerate resulting from the decomposition of the ledge capping—over and through which has percolated water carrying salts, which has been deposited in cement form. This cement on the ledge so perfectly that many experienced prospectors have passed over this ground without discovering the mineral treasures which it has. In 1885 this ground was looked over for quartz and other ledges, the formation of the rocks giving indications of the presence of lead, but could not be found on the surface. It required the keenest observation combined with experience in prospecting to find the real character of the ledge. The Roadside claim is one of the best examples of this, and to the knowledge and sharp sight of "Dan Kootenay" is due the discovery of the ledge. Above the Roadside is a ledge located by Charlie Richter. This is free gold, and is found in a best quality of quartz. Assays on the surface show 100, but since a few days' work has been done samples show \$1,075.10 in a ton of rock. This ledge is a part of the Roadside claim, and can be traced for a long distance over the mountain to the west. Near the Roadside claim is a ledge known as the "Gravel" ledge, which they could not immediately walk on to something on top of the ground. Others have been in doubt as to there being any real prospecting value in the ledge, but those who had a knowledge of prospecting and mineralogy have in most cases secured locations. The minerals occur in a number of places, and in many places being replaced by a lime cement which encloses sand and gravel dirt, forming with the copper and iron rust a greenish and a golden color, and starting out in the crowd. The Copper ledge, galena, tellurium, gold, and "black metal" are found, besides the usual sulphides of iron and copper. This gives a variety of mineral wealth, and in one camp or belt in close proximity.

PROVINCIAL HEALTH.

Dr. Davie Addresses the Board on Important Subjects, Including Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Sanitary Regulations Put in Force in a Number of British Columbia Towns.

Reference was made at the meeting of the Provincial Board of Health yesterday to the increased usefulness of the work of that important body made possible by the more adequate provision of funds granted at the last session of the legislature. Dr. Davie presided and Dr. George H. Duncan for the first time attended in his new capacity as secretary, the other members present being Dr. Walker, of Westminster, and Dr. Davis, of Nanaimo. Dr. A. T. Watt, Dominion quarantine officer, attended, giving assistance in various matters that came under his attention when formerly secretary of the board. Dr. Davie in his opening remarks said that the purpose of the legislative grant of a year ago of \$1,500 only permitted the board of health to do such work as the exigencies of the province forced upon them. This year through the legislature grant of \$7,500 for the use of the board they had been enabled to take up the matter of sanitation throughout the province, enough of course it would take some time to put into effectual operation proper sanitary conditions in all the districts. Dr. Davie pointed out how much more important was the duties of the board than those of the ordinary medical man. A medical man dealt with the individual, while the board of health dealt with the community as a whole. He said that a board of health whose duty was the prevention of disease saved more lives annually than the whole of the medical profession in the province. The aim of the board was to prevent disease and they would do this to a very large extent, but the work of the board was not limited to the usual efforts of the members with much up-hill work before them, owing to the ignorance of the public as to the whole matter of sanitation. He stated that the board had done preliminary work laying out their rules and perfecting means to work upon. He stated that the board's duty to carry out these rules in effect and apply to the province at large the laws and regulations already formulated. The work of sanitation in British Columbia had not been carried out in a systematic way. The board had their attention drawn to the necessity of looking into the sanitation of rapidly growing towns such as Fort St. John, Hazelton, and other places. The board was only partially applied, and in a number of places the water supply of the city was to a very great extent neglected. The cities had laws but they did not carry them out. He drew attention to the youngest board on the continent, but through youthful they proposed to take immediate action as regards this terrible disease. They would make a census, and information would be placed before the public. Dr. Davie gave his opinion that it was consumption that caused the decrease in the Indian population and not the abuse of alcohol and venereal disease. They lived in places with earthen floors, and the spores drying on these floors became inhaled by the inmates, with the result that there was hardly an Indian child on the British Columbia coast that was not infected by tuberculosis. The secretary laid before the board the communications that had received on various subjects, and it was late before adjournment was taken till 2 o'clock to-day.

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There was a heavy sea running at the time and had not Miss Sea been prompt to lower the lighthouse boat and put out to the rescue the accident in all probability would have had a fatal termination. It is now in order for the local representatives of the Royal Humane Society to see that the facts are placed before that body, and that the Victoria heroine receives that recognition which is no more than a slight testimonial of the public's appreciation of her high courage.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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ARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE Headache and relieve all the troubles...

SICK Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS...

HEAD they would be almost prone to those...

ACHE he has of so many lives that here is where...

WHISKY. Please see you get it with...

JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN) VERY OLD BLACK BOTTLE

WHISKY. Please see you get it with...

WHISKY. Please see you get it with...

WHISKY. Please see you get it with...

AGRES GOOD LAND, WILLAMETTE VALLEY,

LAXATIVE LIVER PILLS.

LIQUOR CONSTITUTION SICK HEADACHE

LIVER TROUBLES. A laxative, one pill acts perfectly...

THE CITY. The American Kennel Association has...

THE CITY. At the annual meeting of the Gold...

THE CITY. The city police have practically com...

THE CITY. The election at the annual meeting...

THE CITY. All the candidates who wrote at the...

THE CITY. At the candidates who wrote at the...

THE CITY. At the candidates who wrote at the...

THE CITY. At the candidates who wrote at the...

THE CITY. At the candidates who wrote at the...

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

AMOR DE COSMOS DEAD

The Pioneer Journalist and Political Leader Passes Peacefully Away.

He Had Played an Important Part in the Making of Provincial History.

Brief Resume of a Busy and Eventful Career of Usefulness.

The Hon. Amor De Cosmos, founder of the British Colonist, and for many years the acknowledged leader in the political as well as the journalistic affairs of British Columbia, died at his home in this city on Sunday morning last, in the 72nd year of his age.

He was born in the town of Hants county, Nova Scotia, that Mr. De Cosmos was born, on the 20th of August, 1825, and it was there that he received his education.

At fifteen his school days terminated, and on the removal of his family to Halifax he commenced the study of law as a clerk in the wholesale grocery firm of Charles Whitman & Co.

At this time he secured an education such as would enable him to make his mark in the world induced him to take the fullest advantage of the facilities afforded by an excellent night school over which Mr. John S. Thompson, father of the late Canadian premier, presided, and it is a certain fact that the wholesome advice and intelligent counsel of his instructor in these impressive days of boyhood materially affected his subsequent useful and distinguished career.

The opinion that a newer and broader country offered to him greater opportunities for advancement than did his native Nova Scotia, induced him in 1851 to join in the exodus to California, where the gold discoveries of a few years before were leading an indomitable and energetic army of workers from all parts of the East.

There were no railways in those days bringing Atlantic and Pacific into close companionship, and so, the steamer having landed the adventurous young Canadian in New York city, he started thence on the tiresome and apparently interminable tramp across the continent.

His journeying to St. Jo, then the rallying point for the west-bound caravans of white-headed men, was devoid of special incident or importance. At this breathing place on the border of the unknown he fell in with a number of equally ambitious emigrants and with them he made the passage to the golden land of promise, the laborious crossing of the prairie being made without but monotonous by several skirmishes with predatory bands of Indians and one pitched battle with the redskins in which two men and one of the women of the little party lost their lives.

On two other occasions the company were obliged to give up a great portion of their slender stock of provisions to succumb to the non-toxic friendly reds, and thus it was that their original plans were sadly disturbed, and when the green fields of Utah were reached a halt was called for, and not until the following spring was it possible to again take up the march California-ward.

The golden state was reached some eight months later, further uninvited and undesired meetings with the natives of the West having greatly increased both the length and the hazard of the trip to the Coast.

At Sacramento the little party that had been as one big family on the dreary passage of the plains, disbanded, and while some went to the agricultural lands of the Santa Clara valley, the young Nova Scotian, with the determination to learn for himself the full value of the gold mine that had tempted him westward, passed on to the diggings in which he spent four years of varying fortune crowded with adventure and profitless experience.

At the time he was in California he was a general trader, at the same time engaging from time to time in various speculations in which he displayed a sagacity that was alternately designated as luck, intuition or common-sense according to the tastes and dispositions of his critics and fellow citizens.

to the public shortly afterwards, a pioneer newspaper of the Canadian far west—the British Colonist.

It was vigorous and direct—a newspaper symbolic of the times and people, and consequently it grew in popularity and in influence. Popular government for the position which that city occupied of this section, and this offered a theme which the editor of the British Colonist was ever ready to discuss.

Naturalistic appreciative audiences, and when in April of 1859 Governor Douglas took a step in the direction of restricting the liberty of the press, or rather with the object of crushing out of existence the local representative of the world of publications, it was found that Victoria as a unit were with the editor. The proclamation of the Governor on this important and interesting occasion will be read with special interest in these days of free speech and unrestricted discussion.

By His Excellency James Douglas, Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral, etc., of Vancouver's Island and its dependencies.

Whereas the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, regulating the privilege and publishing of pamphlets and newspapers, are the laws regulating the same and in force in His Majesty's colony of Vancouver's Island, except in so far as the said laws impose any stamp duties on newspapers and duties on advertisements.

And whereas there is reason to believe that infractions of these laws have been committed by persons in ignorance thereof, and it is expedient to declare and make known the same to prevent infractions in future, and that none of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, nor any other persons, may incur the penalties prescribed for their violation.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, I, James Douglas, Governor of Her Majesty's said colony of Vancouver's Island, do hereby declare and make known that, with the exception aforesaid, the statutes 6th, George III, cap. 3—11 George IV and IV William IV, cap. 75, and the 6th and 7th William IV, cap. 76, are the statutes regulating the printing and publishing of pamphlets and newspapers in this colony.

And I further make known that the declarations required by the statute 6 and 7 William IV may be declared before the Colonial Secretary, or person acting in that capacity for the time being, in lieu of a commissioner of stamps, and filed in his office; and the recognition required to be entered into by the said editor, is 6th George III, cap. 9, 11 George IV and 4 William IV, cap. 75, may be entered into before the Chief Justice of Vancouver's Island in lieu of a Baron of Exchequer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Colony of Vancouver's Island, at Government House, Victoria, this 30th day of March, 1859, in the 22nd year of Her Majesty's reign.

This proclamation was the cause of a meeting being convened of the inhabitants of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, held at the Assembly Hall, Broad street, at 7 o'clock p.m. of Monday evening, April 4th, 1859, at which were present a large assemblage of people, crowding the hall in every part.

Mr. H. Holbrook was chairman and Mr. John Copland secretary, and the business of the evening was transacted by the reading of a notice of the meeting was the result. This was to the following effect:

To take into consideration the best means of carrying out the law, declared by His Excellency the Governor of the Colony, as regards the Independent Press of this Colony.

There were several addresses, notably one by Mr. G. I. Wright, a barrister, who explained the law at some length, and a resolution was finally passed unanimously.

That, with reference to the proclamation read by the chairman of this meeting, and appreciating the hardships it entails on the Independent Press of Victoria, more particularly the proprietors of the British Colonist, upon whom the said proclamation more directly bears, and with a full determination to obey the law which His Excellency the Governor has, by his proclamation, stated has extended to this colony, this meeting, with a view of supporting the law, and appreciating the efforts made by the editor, Mr. Amor De Cosmos, of the British Colonist, for the advancement of the public interest of this colony, is of opinion that Mr. Amor De Cosmos be requested to again issue his paper, which has been stopped by said proclamation for want of sureties, and for that purpose that a list of those who are willing to subscribe toward the guarantee of those who may be selected or be willing to become sureties out of said list, and thus enable him to comply with the requirements of the law as laid down by the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor.

This resolution being adopted unanimously, and it being evident that any desired amount would be forthcoming, a second resolution was passed restricting the subscription list to 2500, the sum required by the law for sureties. Finally it was agreed that bonds would be preferable to cash, and Messrs. Yates, Homer, Bayley and Wright having been named a committee to provide the bonds, the meeting adjourned, after ordering copies of the proceedings to be sent for publication to the London Times, Daily Telegraph and Daily News.

And so the first pitched battle for the liberty of the press in this new country was ended in victory.

A Victorian and a Canadian first, last and all the time, Mr. De Cosmos was one of the first to espouse the cause of confederation, and government by the people, and although the unity of the provinces was ultimately accomplished upon a basis other than that which he originally had in mind, the result was the most sincere in the rejoicing at the accomplishment of the natural destiny of the British North American possessions.

For many years he was a member of the House of Commons, and in 1863, as a member of the colonial legislature; and that he should have continued as a representative in that body, of the people whose interests he had so much at heart until the amalgamation of the Island with British Columbia, as the mainland was then termed, under Governor Strong, was a matter of course. It was at this time that the capital, Mr. De Cosmos concluded that Victoria by reason of its greater population and important commerce was the more suitable place from which to direct provincial affairs.

He therefore entered with zeal into a campaign for the transfer of the capital, in which he was ultimately successful. It was due to him also that Victoria as a free port was abolished, and that the tariff applicable to Mainland ports was voted adopted, also. It was due to him also in great measure that Confederation was brought about. His last fight was for the Victoria-New Westminster railway.

"He was a very intelligent man," said Mr. E. B. Marvin. "He took a great interest in the affairs of British Columbia, and in many cases had his views been carried out Vancouver Island would be in a better position to-day than it really is. The C.P.R., instead of having its terminus in Vancouver, would have had it in Esquimalt. Being of an arbitrary disposition, however, he could not get along very well with his colleagues at Ottawa, and therefore could not carry as many points as a more politic but less capable man. I knew the late Mr. DeCosmos before he came to this country; he was born in the same town as I in Windsor, N.S. In that province his sisters, who are all married to men now holding prominent positions all the while."

"Sheriff McMillan, another pioneer familiar with the life of the deceased in Victoria, said of the late Mr. DeCosmos that he was a very eccentric, but straightforward and honest man, and as a politician everybody knew him and as an editor he was very able. In fact his political and journalistic life, he was born in the same town as I in Windsor, N.S. In that province his sisters, who are all married to men now holding prominent positions all the while."

"In 1868 Mr. De Cosmos paid an important visit to the Eastern provinces, his mission being nothing less than to advocate the union of the two provinces from the Atlantic to Pacific, and returning to his home in the West he bent his every energy to the tremendous scheme of building a railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and in 1870 he formulated a project which was laid before the local legislature, the government scheme for the accomplishment of which he was the moving spirit. The conditions being at the same time considered, the government plan prevailed, and in July 1871 the province became a part of the Dominion of Canada.

Three years after this Mr. De Cosmos was chosen premier of the province and president (without salary) of the executive council, and in 1874 the resignation of the government led by Premier (now Justice) McCreight. At the same time he was the representative of Victoria in the House of Commons, his capacity for work and his energy having no bounds, and his attention to the needs and opportunities of his constituents being generally admitted as unassailable. Upon the abolition of his representation, Mr. De Cosmos chose to represent his constituency in the Dominion House, and accordingly resigned the premiership and returned to himself with augmented enthusiasm in national affairs. During his representation at Ottawa of the city whose interests he made his own he secured the desirability and necessity of providing a first-class graving dock at Esquimalt, and upon his efforts in this direction being promptly followed by the 1881 of a sum of \$50,000 by the Dominion government, in lieu of the guarantee stipulated in the terms of union, he promptly followed up the advantage gained by visiting London and prevailing upon the Imperial authorities to contribute a similar amount toward the project.

It was the important public work in question. Before his retirement from federal affairs in 1882, when he was defeated on his reelection by constituency, he had the satisfaction of seeing that his work on behalf of the dock had been successful.

During the past fourteen years Mr. De Cosmos had drifted away from the public with whom he had been so closely in touch, taking after the suspension of the Standard—an evening paper with which he was identified for many years—a cease publication some seven years ago—but a small part in public affairs. His own constitution had stood the strain well of long years of arduous and labor, but it was not to be expected that with advancing age it could be taxed as in the years of vigorous manhood.

The advocacy of the railway ferry project which he had been so long and so strenuously engaged in, was the last question upon which the old "war horse" came before the people of Victoria, and the failure of the public to accept this scheme as he saw it occasioned him no little annoyance and disappointment. It was in the hope of carrying through this pet project of his declining years that he had accepted a candidate for the Dominion House little more than two years ago, but his brief candidature on that occasion was not successful, and he demonstrated emphatically that his day was over. Subsequently his decline in strength was rapid, and with the failure of his mental powers the necessary appointment of guardians as a result, came the close of his brilliant, remarkable and unquestionably useful career.

He had never married, and four sisters and a brother, the latter, Mr. G. McK. Smith, of this city, compose the family more directly bereaved by his decease.

Of the part he played in the making of British Columbia's history much might be said. It was his work, and it was he at all times ready to concede that those who differed from him in opinion were actuated by the same honest motives which actuated him, and that he was not always right in his judgment, and that he was not always right in his judgment, and that he was not always right in his judgment.

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Who he is and the nature of his services to his party as yet remain undisclosed. It is not known whether General Roberts nor his vice-consul, Mr. E. H. and indeed, a Chicago paper is said to have been told en route to propose a name reduction on improvements on lot 6, block A, Pembroke street; assessment on land of latter lot for \$1,600 to \$900.

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SALMON ARE SCARCE. Almost an empty boat, the steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the North on Sunday, two passengers alone being in her saloon and but a few bales of fish and boxes of curries in her hold as freight. Cargoes of salmon, such as are looked for some years ago at this season, are as yet unavailable in Northern British Columbia, the reason being that the fish are not plentiful and the spring run is a thing of the past. The sockeye salmon have made their appearance while the others are scarce, and at Rivers Inlet particularly, where fishing has been in progress for eight days. Canneries are doing next to nothing largely on account of rough weather. On the Skeena, Cunningham's and the Inverness canneries led with a pack of 1,200 when the Boscowitz sailed, while the others have about an average pack of 400 cases.

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He—You must marry me! You are all the world to me! She—Oh, I see; you want the earth.

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All Good Cooks Use PURE GOLD Flavoring Extracts.

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CHLORODYNE. It is the light that will bring a great big glow of happiness to you. By its use you can be made vigorous and your weak body can be made healthy. It has never before been spoken of in the newspapers of the Northwest as a possible candidate for the office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman and his associates was a complete fabrication.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR \$1.00. J. W. MELLOE. Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plaster (Glass, Fort St., above Douglas) VICTORIA.

SUCCESSFUL GROWERS USE THE STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS. LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Toronto, Ont. B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS. 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's steam dyeing and household furnishings cleaned, etc. "This is a wonderful age of invention," remarked the young man of serious inclinations. "Yes," replied the skeptic, "and the new machines we are getting do not show that fact nearly so much as the stories invented by inventors about the things they are going to invent."—Washington Star.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The older residents of Victoria will remember the good times when the Fraser river and Cariboo gold mining was at its height. Everybody then had money, and not a few fortunes were made. There is in prospect a repetition of these prosperous days. Two enterprises are in progress that will bring it about. One of them is the proposed Cassiar Central railway and the development of the rich region which it will open up. Present indications are that the enterprise will be well under way this year. The other is the opening of the White Pass to traffic through the work now in progress by the British Yukon Company. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the completion of this trail from Skagway Bay to Windy Arm, on Tagish lake, will bring Victoria within from 15 to 20 days of the Yukon gold fields; and next year, when the railway across the pass has been built and steam communication has been provided on the rivers and lakes, the time will be very greatly reduced. Compared with the time occupied in the old days in getting freight into Cariboo this is very short. When the railway to Tagish Lake has been built and steamers are put on the Yukon waters, the Klondyke will be about as near Victoria in point of time for freight business as Barkerville is. At present it is not very much further away in this respect. With a direct line of steamers from Victoria to Skagway Bay, this city would now be in far better shape to do business on the Yukon than it was with respect to Cariboo in the old days.

The Yukon will produce \$7,000,000 of gold this year. It is said that 2,000 people went into the country this spring. More will go next year. We venture the prediction that the summer of 1898 will see 6,000 miners and others in the Yukon valley. Everything that these people eat, drink and wear must be taken in from the coast. This means a trade of probably \$3,000,000 a year. Several thousand of these people will come out in the coming autumn and more in the following autumn. They will spend their money freely when they come out. It is not an over estimate to say that the commercial business of the Yukon, and we speak now of Canadian territory only, will within the next eighteen months exceed \$5,000,000. We mean by this the selling price of articles here in Victoria. To this must be added the cost of transportation and the profit on sales. The aggregate will be enormous. Every dollar of this business ought to be done in the British Columbia cities and Victoria can get the lion's share of it, if her business men display their usual energetic promptness in seizing upon business opportunities. At present the greater part of the trade of this country goes to Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

The first thing to be done is to get a custom house officer on the frontier. This will prevent the importation of goods from the United States without payment of duty, and when this has been done, the trade will naturally come to Canadian cities. At present when Canadian goods reach the Pass they are escorted by a United States officer who charges \$3 a day and his expenses, but American goods go right into Canadian territory without any one asking any questions. If there was a Canadian officer on the frontier, the United States customs authorities would promptly arrange for the bonding of Canadian goods in transit across the narrow strip of Alaskan territory, for the Canadian government could offer more than an equivalent accommodation by extending the bonding privileges to United States goods going through to interior Alaska.

This is a golden opportunity for Victoria, and it ought not to be allowed to slip by unimproved.

AMOR DE COSMOS.

A picturesque figure in the public life of this Province has passed away. Among the pioneers none were more conspicuous and few more influential than Amor De Cosmos. When this portion of British Columbia was yet directly under the administration of the Crown—that is when, to use his own words, "it was necessary in discussing executive acts to deal directly with the representatives of Her Majesty, there being no executive council in British Columbia or Vancouver Island responsible to the people." Mr. De Cosmos undertook to do his share to foster good government and promote reform. On December 11, 1888, he issued the first number of the BRITISH COLONIST, of which the DAILY COLONIST of to-day is the outgrowth, and therein he declared it to be his "primary object to advocate such changes as would bring about self-government." In this self-imposed and patriotic duty he did Yeoman's service, both in the press and in public speeches. In January, 1889, he proposed a political union of the Island and the Mainland, giving as one of the reasons something that will sound strange to most people nowadays, that the trade between the two would, in the event of union, be no longer hampered by high duties and troublesome customs restrictions. Mr. De Cosmos believed that the administration of provincial affairs was

not in the public interest, and he displayed great earnestness, and perhaps not always the best judgment, in contending for what he believed were the rights of the people. He wielded a vigorous pen, and the columns of the COLONIST bear abundant evidence of the fact that he was regarded as a formidable opponent by Governor Douglas and his political friends.

The history of this rugged and courageous pioneer shows that he brought from his Nova Scotia birthplace a great deal of the same kind of fire that burned in the breast of Joseph Howe, than whom America never produced a more determined and fearless champion of popular rights. Indeed, to properly appreciate his character, and the impetuous assault that he made upon the system of administration which obtained here in 1858 and 1859, it is necessary to bear in mind the traditions in which he was educated. When he left Nova Scotia that province was just recovering from a political controversy of the fiercest kind. Howe was fighting the battle of responsible government, taking his property and his liberty in his hand when so doing. De Cosmos appears to have been convinced that there was a similar battle to be fought here, and he plunged into it with his whole heart and soul. He did the province much good service, although doubtless at times his zeal greatly outran his discretion. His name will always occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of British Columbia.

We confess to be unable to understand why some of our Conservative exchanges take every opportunity to belittle the honors paid to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Great Britain. These honors are not intended as marks of approval of Sir Wilfrid as a party leader, which would be an absurd supposition, seeing that the British government is Conservative, nor are they meant as testimonials to his personal worth. They are intended to indicate the esteem in which the Mother Country holds Canada, and as such are not to be lightly regarded. If Canada is ever to realize her great possibilities, her people must shake themselves loose from the narrow provincialism, which sees nothing patriotic in political opponents, that looks for a scandal in every public transaction and is jealous of every honor bestowed upon a rival. When the Liberals were in opposition a large section of the party, was conspicuous for this small sort of business. It looks as though there was going to be a repetition of it from the Conservatives, now that they are in opposition. Decent Conservative newspapers can, however, do something to reduce it to a minimum.

We find a complaint in the Inland Sentinel in regard to the management of the Royal Inland Hospital, and the name of the Hon. G. B. Martin is mentioned in connection with it in such a manner as to make it appear that he desired to prevent any investigation being made into its affairs. This is unfair to Mr. Martin, who has never at any time sought to prevent all matters in connection with the hospital from being brought to light. The hospital is not a government institution, although a legislative grant of \$5,000 a year is made in its favor. Nevertheless it may be very properly investigated by the government or a committee of the legislature. The Sentinel says it has some serious matters to lay before the public, and that it will do so if there is not an investigation very shortly. Would it not be better to formulate charges and lay them before the government, before rushing into print with them? Nothing of this kind has been done.

We learn with great regret that persons returning from a so-called lecture on Sunday disgraced themselves by stoning the Roman Catholic church. We had not supposed that there were in Victoria persons so lost to all sense of decency. It is surprising that such a thing could have taken place without the knowledge of the police. We should be sorry to see the right of free speech curtailed, and there is doubtless no law to prevent any impostor from endeavoring to excite sectarian bitterness, but when such disgraceful stratagems that referred to leads to violent demonstrations against the property of a religious denomination, it is time that the law stepped in.

A CORRESPONDENT treats instructively and amusingly of the difficulty of the Chinese and some South Sea Islanders to use the letter r. He perhaps has overlooked the fact that in Chinook r is almost always, if not always, replaced by l. His illustration of the difficulty of some English people in pronouncing the letter r is not quite as good as that furnished by the Halifax clergyman, who is said to have amazed his congregation by announcing as his text: "He who hath yaws to yaw, let him yav," which, being interpreted, meant: "He who hath ears to hear, let him hear."

The Times is informed that it is not necessary to read between the lines to find out what the COLONIST means. What the COLONIST means in connection with the railway matter is that the Times has willfully misstated the facts, deliberately insulted leading Victoria business men, opposed a movement that means much for the Coast cities and

done its little best to prevent the Dominion government from meeting the reasonable demands of the people of British Columbia.

THE COLONIST on Sunday, referring to a paragraph in the Inland Sentinel, said that the advisability of building the jail at Kamloops out of stone or brick had doubtless been considered by the Public Works department. On inquiry we find this to be the case, and the reason why a wooden structure was decided upon was because the department wished to give Kamloops as good a structure in all points as the appropriation would permit. In point of safety, cells constructed of wood according to the plan decided upon will be safe and practically fire-proof. As the building is wholly inside there is no danger of fire from outside, and hence a brick or stone exterior would not really make the building any better. The extra cost of stone or brick would have been a very serious matter. We think the Kamloops people will find the new jail a very satisfactory structure in every particular.

HUNDREDS of men will get employment on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, but unhappily that is a long way from Victoria. If the plans for which the COLONIST has labored, and which it hopes yet may succeed, prosper there will be work for hundreds of men near this city, that is in the valley of the Okanagan on the much-needed railway to Boundary Creek.

ANNOUNCING the birth of the present German Emperor, the London Times spoke of it as calculated to cement Germany and Great Britain in an effort to "preserve Europe from the confusion into which an unscrupulous despotism would plunge it." The baby whose advent caused this congratulation has developed into the toughest imperialist of them all.

JOHN BULL has picked up three "unconsidered trifles" of territory in the Pacific in the shape of three islands of the Solomon group. Germany owns the rest of the group. It is not quite safe for loose pieces of territory to be lying around anywhere these days, for John Bull has the caecoths habendi very badly just now.

If Admiral Makarow, of the Russian navy is correct, and it is possible to build steamers that will keep water communication open with St. Petersburg all winter, the navigability of Hudson's Bay all the year round will be a settled thing.

The Wellington Enterprise may have been "credibly informed" as to the object of the railway meeting in this city, but if so its credulity is unbounded.

COMMENTING upon the great naval review a writer says that it demonstrates once more that "the frontiers of Britain are the coast of the enemy."

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

DOMESTIC SMELTING.
With the United States doing its best to exclude our lead ores from its smelters, with a general collection in Canada in favor of the home treatment of our ores, and with a better net price obtainable in London, both for pig lead and refined copper, it confesses ourselves at a loss for any good reason to continue the present system of exporting crude ores to the United States instead of reducing or refining them at home, thus saving all the duties and greatly reducing the freight charges which now average from 15 to 25 per cent. of gross values.—Rossland Miner.

THE SENATE AND THE RAILWAY.
The Senate was constituted for just such a purpose; and unless clearly shown that it has abused its power for partisan purposes, attacks upon it will fail.—Manitoba Free Press.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.
It may not be generally known but there is no subject of such vital importance to a country and more especially a new country, such as British Columbia, than that of a perfect collection and publication of a correct and reliable statement of everything pertaining to labor and its interests.—Wellington Enterprise.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"It seems to me I see you coming out of saloons a good deal," said the old gentleman.
"Well, that's a good sign," responded the youth.
"A good sign?" responded the old gentleman.
"Certainly. If I were disposed to stay in longer a time I wouldn't be seen coming out so often."—Chicago Post.

"If we annex Hawaii," remarked the casual caller, "we acquire several islands, a debt of \$4,000,000, two volcanoes, and thousands of natives thrown in."
"Well," replied the editor, "if the natives are to be thrown into the volcanoes I'll withdraw my objection to annexation."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"If a man should undertake to kiss you by force," he remarked to the bookkeeper, both admiringly and thoughtfully for some time, "what would you do?"
"What could I do?" she returned. "I'm no Hercules."
"And it is on record that she didn't do a thing."—Chicago Post.

A.—"Only think, I went yesterday to catch crabs. I groped about in a mud-hole near the river bank in the hope of finding some. But judge of my terror when I pulled out a human hand, all covered with blood."
B.—"Ciel! Of course you immediately reported the fact to the police?"
A.—"It was my own hand, that a crab had nipped with its claw!"

Here is the way.
To cure all heart and Nerve troubles and that weak, weary, tired feeling, sleeplessness, nervousness, etc., do as Mr. Thos. Glover, Chatham, Ont., did. Says Mrs. Glover: "One box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured me of my nervousness and freed paralysis, but my own well and feared, thanks to these wonderful pills."

CARIBOO STAGE LINE.

Completion of the Deal by Which Mr. Tingley Gives Place to Eastern Contractors.

Brief History of This Enterprise Which Has Safely Handled Cariboo's Golden Millions.

Saturday saw the completion of a deal which marks another mile post in the history of the development of the interior. The exchange of papers took place in this city by which Mr. S. Tingley, the proprietor of the British Columbia Express Company transferred to Messrs. Charles Miller and James Kilgour, of Toronto, his interest in that well known forwarding business in the Cariboo district. With this express company is bound up much of the unwritten record of the great placer gold fields of that world famed district.

It was in the year 1862 that alone and on foot the late F. J. Barnard started out from Yale, the head of navigation on the Fraser, carrying on his back the express matter which formed the first transaction in the business of the concern which yesterday changed hands and which from the date of the departure of its first messenger 35 years ago has maintained its regular beats back and forth from Yale and latterly from Ashcroft and the mining camps around Barkerville. In its custody have been brought down from the gold field the mammoth quantities of first class and the historic output of golden Cariboo.

On foot and on pack mules the service of the express, then known as "Barnard's Express," continued over the scale and bridge routes which constituted the then only means of communication between the hardy miners in the wilds of the interior and their base of supplies in the lower canyon of the Fraser, until the trunk wagon road was constructed. When this great public work was undertaken little by little the pack mules gave place to two horse wagons which followed in the wake of the construction gangs.

On the completion of this road in 1864, a regular line of four-horse stage coaches was started, and with all the ups and downs of the country this mode of conveyance has been continued ever since.

In 1877 Messrs. Barnard & Co., the late James Hamilton and S. Tingley having been previously admitted as partners, founded a joint stock company, the entire stock of which, in 1887, was transferred to Mr. Tingley, who since then has been sole proprietor.

The present transfer includes all the coaches, eight harness, etc., and 60 head of horses and it is understood to be the intention of the new proprietors to lease the old stables and most of the business premises of the former owner. In all probability Mr. Tingley will continue to manage the business and Messrs. Miller and Kilgour have intimated that he uses his influence with the present staff of employees to retain them in their present positions, in which, as is readily seen, experience counts for much.

Although very reticent as to details, it was quite evident that Mr. Tingley is well pleased with the results of the negotiations which were completed yesterday.

CANADIAN TRADE.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Bradstreet's review of Canadian trade says: "There is no change in general trade in the Canadian Dominion, features being competition and a demand which does not reduce stocks on hand. Crops in Quebec are small, but there is a moderate trade in the province of Ontario, but shipments of wool and lumber to the United States continue heavy. Large shipments of produce from Prince Edward Island to Great Britain and the West Indies are announced.

There have been 1,074 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada during the past six months, 110 less than in the first half of last year, with aggregate liabilities amounting to \$7,618,000, a decrease of about 7 per cent.

Dun's review of Canadian trade says: "Victoria reports that wholesale trade for the half-year compares well with that of 1896, a decided increase being shown in some cases owing to the mining district. The general distribution is well up to the average in dry goods and groceries, though more quiet in hardware and shoes, retailers complaining of dullness."

TIRED OF LIFE.

FORT WILLIAM, July 2.—(Special)—The young Englishman, W. H. Laphorne, who attempted suicide at the Windsor hotel last Wednesday night by hanging, threw himself into the Kamistiquia off the coal dock at West Fort at 9 o'clock last night and was drowned. Laphorne arrived here last Saturday by boat, appearing to be quite bright in his mind, but evidently with something bothering him. He was trying to obtain work here, but was unsuccessful. A citizen found a hat and sealed envelope containing a letter signed by W. H. Laphorne, telling a sad story of his disgust with life. The river was dragged to-day and his body recovered.

HEAD-NERVES.

Are Disturbed When the Stomach Refuses to do Its Work—Indigestion Upsets the Whole System and Makes Wrecks of More Hopeful Lives Than Any Other Complaint Under the Sun.

"For several years I have been a subject of severe nervous headaches, and last June I was absolutely prostrated from the trouble. I also became a martyr to indigestion. I was persuaded to try South American Nerve Tonic, and after a few days my headaches were relieved almost immediately, and in a remarkably short time, left me entirely free from the trouble, and built up my system wonderfully." James A. Bell, Beaverton, Ore. For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

A Cure for Chillsains.
DEAR SIRS.—I used Hayyard's Yellow Oil for chillsains this winter and found it most effectual. It relieves the irritation almost instantly, and a few applications resulted in a complete cure. F. L'ESTRANGE, Fort Sydney, Ont.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS - CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**
Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
116 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A.

THE NERVE POWER OF MAN.

Experience Proves That It Is Electricity, and That Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt Will Restore It.

A great many men from twenty to fifty years of age have indications of a waste of nerve power. They have spells of weakness which seem most unusual in a strong man. Spots float before the eyes, slight pains come in the back, and the memory becomes less reliable. Then a train of aggravating symptoms appear, showing that the nerves have lost their strength, the mind has not its old vigor, and the physical man seems to have declined. Comparing his present condition with the man of five years ago, he can see the failure of his general vitality, and he knows there is a secret waste going on which will in time rob him of all vital power, rendering him subject to every prevailing disease and ruining his constitution generally. This is nervous debility, from which nine out of ten suffer in a more or less degree. If checked early a permanent cure is possible, but if allowed to progress it will destroy the strongest physical organization. This disease starts from excessive taxation of the brain, nerves or muscles, causing the exhaustion of the natural vital force, and as the power grows less daily, from continued waste, it ends in destruction. It can be cured by

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

The foundation of the nerves and of all their life is animal magnetism, or Electricity. When the system is drained of its energy the nerves are robbed of the electricity which furnishes the motive power, and nothing will cure but the restoration of this electrical life. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt will saturate the human nerves with all the electricity they will hold. It does this every night while the patient sleeps. It can be used at any time, day or night, but acts best while the nerves are resting. Its effect is soothing, quieting to the impoverished nerves, and each time that it is applied it stores a wonderful energy in the weakened parts. Day after day this energy is distributed where it is most needed, and as it gives with each application eight times as much energy as is required to keep up the action of the human machinery, the excess is stored away to replenish the power which has been wasted, and in a few weeks there is wonderful aid to behold—a new man. It is being accomplished daily by this wonderful appliance.

There are testimonials of cures from every State in the Union. Every town and hamlet in the country has one or more who have been cured by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. These cures are reported every day, and they prove that the good work is progressing while all other treatments are failing.

"Three Classes of Men," Free.

A permanent cure is assured in all weaknesses of men. A pocket edition of the celebrated electro medical work, "Three Classes of Men," illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail on application. Every young, middle-aged or old man suffering the slightest weakness should read it. It will point out an EASY, SURE AND SPEEDY WAY TO REGAIN STRENGTH AND HEALTH WHEN EVERYTHING ELSE HAS FAILED. Send for it at once. It may save you from years of suffering. Address:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
255 Washington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon.

Dr. Sanden pays the duty on all goods shipped to this Province.

THE "COMUS" MISSION.

ACAPULCO, Mex., July 5.—The British warship Comus has brought to this port from Clipperton Island the remainder of the crew of the British ship Kinkora, Capt. McMurtry, from Vancouver, B.C., March 25, for London, which was wrecked in the Pacific ocean on May 1. The Kinkora left Vancouver, B.C., March 25 with a cargo of lumber for London, and when 600 miles west of Acapulco, on May 1, encountered a terrible storm. Squalls carried away the sails and dismasted the ship, leaving her a floating hulk. When she drifted within forty miles of Clipperton Island Captain McMurtry preferred to abandon the vessel, but as it drifted toward Clipperton Island he waited until he was in sight before he ordered the crew to take to the boats. They landed on the island with difficulty, but no lives were lost. Shortly after they left the Kinkora she drifted

on the reef and became a total wreck. Nothing was saved from her but lumber, which was used by the sailors to make huts. Several days past and it was determined to send part of the crew in a boat to Acapulco for assistance. One of the boats was smashed on the rocky shore in trying to launch it, so the first and second officers, with six men, got in the other boat and started for Acapulco, which was 700 miles away. The boat left the island on May 18 and after a rough passage of fifteen days reached Acapulco on June 3. A telegram was received at Acapulco on June 5, after messages had been sent to the British naval authorities, that a man-of-war would be sent to Clipperton island to rescue Captain McMurtry and the rest of the crew.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

THEY HELD THE

Veterans of Every Reign Parade for Spite by Her Majesty

Infirmity and Poverty Lessened the Loyalty of These Brave Old

LONDON, July 4.—The able assemblage of men has ever seen will be Royal hospital. Chances, date the Queen and the Prince of Wales will in men who, as individuals, very little of consequence, a little of the throned form a human story of B of sixty years. Never it any country was there this sort.

The occasion will be a fete in the grounds of the which is under the special the Prince of Wales. It is sion that the review of and veterans will take pla considers what a tremen warfare these men will seem most beyond belief affair is under the charge Gildes, who is chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association.

A sketch of the lives of riors would almost be an ish history during the mo harrapoor, Alwal, Sob mean battles, the Mutiny war, the Maori wars, the African campaigns, the Afghan campaign, the Indian frontier campaigns. Some of the ol of human life, but they are full of ardor as they were when they first wore the It will come as a surprise to learn that there are y strength of the army, if that adjective in this veterans who enlisted, of the Victoria Cross, the estwwhile gruesome off executioner at the tower for this old hero, who fou the Victoria Cross, and Queen's good town of Wo first war of the reign, the 1838-39, only one man sh its meadow in the year and also at Malatya, 1843. All was three years later severely, and proudly w with the Victoria Cross. Coming down later, he come more plentiful, and parative few of the appli who fought in the Crin dian Campaign. Strange as it many of the first Maori able, but the campaigns and Ashantee in the sev numerous. Strange as it a single representative fought between 1878 and been secured. Chiral Ashantee campaigns, a battle took place during also unrepresented. Of men only two have tur ribbon of the Victoria and he is coming all the y to attend his last para to the Victoria Cross, the various medals. One of the most conspicuous gallantry, medal with three bars medal and the Cross of honor. The man was, except the £10 a year wh the bronze cross, and win his bread from the stormy Cornish coast. One of the most coveted dec service is an old Jack enough, has not had a He won it away from a day, when a boat's crew of whom he was one, w island inhabited by ca soldiers were attacked, and this man displayed ous heroism in the ensui he was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

It is a sad commentary which old soldiers and s after to have to state the applications which reach indited from workhouses of poverty and help these veterans has be the various colonial di militia and volunteers, entitled to a pension, a ceives none. In all, ab diets, together with th sioners, will be inspec of Wales. It is hoped will be on the ground r the various colonial di come over for the jubile Fifty girls from the ters' Home at Hamp number from the Gu school, and fifty boys York's school will form occasion, and there will plenty of military man of the Nurses' Homes which was used by the huts. Several days past and it was determined to send part of the crew in a boat to Acapulco for assistance. One of the boats was smashed on the rocky shore in trying to launch it, so the first and second officers, with six men, got in the other boat and started for Acapulco, which was 700 miles away. The boat left the island on May 18 and after a rough passage of fifteen days reached Acapulco on June 3. A telegram was received at Acapulco on June 5, after messages had been sent to the British naval authorities, that a man-of-war would be sent to Clipperton island to rescue Captain McMurtry and the rest of the crew.

Many of the men who on this occasion, or at le percentage of them, die the day when the Quee and they have grown ol a most touching com position held by the Qu most poverty-stricken erans, even those to wh service the ne are practically dead, Majesty's most loyal seem to regard the Que that is as pitiful a eated.

The Semi-Weekly

THEY HELD THE EMPIRE.

Veterans of Every War of the Reign Parade for Special Honor by Her Majesty.

Infirmary and Loyalty Have Not Lessened the Perverse Affection of These Brave Old Men.

LONDON, July 4.—The most remarkable assemblage of men that England has ever seen will be on view at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, July 5. On this date the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales will inspect a body of men who, as individuals, have fought in every battle of consequence since Victoria ascended the throne. They will form a human story of British conquest in sixty years. Never in the history of any country was there a gathering of this sort.

The occasion will be a grand garden fête in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, which is under the especial patronage of the Prince of Wales. It is on this occasion that the review of the pensioners and veterans will take place. When one considers what tremendous records of warfare these men will represent, it seems almost beyond belief. The whole affair is under the charge of Col. Hugh Gildes, who is chairman and treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Friendly Association.

A sketch of the lives of these old warriors would almost be an epitome of British history during the most glorious reign in the annals of England. Ghuzni, Maharaajapore, Alwal, Sobranje, the Crimea, the Mutiny, the two China wars, the Maori wars, the various South African campaigns, the rebellion in Canada, Afghanistan, Ashantee, and the Indian frontier campaigns all will be represented. Some of the old heroes have passed by two decades the allotted span of human life, but they are now nearly as full of ardor as they were sixty years ago.

They first wore the Queen's uniform. It will come as a surprise to most people to learn that there are yet on the active strength of the army, if one may apply that term in this regard, two veterans who enlisted, one in 1837 and the other in 1838. One of them fills the erstwhile gruesome office of Queen's excruciator at the tower. Fortunately for this old hero, who fought at Gujrat, in the India frontier war, all through the Central Indian campaigns and the Indian mutiny, the office of yeoman geologist entails no lethal functions, and his headman's axe rests idly by his side.

His brother veteran fills a nominally unimportant office, but he still moves about, hale and brisk, sporting the ribbon of the recruiting sergeant in the Queen's good town of Woolwich. Of the first war of the reign, the Ghuzni war of 1839-39, only one man survives to bear its medals. He fought in that campaign and also at Maharaajapore in 1845. At almost three years later he was wounded severely, and proudly wears the medal with the Sobranje clasp.

Coming down later, the survivors become more plentiful, and only a comparatively few of the applications of those who fought in the Crimea and the Indian mutiny can be entertained. Not many of the first Maori war are available, but the campaigns in South Africa and Ashantee in the seventies are fairly numerous. Strange as it may seem, not a single representative of the battles fought between 1874 and 1888 has yet been secured. Chitral and the last Ashantee campaign, though no battle took place during the latter, are also unrepresented. Of Victoria's costliest only two have turned up. One of them is an old fisherman at Penzance, and he is coming all the way to London to attend his last parade. In addition to the Victoria Cross, the brave old Cornishman has the medal for conspicuous gallantry, the Crimean medal with three bars, the Indian medal and the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The old man has no pension except the £10 a year which accompanies the bronze cross, and he is obliged to win his bread from the sea round the stormy Cornish coast. The other holder of the most coveted decoration in the service is an old Jack Tar, who, oddly enough, has not had any war service. He won it away in the South seas one day, when a boat's crew of liberty men, of whom he was one, went ashore on an island inhabited by cannibals. The sailors were attacked by the natives, and this man displayed such conspicuous heroism in the ensuing struggle that he was recommended for and received the Victoria Cross.

It is a sad commentary on the way in which old soldiers and sailors are looked after to have to state that many of the applications which reach Col. Gildes are indited from workhouses or other homes of poverty and helplessness. One of these veterans had had no less than thirty-five years' service in the regulars, militia and volunteers, and yet he is not entitled to a pension, and, of course, receives none. In all about 300 old soldiers, together with the Chelsea pensioners, will be inspected by the Prince of Wales. It is hoped that there also will be on the ground representatives of the various colonial troops that have come over for the Jubilee.

Fifty girls from the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Sandhurst, a similar number from the Guards' Industrial school, and fifty boys from the Duke of York's school will form a choir on the occasion, and there will, of course, be plenty of military music. After the inspection, the Princess of Wales will receive presents containing donations in aid of the Nurses' Home, and then the veterans and the Chelsea pensioners will sit down to an evening meal in the great hall of the hospital.

Many of the men who will be present on this occasion, or at least a very good percentage of them, distinctly remember the day when the Queen, old with her, and they have grown old with her. And a most touching commentary upon the position held by the Queen that even the most poverty-stricken of these old veterans, even those to whom after years of glorious service the necessities of life are practically denied, are among Her Majesty's most loyal subjects. They seem to regard the Queen with an affection that is as pitiful as it is disinterested.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist leads.

BLOCKED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 6.—Mr. John W. Foster, the United States sealing commissioner, has arrived here from St. Petersburg and has paid a visit to the United States ambassador, Col. Hay. Messrs. Foster and Hay will co-operate in pressing the sealing question upon the British government. To a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Foster said the details of the arrangement arrived at with Russia, could not be revealed, but he said they were entirely satisfactory. Mr. Foster had no doubt Japan was equally ready to co-operate with the United States in the protection of the seals. He was not going to Japan, but he had conferred with the Japanese minister at Washington and thought an agreement could be reached directly between the two governments. The measures to be agreed upon, however, would not be made effective before 1898, but had Great Britain shown the same willingness as Russia they might have applied this season.

It is reported that the grand vizier declared to the British minister that he will never sign an agreement based on the strategic lines proposed by the ambassadors. At the same time it is thought in some quarters that the attitude of the British government is designed to enable the Sultan to yield to the latter by sacrificing some of his ministers.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Novorossiya strongly exhorts the Turkish government to abandon any further subterfuges in the negotiations for peace between Greece and Turkey, unless the latter country should wish the powers to adopt harsh measures to enforce their peace programme.

PARIS, July 6.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the budget committee, which yesterday unanimously adopted the credit asked for to defray the expenses of President Faure's visit to St. Petersburg, formally reported in favor of the credit. The Socialists opposed it. M. De Janzé declared that the republic was not established in order to render homage to tyranny, adding that the Emperor, his remarks were greeted with loud protests. M. Brisson, president of the chamber, declared it absurd to talk about squandering money when it was a question of returning a visit of courtesy. The credit was adopted by a vote of 447 to 29. The senate unanimously adopted the credit.

DISCORD IN QUEBEC. MONTREAL, July 5.—La Patrie says the defeat of Charles Marcell in Magdalen islands on Saturday was caused by discord in the Liberal ranks and adds: "Those behind the scenes know that the attitude of the Senate last session was due to certain persons who call themselves followers of the Laurier. They are not content with anything to destroy it. Ministers have most complete proofs of intrigues which look place, and which led Mr. Laurier to believe that he could precipitate a new appeal to the people with a chance of a Conservative victory. We make these observations about the Liberal party because they are ready to adopt any pretext to sow discontent in our ranks."

TRoublesome guests. LONDON, July 3.—General Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., has been a disturbing element to his hosts. The government provided rooms, servants and carriages at the Hotel Alexandra for Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U.S.N., and General Miles, but the invitation was not extended to their wives. General Miles arrived first with his wife and occupied both rooms, leaving Admiral Miller the room which the court officials intended for the servants accompanying both officers. Admiral Miller thereupon declined to enter the hotel and repaired to the lodgings which his family was installed. The court officials were greatly distressed, and wished to take a suit of rooms at the Victoria hotel for Admiral Miller, but the latter declined.

ESSEX TORNADO SWEEP. LONDON, July 3.—The appalling havoc of the recent tropical tornado and hail storm in Essex county has attracted much attention. The storm covered the unprecedented area of a hundred square miles, and practically denuded the crops. All kinds of stock were drowned, farm-houses were wrecked, and hundreds of farmers are on the verge of ruin. Their losses foot up fully £220,000. Hailstones penetrated slates, tiles and corrugated iron, and killed thousands of head of game. One halibone picked up measured 6 1/2 inches in circumference. Heavy machines were washed away by the floods; and trains, unable to face the deluge, were brought to a standstill. Parliament has taken up the question of relief for the suffering, and it is probable that the Lord Mayor of London will open a fund to relieve the farmers.

THE COLONEL IN LUCK. WINNIPEG, July 5.—(Special)—A. Whitewood, Asst. dispatch says: "Col. Macdonald, lately compulsorily retired from the agency at Crooked Lakes Indian reserve, Eastern Saskatchewan, has been given an agency in his native province of British Columbia at his old salary of \$1,400 a year. The intimation was made by telegram from Ottawa."

THIS IS THEIR CHANCE

Liberals Say They Can Make Twenty Vacancies in the Senate by Questioning Qualification.

Minister Dobell Rather Than Sir Richard May Become High Commissioner.

(From Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, July 5.—It is stated by the Liberal press that Mr. Dobell will succeed Lord Glencoe as High Commissioner. This was the hottest day in many years, the thermometer reaching 97 in the shade. All workmen employed in the open air quit work at ten o'clock this morning.

It is reported that the post office department, as soon as the big-priced Jubilee stamps are worked off, will sell complete sets up to fifty cents. Mr. Merry del Val is somewhat better to-day. The Liberals threaten a crusade against the Senate. They allege they can disqualify nearly 20 members of the upper house who do not possess the necessary \$4,000 real estate clear of all incumbrances.

AFRAID OF THE SENATE. TORONTO, July 5.—The Globe on "The Senate and the Proposed Investigation," says: "Let not the Liberals be blinded to the real situation of affairs. We have in the Senate a body which, as at present constructed, is a danger to free government generally, but which is especially determined to disregard the wishes of the Liberal administration. The Senators have themselves made it manifest that their body must be abolished or amended, and we are of opinion that no freedom of action for Liberal ministers until this question is settled."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Mail and Empire's Ottawa correspondent says: "The Liberal agitation against the Senate which was threatened by Mr. Tarte and the Globe, has been begun here and is intended to spread round from this point by various political centres. This is to carry out the threat to smash the Senate in consequence of its refusal to allow the Drummond County railway bargain. It seems to be the plan of the smasher to give the upper chamber no opportunity to have a say in the matter. To accomplish this has suggested that the legislators of the several provinces shall constitute themselves into a general convention and pass an address to the Imperial parliament, as representing the present political generation of the province of Ontario but for a reform of the Senate in a democratic direction. This change would require an election of senators either by the people or by the provincial legislatures."

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FACED BY STARVATION

Desperate Condition of United States Coal Miners Who Have Quit Work in Despair.

They Have No Money in Reserve and Small Prospect of Sustenance if Long Out.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—The coal miners' strike will go on to-morrow. The success of the struggle for higher wages in five states depends largely on the miners in the Pittsburgh district. If they do not quit work the movement will be a failure. A strong effort is being made to get the co-operation of the river miners. If they work they can cut quite a figure in supplying coal, as the fuel for local points can all be supplied by water routes. The operators are making no effort to conciliate the miners. Not an operator can be found who will say the miners are satisfied with what they demand. No effort will be made to operate the mines unless it should be the river mines; hence no trouble is anticipated. Great apprehension is felt by the miners that the vast number of foreigners will take in the strike. Many of these speak no English and care nothing for the land of their adoption. They do not conform to the customs of the American-speaking miner, and the latter has very little influence over them.

THE MATTERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of Pittsburg had a meeting to-day. The matter of securing sustenance for the vast army of idle men is the most serious confronting them. The organization has no money in its treasury. The miners have been unable to save anything, and only those who have little garden patches will be able to live independently during the suspension of work.

THE EXODUS TO WEST VIRGINIA has begun. The West Virginia operators are hiring miners as fast as they apply for work. Those who wish immunity from trouble seek safety by flight into West Virginia, where the miners will work unmolested.

THESE HATTE, Ind., July 4.—President Knight, of the United Mine Workers of Indiana, says the present strike is round from this point by various political centres. This is to carry out the threat to smash the Senate in consequence of its refusal to allow the Drummond County railway bargain. It seems to be the plan of the smasher to give the upper chamber no opportunity to have a say in the matter. To accomplish this has suggested that the legislators of the several provinces shall constitute themselves into a general convention and pass an address to the Imperial parliament, as representing the present political generation of the province of Ontario but for a reform of the Senate in a democratic direction. This change would require an election of senators either by the people or by the provincial legislatures."

UNITED STATES POSITION STRENGTHENED BY MR. FOSTER'S RECENT VISIT TO RUSSIA. WASHINGTON, July 5.—The fact that the state department is preparing for transmission to congress the latest correspondence respecting the Behring Sea seal fisheries appears to have been construed in some quarters and by the London Chronicle as an indication of a purpose on the part of the United States government to make a radical change in its policy in the treatment of those long standing diplomatic issues, and to seize on this opportunity to announce its adoption of a "bold American policy."

GERMANY VIEWS WITH ALARM. LONDON, July 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says: "Bismarck's Hamburger contains an article on America and Europe, the writer of which views the growth of the giant states of the American union with a palpable alarm. There are three important factors, it says, which promise these states supremacy in the future—firstly, enormous size, secondly, the advantage they have of lying in different zones."

CHERBOURG, July 6.—The North German Lloyd steamer Sprea, from New York on June 26 for Bremen via this port, has not yet arrived here. The delay is supposed to be due to an accident to her machinery.

KIDNEY DECRET. How Many are Unintentionally Deceived in Treating Kidney Disorders—Can You Afford to Trifle With Your Own Existence?—It You Suspect There is Any Kidney Trouble, Discard Pills, Powders and Cure-Alls—South American Kidney Cure is the Time-Tried and Testified Kidney Specific.

A remedy which dissolves all obstructions which heal and strengthen the affected parts, and which from its very nature eradicates all impurities from the system, is the only safe and sure remedy in cases of kidney disorder. Such a remedy is South American Kidney Cure. This is not a mere theory. The formula has been put under the severest of tests, and it has been proclaimed by the greatest authorities in the world of medical science that liquids and liquids only will obtain the results sought for. A liquid remedy taken into the system goes directly into the circulation and attacks immediately the affected parts, while solids such as pills and powders cannot possibly attain these results. Kidney disorders cannot afford to be trifled with. The quickest way is the safest way to combat these insidious ailments. This great remedy never fails. It is a liquid kidney specific. It's a solvent. For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 6.—Three hundred citizens of the United States, residents of London and visitors, sat down to dinner with the American Society in London last evening to celebrate Independence Day. Bishop Potter proposed "Our Ambassador." Ambassador Hay said: "We desire peace with the whole world, and especially with the nation to which we are wedded by such close ties. The Jubilee has shown that we are one in spirit."

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, responding to the same toast, said: "Possibly if the wise and good Queen who reigns over the British dominions had been in her grandfather's place, or if the Queen's son had been there, things might have been different, but they are far better as they are. The colossal development of the American republic would have been impossible on colonial lines."

BALLOONING ACCIDENTS. EUREKA, Cal., July 5.—Prof. George Weston, aeronaut and his assistant, H. Scotton, of Aberdeen, Wash., were fearfully crushed while the former was attempting an ascension and parachute jump. When the balloon was inflated and the restraining ropes cast off, it shot up 80 feet, with Scotton entangled in the ropes. He was dropped to the earth and sustained fractures and bruises from which he will die. Weston clung to the parachute, and a strong wind carried him with terrific force through the tops of some trees, and he dropped to the earth crushed and mangled in a horrible manner.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 5.—Bertram Hill, a young boy, was carried up in a balloon at Fair park to-day, and fell 145 feet to his death. He was seen to catch the rope when the monster was released and leaped into the air. The aeronaut was warned through the megaphone that the balloon carried a boy. He shouted to the child to hang on. The boy was the son of Chauncey Hill, of Los Angeles.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT. MONTREAL, July 6.—The first death from heat occurred this morning. Patrick Gallagher, a laborer, was overcome while working on a roof yesterday afternoon, and died at Notre Dame hospital. Joseph Fictou died at the General hospital from a similar cause. He was working in a trench when overcome.

BRANTFORD, July 6.—Wm. Johnson died at the hospital to-day from effects of the extreme heat. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 6.—Dr. James W. Oliver was found dead to-day, supposed to have been overcome by the heat. Exhibition Buildings Burned. PETERBORO, July 6.—A fire at the Peterboro exhibition grounds last night resulted in the destruction of the cattle and horse stables. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

A MINISTER'S DEATH. GRAVENHURST, July 6.—Rev. John Burton, Presbyterian minister, died this morning of typhoid fever. He was a graduate of McGill and Knox colleges. After various changes he turned Congressional, and had charge of the Northern Ontario Presbyterian church, Toronto, for four years ago, when he went back to Presbyterianism and took the church here.

NO LUCK AT ALL. TORONTO, July 6.—Edgar Weller, late a reporter on the Telegram, took a heavy dose of morphine which, Toronto, for four years ago, when he went back to Presbyterianism and took the church here.

A PENITENTIARY SWAY. TORONTO, July 5.—John Gray Gibson, the defaulting treasurer of the O'Keefe Brewing Co., pleaded guilty to three charges of embezzling, and was sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary. Gibson is a well known club man and has been prominent in yachting and other sporting circles.

ENCOURAGING IF TRUE. TORONTO, July 5.—The World's correspondent at Montreal says he is informed that reduced rates offered by the C. P.R. on grain and other produce have regained to Canada trade which a short time ago went to Spokane and other United States points.

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DEAR SIRS—I can highly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It cured my baby of diarrhoea after all other means failed, so I give it great praise. It is excellent for all bowel complaints. MRS. CHAS. BOTT, Harlow, Ont.

THE HEAD MASTER GENTLEMEN—I have found great satisfaction in the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and can recommend it in all cases of diarrhoea and summer complaint. It is a pleasure to me to recommend it to the public. R. B. MASTERTON, Principal, High School, River Charles, N.B.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION. An Overworked Missionary. TORONTO, July 6.—Dr. McClure, of Toronto, China, has written to the Presbyterian officials stating that it is very greatly in need of assistance and suffering from overwork. The officials here, however, say that the condition of the funds make it impossible to send him help this year.

Montreal's Empty Houses. MONTREAL, July 6.—According to returns made by directory canvassers there are at present in Montreal 2,622 houses and 679 stores and offices unoccupied.

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SEE THAT THE AC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Car. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF ASTORIA

Electric Belt Will Restore It. Experience Proves That It Is Electricity, and That Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt Will Restore It.

Electric Belt. In their life is animal magnetism, or energy the nerves are robbed of and nothing will cure but the restoration will saturate the human nerves with very night while the patient sleeps. It best while the nerves are resting. Its nerves, and each time that it is applied rest. Day after day this energy is dispersed with each application eight times as much of the human machinery, the excess is seen wasted, and in a few weeks there is accomplished daily by this wonderful

of Men," Free. Sanden, Washington Street, PORTLAND Oregon, shipped to this Province.

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Will be found an excellent remedy for headache, neuralgia, etc. Thousands of letters from people who have tried prove this fact. Try them.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

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up of appointees for life by the crown. The Italian Senators are likewise crown appointees, except that royal princes are entitled as of right to seats. The Upper Chamber in the Netherlands is elected by popular vote in the several provinces. In Belgium the provincial councils elect the Senate. The Upper House in Denmark is one half appointive and the other half indirectly elective by the popular vote. With these examples it ought not to be difficult for Canada to devise some good plan for reorganizing the Senate; but the diversity of experience in other countries is such that it would be a mistake for the Dominion to hastily adopt any new plan. If the Senate as at present constituted, we do not now refer to its personnel but to the manner in which appointments to it are made, is not satisfactory to the people any change ought to be proposed with deliberation and be exhaustively discussed without the introduction of any extraneous considerations.

OUR CLAIMS ON THE DOMINION.

The Toronto Globe concedes that the whole of the Crow's Nest Pass railway ought not to be charged to British Columbia, because the reduction of rates provided for in the bargain will be of advantage to the other provinces. In view of the fact that of the 330 miles of this railway 125 are not in British Columbia at all, and of the additional fact that one of the main objects of constructing the line is to give the merchants of the Eastern cities better facilities for reaching their possible customers in the mining districts of Southern British Columbia, it ought not to tax the ingenuity of the Globe very much to discover other reasons, than the one it assigns, why the whole of the \$4,000,000 or so of subsidy referred to ought not to be taken into account when considering the claims of this province to federal aid in the construction of necessary railways.

In the discussion of this subject there is a tendency on the part of some people to meet our claims by drawing attention to the cost of the Canadian Pacific in this province. This is no answer. The construction of the Canadian Pacific was a part of the terms of confederation, so far as British Columbia was concerned, just as the construction of the Intercolonial railway was a part of the terms of confederation so far as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were concerned. The Intercolonial railway had cost the Dominion up to June 30 of last year \$65,267,044.63; yet we never heard this fact dwelt upon when aid was asked for railways in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec. We think it is high time that an express made to the practice of quoting the cost of the Canadian Pacific against this Province, and hereafter the Colonist proposes to disregard it entirely in presenting claims of this character. There is no need in making up a debtor and creditor account with the Dominion to offset one dollar of the millions, which British Columbia has paid into the federal revenue in excess of federal expenditure here, by any of the cost of the transcontinental road, without which, indeed, there would have been no confederation worthy of the name.

Having thus disposed of the objection based upon the cost of the Canadian Pacific, it becomes important to consider what the two maritime provinces above named, for which the Intercolonial was built, have received from the Dominion in the way of aid to railway construction. Without giving the details, and premising that some of the grants provided for have lapsed, it appears that the federal government has at one time and other since the year 1882, undertaken to pay to aid railway construction in the two provinces alone nearly \$15,000,000. We do not say that the whole of this enormous sum has been actually paid out by the Dominion, but this amount has been voted, and, though in a few cases the lines provided for have been by one subsidy have been built under another, substantially, the Dominion has paid, or stands committed to pay, this vast amount to secure railway construction in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for although some claims have lapsed the Dominion is pledged to them in principle, and may at any day be called on to make them good. During the same period the grants in aid of railways in British Columbia have amounted to \$1,211,390, all of which has not been drawn. In this connection it is important to note that while the two Provinces in question have paid little if anything into the Dominion treasury in excess of federal expenditures within their borders and their due pro rata share of the cost of governing the Dominion, British Columbia has fully \$10,000,000 standing to its credit on this score.

Surely in view of the considerations above set out it seems somewhat remarkable that the cry to the effect that expenditures on railways must cease comes with a bad grace from the East at this particular time when British Columbia is pressing for just recognition. When this Province has received back something in exchange for the excessive contribution that it has paid, it will be time enough for the apostles of economy to set up a cry against its claims. But we say that, after the East has got all it can possibly ask, after more than forty millions have been paid out to aid the East in getting railway construction over and above what has been spent on the Intercolonial and the Canadian

Pacific, after the good faith of the Dominion has been pledged to tens of millions more for the same purpose, and after \$80,881,134 have been spent in the construction and enlargement of canals, principally in Ontario, not including the additional millions voted at the session just closed, it comes with a very poor grace from any one to say to British Columbia that nothing more can be done to develop the resources of this Province because the hour for retrenchment has struck. We do not despair of obtaining justice for we have faith in the righteousness of our cause; we believe it is not without sympathy from some members at least of the Federal cabinet; and we know that justice to British Columbia in this regard will ensure ten-fold to the benefit of the Dominion at large. Therefore we urge our people to agitate for the rights of the Province, and not to cease until they have been substantially recognized.

JOCKEYS IN DIPLOMACY.

The United States plan of branding the Pribyloff seals, so as to render their fur valueless, and to pen the beaver seals in a bay, is doubtless within the rights of the Washington government; but it is rather a small piece of business. Presumably that government went before the Paris arbitrators in good faith, prepared to accept any award made against it. Events, however, have happened very strongly. First there was a bigging over the damages to be paid Canadian sealers; then there were scores of attempts to get over the provisions regarding pelagic sealing; then there was an effort to reopen the whole subject, and last of all we have Professor Jordan's scheme to ruin the business. For a nation, which glorifies itself upon the fact that it was the pioneer of arbitration, this is a very bad showing. A bargain ought to be a bargain between nations as much as between individuals.

The utility of Professor Jordan's plan is open to question. It may be possible to treat the seals as though they were so many calves, but it is also on the cards that this proposed interference with their habits may drive them away from their rookeries altogether. If this should prove to be the case and the seals should migrate to some of the Siberian islands, we fancy that the people who are prompting the United States government to the exquisite smallness of its present policy would sing a very different tune. Presumably there is nothing that the British government can do in the premises. Any country may do what it likes with animal life within its borders. It is, however, beyond a doubt that the horse-jockey policy of our neighbors will not enhance the esteem in which United States diplomacy is held by other nations.

THE WAIL OF THE WILD CAT.

The Spokesman-Review, of Spokane, prints an interview with a man who attacks the British Columbia mining laws, which he thinks were framed with the intention of driving out American capital. He appears to be serious in this, for the statement is made twice in the same article. How any one could take this position if he knew anything whatever of what took place during the last session, is more than we can understand. So far from there being a desire on the part of any one to drive United States capital out of British Columbia the whole desire is to have the Dominion and the house was to do nothing that would put any obstacle in the way of the free entry of the money and labor of our neighbors coming into this province in aid of the development of its resources. There were those who thought that the effort in this direction was rather more than the nature of the case called for. Possibly the Spokesman-Review did not know this, but it is certainly not unreasonable to expect a newspaper to inform itself as to the facts before it permits any one through its columns to reflect upon the motives which prompted this legislation.

The Spokane paper's informant makes three objections to the mining law. One is that a penalty is to be exacted in case existing corporations have not taken out licenses by July 8. This seems an unreasonable complaint. Some time had to be fixed by which the licenses must be taken out, and if any of the companies interested have failed to inform themselves as to the law they have only themselves to blame. The change in respect to licenses was not made in a corner, but in the utmost glare of publicity. The second objection is to the expense of registration of companies. About the only answer necessary on this score is that a joint stock company which cannot afford to pay the registration fees demanded in this province has no excuse for existence. But it is in the third objection that the wail of the wildcat is heard the loudest. This is in regard to the provision requiring extra-provincial companies, which register in the province, to appoint an agent resident in British Columbia, and making it compulsory that companies shall be in a position to prove every important statement by a cry against its claims. But we say that, after the East has got all it can possibly ask, after more than forty millions have been paid out to aid the East in getting railway construction over and above what has been spent on the Intercolonial and the Canadian

made the provision referred to. The object of the legislature is, first, to compel companies seeking the protection of British Columbia laws to become amenable to those laws; and, second, to secure persons investing in mining companies doing business in this province against having to hunt far and near for the head office, only when they discover it to find that no one is responsible for assertions put out in the name of the company. The Spokesman-Review's information has another grievance, which is so new that we trust that he has taken the precaution to copyright it. Here it is: "The legislature gave the Commissioner of Mines, or some such functionary, the big option of fixing duties on ores, and notices has been given of an export duty amounting to about \$15 a ton."

We are amazed that our contemporary should publish such unmitigated rubbish as this. The British Columbia legislature has given no one any authority to levy any or whatever upon ores exported and could not do so if it wished. This blunder is only equalled by that with which the article referred to begins, namely the statement that the Dominion parliament has been enacting mining laws for British Columbia. Surely it is not unreasonable to ask the papers of the state of Washington to endeavor, before discussing Canadian or British Columbia legislation, to inform themselves as to the rudimentary facts concerning it.

BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

The British conquest of India was only a stepping stone to the conquest of Africa. Great as has been the commercial advantage and the prestige which Great Britain has derived from her Indian possessions, they are not so great as will follow from the opening of Africa, which will inevitably be accomplished for the most part under British auspices. To maintain order in the vast portions of the Dark Continent, lately made available to the influence of civilization, is a task of no small magnitude and calls for training of a peculiar kind and men of special qualifications. By its experience in India the British race has learned how to govern all sorts of peoples, and in some of the Indian tribes, notably the Sikhs and Gorkhas, is to be found the best possible element out of which to make a force that will be adequate for police purposes in time of peace, and unsurpassed for offence and defence in time of war. Other classes of the Indian population make excellent colonists, either to pursue trade or agriculture. Thousands of such are finding their way every year into East Africa, which seems well adapted for them climatically. In the occupation of Africa the greatest difficulty which European nations have had to confront is the climate. If European colonies could live in the interior, the work of opening the continent to civilization and commerce would be comparatively easy. But except in a few places on the coast, that is exclusive of South Africa, the climate is such that the white race cannot stand it. Hence Africa must depend upon the people of tropical lands for its elevation in the scale of human progress.

Hitherto Arabia has furnished the men who, first with commerce and afterwards in a military way, have become supreme over tens of millions of people, occupying millions of square miles of territory. But the Arab is a terrible taskmaster wherever he goes. He is no respecter of life or liberty. Slavery is his ideal pursuit, and indiscriminate slaughter his chief means of accomplishing his ends. There is no means of estimating the number of lives that have been sacrificed in Africa through Arab greed and cruelty. To the influence of the Arab, more than to any other cause, Africa has remained so long a sealed book to the European. Naturally the majority of the native African races are kindly disposed towards foreigners. While possessing not much of the creative force that renders material progress possible, they show a great facility of adapting themselves to new conditions, as is shown in a marked manner by the way in which the first generation in descent from slaves, imported to America from Africa, adopt the customs and even the ideas of Caucasian civilization.

At present the great representative of Arab power is the Khalifa, who succeeded the pretended Mahdi as ruler over the Dervishes of the Soudan. While he is able to maintain a central government at Omdurman, the power of the Arabs in the other portions of interior Africa cannot be broken. Hence the importance, in a larger sense than concerns the safety of the Egyptian frontier, of General Kitchener's Nile expedition. If the result of his operations is as satisfactory as the beginning has been, Arab influence, not only in the Soudan, but everywhere throughout the continent, will be broken and it will be rendered much more easy for Europeans to traverse the interior with safety, and the channels of commerce will be free from interruption. In the overthrow of the Khalifa it is probable that Indian troops will be called upon to play an important part, and it is to be hoped that they will, because the moral effect upon the African races would be very great. For the reasons above given, and for others which need not be stated, we suggest themselves to the reader, it appears to be a part of the economy of human progress that from India, under British

direction, shall be drawn the material whereby Africa shall be enlightened and brought under the scope of those agencies of civilization and progress which are everywhere promoting the betterment of mankind.

AN OBJECTION has been made to the law requiring the publication of certain notices in the Royal Gazette. There may be cases where every purpose would be served by the use of newspapers for the purposes referred to, but the experience of all British countries is in favor of maintaining a Royal Gazette. The disadvantage and the actual danger to private interests of permitting the publication of certain legal notices in newspapers have been often demonstrated in the United States where there are no official gazettes. On the whole the balance of advantage is very much in favor of the Royal Gazette as the official means of making legal announcements in most cases.

The Nelson Miner calls upon the provincial government to resign at once. At 5 p. m. yesterday, when the government offices closed, there were no indications of any such action on the part of the government. This may be an oversight on their part, but a suspicion crosses our mind that perhaps the ministers have not yet seen the Miner. We suggest that our esteemed contemporary forthwith mail to each member of the government a marked copy of itself containing the demand aforesaid, and to ensure delivery the papers must be sent under seal and registered. Then we shall see what we shall see.

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD attributes the defeat of the Conservatives to the fact that a new generation of voters has arisen since the Mackenzie regime. We do not know that the administration of Alexander Mackenzie ever cut any figure in the political situation since 1878, but it is undoubtedly true that the new vote put the Liberals in power. Unless Conservatives realize this position, and learn that it is not the traditions of the past, but the promise of the future, that will sway the Canadian electorate, they will sit on the left of the Speaker for more than one term.

ACCORDING to the Toronto Globe, Dr. Milne did not sell out the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern, as some of the British Columbia papers have alleged. The Colonist is not one of the papers that made such an allegation, but at the same time it would be very glad to be informed by the Globe or some one else what it was that Dr. Milne was to get in exchange for the \$35,000. What was Mr. Heinze's company going to pay Dr. Milne's company \$35,000 for? The Globe, having said what it was not, presumably knows what it was. What was it?

THAT very dangerous car track crossing on Menzies street will one day be the cause of a serious accident, and the city will have to pay a nice bill in costs, if not damages. A few planks and a half day's work by a couple of men would make the crossing safe. In no other city in North America would such a dangerous place be permitted to remain on a public thoroughfare for twenty-four hours.

THE COMOX Weekly News says the next provincial election will be between the Ins and the Outs. As yet the opposition have disclosed no other policy than a desire to get office. To be sure there was a great row in Vancouver last Saturday and the self-confident savions of the country passed some resolutions; but as yet the world waits with more or less expectancy—we think less—to know what they amounted to.

WE MAY say to our correspondent, W. K. B., that short letters like his are always sure of a cordial welcome in a newspaper office. They lend a pleasing variety to columns that might otherwise be dull. To keep his paper out of a groove is what every editor tries to do, and he is much helped when his readers send him short interesting letters. All the first class papers of the world find space for such matter.

THE SICK Man is exhibiting a degree of vitality that rather appals the powers. He is an adept at procrastination, and in nothing has he shown his art better than in the manner in which he has managed to postpone his impending demise.

HON. MR. TATE announces that he will build no more expensive buildings in small towns. This is a wise conclusion. Canada needs many other things more than fine buildings where there is no need for them.

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL says that the school question needs a rest. To which Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island will respond: Amen!

When are those improved streets going to materialize? LAURIER has revengeful Wolfe's victory. The city water question will not down. It seems to be Canada's innings.

THE HEAD MASTER. GENTLEMEN.—I have found great satisfaction in the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and consider it invaluable in all cases of diarrhoea and summer complaint. It is a pleasure to me to recommend it to the public. W. B. MASTERTON, Principal High School, River Charles, N. B.

NEWS OF THE MINES.

Gordon River District Being Quietly Prospected With Some Encouraging Results.

A Good Word for the Argo Mines—Vancouver Operations—Another Le Roi Dividend.

Gordon River is one of the mining districts close to Victoria where a great deal of work is being done, quietly but effectively. The hills are full of prospectors and several of the mines are having extensive development work done upon them. On the Corbett, owned by Julius West and his partner Deacon, six men are running in a tunnel 100 feet long to tap the ledge at a depth of 250 feet from where the upper tunnel lays bare a vein 40 feet wide. Assays from this property have gone \$42 in gold, copper and silver. Assessment is being done on the Black Prince, on the same lead. A hundred foot contract is being run on the American Flag, and over on the San Juan river side a couple of Cornishmen have a contract on another claim for the same amount of work. W. J. Dwyer, who is associated with several other Victorians in mining properties on the San Juan river, is in that district now and will bring down with him a couple of tons of free milling ore for testing purposes.

THE ARGO MINES.

A late issue of the Sandon Paystreak has the following to say about the Argo group of mines, which are chiefly owned in Victoria and Nanaimo: "A personal interest is taken by the people of Sandon in the Argo on account of its nearness to town. The tunnel and dump are the first things seen by strangers on arrival, and any advance of the property is welcome news to Sandon. Visitors are continually going up to see the mine and all are given an opportunity to see a mine in operation. A trip through the workings was made one day this week. The main tunnel is in 340 feet, with a well defined lead all the way between good rock and an ore body of shipping ore from 60 to 90 feet long with 6 to 18 inches of concentrating. The ledge, like every ledge in the mine, is twisted in all directions, and runs from a few inches to several feet in width. The work is for development. It is only designed to ship enough ore to pay running expenses, which will be about a carload every two weeks. Several short shafts have been made to block out the ore, and a shaft is being sunk in the twilight to get the ledge at a deeper depth. A shaft from the discovery post to the tunnel, about 40 feet, shows good ore from the surface. The last shipment netted \$70 a ton from two tons of carbonate and seven tons of clean ore. The ore gives 90 ounces of silver and 70 cent lead, and the concentrating 50 ounces silver and 45 cent lead."

LE ROI'S SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

The board of directors of the Le Roi Mining Company has declared a dividend of \$25,000, payable July 6. This is the sixteenth dividend, the fifteenth having been paid last Wednesday. The other will be paid this month. The total dividend to date aggregate \$450,000.

SOME VANCOUVER INTERESTS.

VANCOUVER, July 6.—The Excelsior and Acme mines, opposite Phillips' Arm, are being developed.

The White Pine mine, owned by the Channe company, at Binkley Bay, on which extensive work has been done and the quality and quantity of the vein partially proved, is to be further tested by a diamond drill. The Channe company have acquired two promising claims five miles from Fort Steele. Mr. G. W. Willis, who has recently returned from there, reports that a gang of men are developing both properties. The prospects are excellent, the leads being strong, and good values are being obtained with little expense. The smelter returns from the Blue Bell, at Frederick's Arm, are very satisfactory. Twenty-five thousand dollars have been offered for the mine and refused.

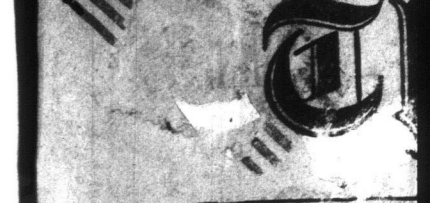
BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"The minister kept the congregation waiting twenty minutes." "What for?" "Oh, it wasn't his fault. He punctured his tire."—Brooklyn Life. "But, my dear sir, you positively must follow my directions. You must take a cold bath every morning." "Why, doctor, that's just what I am doing." "Oh—er—well, then, you must stop it!"—Boston Traveller. First-class passengers on some of the railroads are carryin' bicycles free. Second Passengers—They are, eh? Then they ought to be made to carry folks that don't ride wheels free, too—just to even things up.—Puck.

They All Come Back

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this great medicine keep up and continue the whole year round, steady as a clock." "Why is it?" "Oh, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more restorative merit than any medicine I ever sold." This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured more sickness, and made more happy through restoration to health than any other medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Is the standard—the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



FORTIETH ONE OF ONE T

Railroad Receivers Find Only a Solitary Turn to D

Coal Becoming Very Sign of the Giving I

CLEVELAND, July 9.—of the Wheeling & La won a great victory to T. Herrick, the receiver & Lake Erie, receiving patch at noon to-day s one man went to work This is the place where the W. & L. E. decided Mr. Herrick said that he laves that the men want that therefore he secure them. He fully expects miners would go to the considerably antipathetic only one man reports deputy-marshals were t the local miners.

An advance of 25 per tail price of bituminous nounced yesterday and doubtless soon raise 5d lake shipments of bitum stopped. BALTIMORE, July 9.—One official today gav statement relative to strike: "The strike Baltimore & Ohio road as follows: All the malleville district, Wilks region are out this m Shanser. There the pe men working in the ex-cars for the East. Jack miners are all out, but formation obtainable it will soon return to w West Virginia miner CHICAGO, July 9.—T panies have issued an o al call being carried as follows: All the m receive special ship demand are thrown o success to overcome th as follows: All the m cent a ton, while so rated as just double lit Fully 15,000 car loads f vised with the mine sificated by the railroa SPRINGFIELD, Ill., J strike situation in Illi All the mines in the trict, 3,000, are out. I the miners ar still u meet to-day. Mr. W. M. Mutat has been called to the Belleville miners a the Belleville men at a to go to work. At C no strike. The Virg miners struck a week a at Assumption are out. Taylorville they are w ville, 7,000 men cont out, but the miners working.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, J Pierce, secretary of W Workers, left for Clo one of the points thro Virginia coal is passin lakes and large ester lives the miners at attempt to stop trans- gonia, but has gone the fully study the sit vised with the mine sificated by the railroa MOWAQUA, Ill., J information received

60 bbls. Eng 65C. PE IN 4-0 Elephant Wh \$5.50 Pure White \$6.00 Pure Mixed \$1.50 Roof Paint \$1.00 5 Tons Barb 4 Mellor's Mined REQUIRES VARN J. W. MEL 76-78 Fort St WALL PAPERS, GLA