The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST THURSDAY JULY 28 1898. VOLUME NO. 40

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE

Request Formally Presented to President McKinley by the French Ambassador.

No Suggestion of Terms Proposed and Washington Considers the Reply.

Cuba and Porto Rico Must Be Given Up—A Chance for the Philippines.

Washington, July 26.—The Spanish government have sued for peace, not indirectly through the powers of Europe but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the President at three this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry. At the conclusion of the conference between the President and the French ambassador the following official statement was issued: "The French ambassador on behalf of the government of Spain and at the direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of the terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture and to make clear and definite that at last Spain had taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began, not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris late last night no overtures of any kind had been received. Shortly before midnight last night, a despatch to the French embassador made it known to the embassy that the ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almodovar de Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, were received this morning. Thereupon M. Thiebaut, first secretary for the embassy, called at the state department and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by the ambassador on the President. The purpose of the call was not stated. It was arranged at the White House that the call should be made at three. M. Cambon first went to the state department where he was joined by Secretary Day and the two then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted about half an hour and after the first formalities had been executed the talk became general and quite informal. The President, the ambassador and the secretary of state discussed the outlook for the stoppage of hostilities.

The proposition submitted by the ambassador acting for the Spanish government was quite general in terms, and was confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication from the Spanish government did not suggest any special terms of peace, nor was there any reference made to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up questions as the two parties might suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spaniards that an armistice be established pending the negotiations. Owing to the importance of the communication the ambassador adopted the usual diplomatic procedure of reading the communication from the original in French, the translation being submitted by M. Thiebaut. In the conversation which followed the reading of the proposition, neither the President nor the ambassador entered upon the question of the terms of peace. The instructions of the ambassador had confined him to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations, and it was evident that the President disliked to discuss the proposition at this moment. Before giving any definite reply it was finally determined that the President would consult the members of his cabinet concerning the proposition and that after a decision had been arrived at M. Combon would be invited to the White House for further conference. Before the call closed a brief draft of the memorandum was agreed upon in order to set at rest misleading conjecture and to give to the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where the diplomatic reserve was essential.

When the President will submit the Spanish proposition to the cabinet, has not yet been announced. The call of the ambassador was two hours after the cabinet meeting of to-day had closed and there will not be another regular cabinet meeting until Friday. It is generally understood, however, that a special cabinet meeting will be held in order to make a prompt reply to the proposition. Secretary Long arrived at the White House shortly after the French ambassador had departed and had a talk with the President during which the Spanish proposition was gone over briefly. Mr. Long said afterwards that it was an initial move, but in raply to inquiries as to inquiries as to whether it was likely to bring the speedy cessation of hostilities he expressed some doubt saying that no decision on the points involved had been reached thus far.

Naturally the plea of Spain to open peace negotiations opens up a wide field for conjecture as to what the terms of peace will be. Thus far there is no official information saying what terms Spain will propose or what terms the United States will offer or accept. So far as this country is concerned it is the general impression that the complete evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico will be insisted on as a sine qua non. There is not the same certainty as to the Philippines, Ladrones and Carolines, although the belief is growing that the terms of the United States will include coaling stations in these groups. On the part of Spain it is believed she has now reached a realization of her misfortune and she will readily consent to the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish desire is apparently very strong for the retention of the Philippines, although there is little doubt that coaling stations there and at other points must be conceded. The matter of war indemnity is for future consideration, although there the officials here to pile up a heavy war indemnity against Spain in her present helpless condition. Ambassador Cambon who initiated the negotiations to-day, has had a distinguished career in the official diplomatic service of France. He was born in Paris April 5th, 1845, entered the council of state in April, 1878, and was appointed ambassador of the French republic to the United States on October 31, 1897. M. Cambon presented his credentials to President McKinley in January, 1898.

The news of the landing of General Miles at Guinaco on the southwest shore of Porto Rico, came as a genuine surprise to the war department. It has been planned that he was to make his landing at another point as remote as possible from his place where he actually landed, so there was little wonder that the officials received the first news of the landing with incredulity and even went to the length of supposing that the story had been put afloat in order to distract attention from the point which had been selected. Just why General Miles made this wide departure from the plans of the department is not known, but it is supposed that he gathered some information since he left Siboney that induced him to make the change. The result, however, has been to perplex the department officials deeply and to considerably disarrange their fully prepared programme for the remainder of the expedition. It will now be necessary to intercept the sections of the expedition already at sea heading for certain selected points on the coast of Porto Rico and to advise them of the change in plans.

THE YUKON POLICY.

Proof of the Country's Wealth Should Spur the Dominion Government to Action.

Toronto, July 26.—The Mail discussing the Yukon railway policy says: The gravels of the Yukon may contain as great a store of gold as the reefs of the Witwater Rand but in regard to all other factors of production the two diggings are not for a moment to be compared. Ours lies on the edge of a frigid zone, seventeen hundred miles from the closest base of supplies. If figures as to the production and as to revenue are approximately correct then there should be an immediate change in what has been the government's Yukon railway policy. If under the tremendous disadvantages by which they were beset last year the miners were able to produce upwards of $12,000,000 in gold, there can no longer be any question about the richness of the deposits. For the construction of a Yukon road it would probably not be necessary to barter any of the rich lands in the district though a reasonable subsidy in that form could not be objected to. All the net revenue collected in Yukon should be set apart by the government to pay for the opening of a route from one settled interior as from one of our Pacific ports to Dawson City.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Fruit Commissioner to Paris—Sir Wilfrid's Free Trade Token—Extradition Problems.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cobden Club medal has arrived from England. It is suggested that a fac simile of it be printed on all official lists of the Canadian tariff.

Mr. Tarte is at Anticosti enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Menier, the chocolate king, who owns the island and those alleged eviction of settlers has lately been the subject of newspaper discussion.

Officials here concede that the Petersen-Tarte company have thrown up the fast Atlantic contract.

Alexander McDonald Allan, formerly editor of the Huron Signal, has been appointed Canadian fruit commissioner to the Paris exposition. He occupied the same position in London at the Colonial exhibition of 1886.

Pasquel Capelli, the Italian counterfeiter, has been committed in Montreal for extradition to the United States, where he is wanted for murder. The minister of justice will have to decide whether the prisoner shall be tried first in Canada and subsequently sent to the States. The difficulty is that if sent first to the States the authorities there will not probably agree to his extradition to Canada in case of failure to convict for murder.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S HOPES.

Its Representative May Take Mr. Charlton's Place on the Commission.

St. John's, Nfld., July 26.—Receiver-General Morine believes that the vacancy on the colonial representation at the forthcoming conference created by the withdrawal of Mr. John Charlton, will be filled by either Sir James Winter, the premier, or himself. The Newfoundland delegates while in London emphasized the right of the colony to participate in the proceedings of the international commission and to discuss concurrently with Canada, the fisheries and reciprocity questions. A san alternative, Newfoundland will insist upon her right to negotiate an independent arrangement with the United States.

The royal commission to investigate the affairs of the colony will come to St. John's next spring and will promptly begin the work of the inquiry into the conditions of the settlers residing upon the French treaty coast.

The British admiralty will establish a naval reserve among the fishermen of the colony and will station a naval training ship for boys in St. John's harbor.

AN UNHAPPY AMBASSADOR.

China's Representative at Berlin Called Home To Be Dealt With.

Berlin, July 26.—The sudden and unexplained departure from Berlin of the Chinese ambassador has caused a sensation. He embarked on board the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn at Breman to-day bound for China by way of the United States. The members of the diplomatic corps believe that he has incurred the displeasure of the authorities at Pekin by the alleged incapacity displayed during the recent negotiations between Germany and China on the subject of Kaio-chau bay and other matters.

YELLOW JACK PREVAILS

American Troops Confronted by More Deadly Foe Than the Spaniards.

Two Thousand Cases of Fever Now in Hospital—General Duffield a Victim.

Despatch Hospital, Juragua, July 26.—There are two hundred yellow fever cases at the front to-day, and there will be 1,000 if we are here two weeks longer.

This was the prediction made by Dr. Senn, the government yellow fever expert, who, with Dr. Guiteras, is looking after the health of the army in this particular line. The bolt of yellow fever has fallen out of an apparently clear sky. Three cases were discovered four days ago. There were 20 the next night. Now there are over 200. Dr. Senn's estimate that there would be 1,000 cases in two weeks seems conservative in the face of these figures.

Dr. Guiteras said to-day: "I cannot say that the fever is of a mild type, but there has only been one death so far, though there have been cases of suppression and two of black vomit, supposed to mark only the last stages of desperate cases. All four of these, however, seem to be doing well. The usual course in an epidemic is a mild beginning with a low death rate, followed by more violent cases, more of them and a higher mortality rate. Then there is a gradual decline both in the number of cases and violence. I should say in this campaign we will have apparently a lower death rate than usual, but it will be before we will get nearer to the true figures than in an epidemic in a large city. Every suspicious case will be carefully noted, and it will be practicably impossible for even a mild case to escape detection. In a city many of these light cases are not reported, and are set down for malarial fever, among the most violent cases is made to appear higher in proportion of the number of cases than it really is. It cannot be denied there will be great suffering, but the detention camp is being put in the best possible centre, and the men will receive the best treatment possible.

"This does not pretend to be criticism, but here are a few cases: The marines landed at Guantanamo Bay more than a month ago, almost a month before the army reached Cuba. The first official act after landing was to burn every hut on the beach and knock the head out of every cask of Spanish wine. After the baptism of fire the camp was pitched and rapidly policed. Caban allies came and camped with the marines, but were made to obey the rules of the camp. The marine camp is not so large as that of the army. Its men do not penetrate so far inland, but they have been exposed to almost as much hardship as the army, and there has not been a case of yellow fever in their camp. A rigid quarantine is no maintained against Juragua, and the medical officers of Camp McCalla say that with sanitary precautions they will have no fever. The landing at Baiquiri and Juragua were made almost a month later. There were many men to be handled, facilities were limited and the landings were made in great haste. No buildings were burned, no wells filled and no sink was dug. Several enthusiastic young aides seized on pretty vine-covered cottages for their respective generals. The Spanish commissary flour, with Lindares hastily attempted to destroy when he evacuated Juragua was gathered and used by our men when they were thrown to the front on half rations. The Spanish wine was bottled by the medical department for use as stimulants, and part of it, at least, fell into the hands of the men. Cubans and Americans filled up the empty houses of the town without inquiring as to antecedents. Major Lagarde, in charge of the hospital, recommended earnestly on landing that every building be burned, but the recommendation seems to have gone by default. Dr. Lesser and his wife, 'Sister Betina,' the New York workers of the Red Cross Society, were both taken to the yellow fever camp yesterday from one of the verdure-bedecked pest houses. Another lady Cuban nurse shared the same fate. After the fever was discovered the other day every effort was made to check it and stamp it out, but the camp was already pitted with it."

General Duffield is one of the fever victims and is now in the general camp of detention. Since the cases developed here at the beach hospital, they have begun to come in from the front six miles away, with startling swiftness. The men, worn down with hard work, hard fighting and repeated drenchings in the ill protected shelter tents, were exposed to infection of the horde of 10,000 refugees that swept out of Santiago like a cloud of locusts as soon as the gates were opened, and settled like a yellow curse over the American advance.

Washington, July 26.—The war department at 10:30 to-night posted the following: "The following is the sanitary condition for July 25: Total sick(other than fever) 287; total fever, 2,138. New cases of fever 495; cases of fever returned to duty, 412."

LEE TURNER CAUGHT.

Wanted in British Columbia and Arrested in Seattle.

The Seattle Times of Saturday says: "Lee Turner, a man with a life term in the British Columbia penitentiary ahead of him, is in the city gaol, awaiting extradition. Turner was arrested on Washington street this morning by Detectives Mike Powers and Sam Corbett.

Turner is wanted for the crime of safe-blowing anr arson, at Mission, B. C. His home is in this city, and he has been in gaol here for numerous petty offences, but last spring he made a trip up in the British Columbia country and there fell in with the notorious Baldy Smith, the man who was implicated in the Flyer dock burglary in this city last fall, and who was a few months later arrested in Everett and sentenced to a year in the Snohomish county gaol for having burglar's tools in his possession, and who later broke gaol there.

"Turner and Smith hunted in couples for awhile and ended by blowing a safe at Mission, B.C., and then burning down the store building in which it was located for the purpose of concealing their crime. Then the two separated. Smith was soon caught by the vigilant British Columbia detectives. Arson is a life offense over there, and Baldy Smith, ex-convict, burglar and terror to the police, is now in the British Columbia pen, knowing that its doors will never open to him this side the grave.

"But Turner was not so easily caught. He made tracks back to Seattle as fast as his legs could carry him. He has a ranch across the Sound somewhere, and there he buried himself from the world for about three months. It wasn't the first time he had done so. In old days when the police wanted him, Turner used to go to his Kitsap County retreat and wait until the trouble blew over before showing his head again—and he did so this time. A British Columbia detective spent days and days here looking for him, some months ago, but failed to find him.

This morning, however, Turner had the audacity to show up in the city, and Mike Powers, who never forgets a face, spotted him. Corbett knew him, too, and the two detectives told him he was wanted. He made no complaint, but walked along to headquarters as meekly as you please. The British Columbia authorities were notified of his arrest and are expected in the city as soon as they can get here."

THE FIJIAN FIRE CEREMONY.

Only One Family is Now Permitted to Perform It.

Two New Zealand medical men, Drs. Hocken and Colquhoun, recently visited Fiji, where they had an opportunity of witnessing the now rare fire ceremony of the natives. It is so rare that the power is now confined to a single family living on an islet 20 miles from the Fijian metropolis, Suva. These people are able to walk, nude and with bare feet, across the white-hot stony pavement of a huge oven, says the London Chronicle. At attempt was made on this occasion to register the heat, but when the thermometer had been placed for a few seconds about five feet from the over it had to be withdrawn, as the solder of the covering began to melt. The thermometer then registered 282 degrees, and Dr. Hocken estimated that the range was over 400 degrees.

The fire-walkers then approached, seven in number, and in single file walked leisurely across and around the oven. Heaps of hibiscus leaves were then thrown into the oven, causing clouds of steam, and upon these leaves and within the steam the natives sat or stood. The men were carefully examined by the doctors, both before and after the ceremony. The soles of their feet were not thick or leathery, and were not in the least blistered. The men showed no symptoms of distress and their pulse was unflected. Preliminary tests failed to show that there had been any special preparation. Both doctors, while denying that there was anything miraculous about the experiment, expressed themselves as unable to give any scientific explanation.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

He is Boomed for the Premiership in the Distant Future.

London, July 26.—The August number of the Fortnightly Review contains two anonymous articles booming Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, for the foreign secretaryship. The articles admit that at present the chance for such preferment is not great, but expresses the opinion that it may come in the future. Lord Salisbury, one of the Fortnightly contributors asserts, was only prevented from making further concessions to France in West Africa by Mr. Chamberlain's threat to resign the colonial secretaryship.

AVOIDED IN MADRID.

The Subject of the Peace Negotiations Not a Palitable One.

Madrid, via Paris, July 26.—The government denies that the cabinet council to-day occupied itself with the question of peace, although Senor Sagasta, minister of public instruction and public works, made a long speech on the subject. Senor Sagasta denies the existence of official peace engotiations but Duke Denio, minister of foreign affairs, says negotiations of a private character have been opened, due to private initiative.

The council discussed the American landing in Porto Rico and its consequences. Nothing new was announced with reference to the position of Cuba or the Philippines. The Trans-Atlantic company's fleet to bring home the Santiago prisoners will said to-morrow.

Captain Aunon, minister of marine, says Admiral Cervera's officers will not return with the Santiago prisoners, but that their return will be negotiated with the United States government. He denies having demanded the expulsion of Don Carlos from Belgium.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANG.

New Interest in the New York Market—Great Harvest Prospects a Factor.

New York, July 26.—A variety of causes were responsible for the awakening of the stock market to-day. The bears had their innings early in the day, assisted by a lower range of prices for American securities from London, and the decrease of $20,000 in St. Paul's earnings for the third week in July. Against St. Paul's decrease was set the annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern, showing that the unprecedented earnings for the year had been liberally expended for improvements, with a resulting large increase in the average trainload. Northwestern and its subsidiary road, the Omaha, led the advance, and starting from them the movement broadened and extended all through the railway list. The rains in the west, which drove down the price of wheat and corn, also served to buoy up the grain-carrying roads, both north and south. Strength was also radiated from a group of bituminous coal roads, including Norfolk and Western pfd., Chicago & Indianapolis, Louisville pfd., B. & O., and Wheeling & Lake Erie. The movement in these stocks served to make rather conspicuous the quietude of others of the coal stocks, which have been assigned an important place in the pending plan for amalgamation of the soft coal interest. The activity of Sugar was also a dominating influence, accompanied though it was by all sorts of sensational rumors and very obviously manipulated to squeeze the shorts. Peace rumors were renewed in the late dealings, and the announcement of the landing of the United States forces in Porto Rico also added to the buoyant tendency of trading. But the most potent element in the situation was the growing certainty that an abundance of money would continue at the command of the business of this country.

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.

SMUGGLING OF CIGARS

Pilot of North Pacific Arrested and Much Contraband Stock Under Seizure.

Capilano's Tow in Danger in the North—Vice-Regal Visitors Very Busy.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 26.—A. Wood, a pilot from Seattle, was arrested on board the steamer North Pacific this evening charged with being connected with wholesale smuggling of cigars from Seattle to Vancouver for some time past. It is alleged that the modus operandi was that while Wood or a confederate engaged the attention of the customs inspector on the C.P.R. wharf another party would slip ashore with the goods. A large number of seizures have been made in connection with the affair. Five more arrests, it is said, will follow.

A quantity of cigars have been seized by Collector of Inland Revenue Miller. It is now thought that a very large lot of American unregistered cigars have been smuggled into the country. A number of the smaller hotels in Vancouver were apparently induced to offer these unregistered cigars fo. sale.

Rockefeller's agents were here recently trying to purchase copper properties on Texada Island, and are now up North.

The annual convention of the Christian Endeavorers Society of British Columbia is being held here. The delegates were welcomed this afternoon and evening. Committees were formed and the president's annual address was read.

E. Mahon, agent for the proposed smelter, says it will be built at an early date at Hastings.

Salmon have not yet commenced to run freely in the Fraser and many fishermen are disheartened.

An elderly gentleman under the influence of liquor fell into Burrard Inlet last night and would have been drowned had not a klootchman named Mary, who was camping in a tent on the beah, jumped on a log and seized the helpless man by the sholder, screaming lustily until help came.

The officers of the Warrimoo were defeated at a game of cricket yesterday by the city eleven captained by Mr. Clinton. The score was 287 to 73.

Capt. Constantine of the Northwest Mounted Police is in the city. He does not deny the sensational interview credited to him in the Chronicle, but refuses to talk for publication here.

An official of the C.P.R. stated yesterday that there was little doubt that the Canadian Pacific railway steamers Tartar and Athenian would be sold to the United States government, but owing to their being Naval Reserve boats they would first have to pass into the hands of a third party, in this instance, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, before they could be transferred to be fitted as troop ships. They can be easily adapted for the transport service. The Tartar's tonnage is 4,000 and the Athenian's 4,000. The former is built to carry 1,500 troops and the latter 1,200. Both ships have a speed capacity of seventeen knots an hour.

Word has reached here that the steamer Lightning in tow of the Capilano, en route for St. Michael, narrowly escaped being wrecked near Dutch Harbor. Her rods and chains were snapped in a terrific gale and her crew of nine deserted their posts and fell on their knees in prayer. They would have taken to the life boat had not the captain prevented them, saying that the coat could not live in such a storm. When the storm abated the Lightning was practically waterlogged and there was three feet of water in the cabin. The Capilano also had a hard experience, there being so much water in the engine room that it was feared at one time that the fires would be put out.

Governor and Lady Aberdeen spent a busy day in Vancouver. At 1 o'clock Lady Aberdeen attended a meeting of the executive of the Woman's Council. In the afternoon there was a general meeting of the council in Dunn hall to consider the question of establishing a training home for nurses. In the evening a reception was held at Hotel Vancouver. On this occasion His Worship Mayor Garden presented the civic address, and the addresses of the St. Andrew's Society and Sons of Scotland also were present. The Governor-General received the consular corps in Vancouver to-day as follows: Consul Wulfssohn, Germany; Consul Jordan, France; Vice-Consul Dudley, United States; Consul Shimezue, Japan; Consul General Macquillan, Ecquador; Consul Morris, Chili; Consul Mellon, Spain; Vice-Consul McClure, Norway and Sweden.

Curator Fannin will exhibit three thousand moths and butterflies in the Natural History department of the Westminster fair. The provincial government will allow its botanical collection to be exhibited. Mr. Fannin has given a prize valued at $5 for the best specimen, mounted, of a bird indigenous to British Columbia.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Allans and the Mail Contract—Sir Wilfrid's Medal—Steamer Burned.

The medal presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Cobden Club in England is now at the Montreal custom house. The medal is of solid gold and is about twice as large as a United States silver dollar.

A large number of barns throughout Quebec were struck by lightning and destroyed during severe thunder storms yseterday.

The London Daily Mail learns that the Anglo-Canadian fast steamship line project is dead so far as Petersen of Newcastle-on-Tyne is concerned, and it is probable that the Allans will now get the contract.

The steamer D. L. Mather has been burned to the water's edge near Rat Portage. The crew lost everything. The boat was owned by the Keewatin Lumber Company and was insured for $8,000.

Lieut.-Governor Cameron reports crops in the Northwest Territories as in excellent shape.

Numerous cases of tuberculosis have been discovered among cows in Elgin County, Ont., 23 cases being found in one herd of 25.

If sickheadache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. *

RUSSIAN INTERESTS.

They Are Said to be Against the American Occupation of the Philippines.

New York, July 26.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: It is authoritatively stated that Russia is even more active than either Germany or Austria in diplomatically prompting Spain, and in moving for a combination of continental powers to do something to check the United States.

At different stages of the war the Russian government has assured the Spanish foreign minister that it does not want any European power or America to establish itself in the Spanish archipelago and Oceania, having reasons of its own for not wishing to appear too openly in favor of Spain, and fearing that this might promote an understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Russia encouraged Germany to exert pressure at Manila, and has induced France to take the lead in demonstrations of sympathy, which the French foreign minister reluctantly consented to do. Ever since then, Russia and the Vatican, with the aid of the Austrian court—though contrary to the judgment of Chancellor Goulnchowski—have been arranging concerted action by the continental powers to interfere, both when the American squadron comes to Europe and when, in the peace negotiations, the question of the Philippines comes up. Then Russia and France will plead on behalf of Spanish interests to prevent the United States, Germany or Japan from interfering.

Hongkong, July 26.—Repeated telegraphic reports received from European capitals announce that all European nations agree that America shall not annex the Philippine Islands. This has greatly aroused the activity of the Spanish at headquarters in this city. Encouraging reports are being sent to the government of Manila. Attempts to buy or kill Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, have been renewed with vigor. Consul-General Wildman is beginning to show the effects of the great strain to which he has been subjected for many days. Of late he has been much annoyed by the insistence of volunteers eager to enlist with the American forces in the Philippines, and the recurrence of night alarms.

Grman ship Patriarch left this morning for Manila with supplies for the German fleet.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

A Montreal Boy's Adventure—Ponton Reconciled to Prison—Mr. Foster's Trip.

Joe Girard, aged 17, entered his employer's, Payette's, store in Montreal and began rifling the safe. Payette, who is a grocer, caught Girard and the boy fired two shots at him from a revolver. Payette fell to the floor pretending to be wounded, and the boy forced him to a pledge of secrecy at the point of the weapon. Girard has been arrested for attempting murder. It is a case of reading dime novels.

President Rives Wilson and Mr. Price, of the Grand Trunk, have sailed from England to inspect the road.

George Allan, a deaf and dumb peddler, of Weston, Ont., while walking on the railroad track near Bolton was struck by a C. P. R. express and killed.

Ponton, the bank robbery suspect, in gaol at Napanee, has refused bail. Two of his friends offered to furnish bonds, but Ponton declined their offer, saying: "I don't intend to move out of here till I am a free man."

James D. Kelly, a lineman, has been killed at Peterboro by a shock from an electric wire, throwing him from the pole.

Mr. McNicoll, of the C. P. R., said in Toronto yesterday that he had hope of ending the railway rate war.

H. J. Pettipiece, of East Lambton, will move the address at the opening of the legislature on August 3.

Clarke, of West Northumberland, will probably second it.

J. Enoch Thompson, of Toronto, has been made a Chevalier of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Carlos III., for his services as consul of Spain in Toronto. Accompanying the title is a gold enameled medal suitably inscribed.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster has arrived at Winnipeg en route to British Columbia.

Wm. Western, a bricklayer, was probably fatally injured at Portage la Prairie yesterday, falling from the third story of the Cowan block.

Mary and Marion Robertson, two Peterboro young ladies, were upset while canoeing near Toronto island last night. Marion was rescued by a steward of a passing steamer, but Mary was drowned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Long Service Medals for Militia—Sportsmen's Tackle Absolved From Duty—Good Crops.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 27.—Harvesting operations are in progress at the experimental farm. The grain crops are unusually heavy.

The ministers within reach of the city have been summoned for Friday to a meeting of the cabinet. The Quebec conference will be discussed.

It has been decided to issue long service medals to non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian militia for service of 25 years.

The customs department has issued circulars to collectors instructing them to pass guns, fishing tackle, etc., the property of Americans who are members of any sporting club in Canada.

THE IRENE INCIDENT.

Prince Henry of Prussia Gives Quite a Different Version.

Berlin, July 27.—A despatch from Shanghai says an official statement from Prince Henry of Prussia in regard to the Irene incident at Subig Bay, Philippine Islands, has been published. It says the Irene went to Subig Bay to take off some Spanish women and children who were in distress. At Isle la Grande the German warship happened to meet a steamer belonging to the insurgents, which left without any difficulty arising. On turning the Irene met outside Manila Bay two United States cruisers, which did not speak her. In conclusion the statement sets forth that the removal of the women and children was effected from motives of humanity and with a strict observance of the rules of neutrality.

PORTO RICO OCCUPIED.

United States Troops Land and Hoist Their Flag With Little Opposition.

An Obscure Spot Chosen Affording Healthy and Secure Base of Supplies.

Artillery Demonstration to Frighten the Foe But the Town Spared.

Port Guanico, Island of Porto Rico, July 25, via Island of St. Thomas—The United States military expedition which left Guantanamo on Thursday, landed here successfully to-day, after a skirmish with the Spanish troops in which no Americans were killed. One advantage of this place is that it is situated close to the railroad, which means of transportation the troops hope to secure today.

Early this morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieut. Commander Wainwright, formerly of the Maine and one of the heroes of the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba, steamed into Guanico harbor in order to reconnoitre the place. With the fleet waiting outside the gallant little fighting yacht Gloucester braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor, and sounding, found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore. Guanico bay is quite a place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains and close to the beach nestles a village of twenty houses.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was the announcement contained in the firing of the gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down the flag of Spain, which was floating from a flagstaff in front of a blockhouse standing to the east of the village. The first couple of three-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay and in order to scare the enemy as the fighting craft purposely avoided firing into the town, lest her projectiles hurt the women and children. The Gloucester then hove to about six hundred yards off the shore and lowered a launch having on board a Colt rapid firing gun and thirty men, under the command of Lieut. Huse, and she was sent ashore without encountering any opposition. Quartermaster Ock thereupon told yeoman Lacey to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done and they then raised the first ever flagstaff the first American flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party, but Huse responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, shared the honors with Lieut. Huse. Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three-pounders and six-pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanico where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed. Huse then threw up a little fort, which he named Fort Wainwright.

The regulars were the first to land from the transports. After Lieut. Huse had captured the place, he deployed his small force into the suburbs but he was soon reinforced by the regulars, who were followed by C company of the Sixth Illinois and then by other troops in quick succession. All the boats of the men-of-war and the transports were used in the work of landing the troops, each steam launch towing four to five boats loaded to the rail with soldiers. Everything progressed in an orderly manner, and according to the plan of General Miles. The latter went ashore about noon after stopping to congratulate Gloucester and thank Lieut. Commander Wainwright for his gallant action.

General Miles said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "Guanico and Gigaria are in the disinfected portion of the island. Had we landed at Cape Juan, a line of rifle pits might have stopped our advance."

There is no doubt that General Miles' plans are being kept absolutely secret. Guanico is the most lovely spot yet occupied by the Americans. It is a seat of the coffee and sugar industry, and large herds of cattle are pasturing in the meadows, which are bordered by cocoanuts and palms. Ponce is the second city of the island, has splendid harbor and will make a good base of operations. There were fifteen large coasters this afternoon in the bay, but only two barges were captured. It is likely that the Spanish garrison from Ponce may try to surprise the Americans to-night, but it will only be an affair of outposts. The town of Ponce is sure to fall shortly. The main fighting will be along the line of a splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan de Porto Rico.

FRANK REID DEAD.

The Slayer of "Soapy" Smith Dies of His Wounds—Klondikers on the Rosalie.

The steamer Rosalie arrived at Seattle last evening from Skagway bringing news of the death of Frank Reid, who after having been wounded by "Soapy" Smith, shot and killed that notorious confidence man. Until a few days ago it was thought that Reid would live. Had it not been thought so just after the shooting, it is said by men who were in Skagway at the time that it would have gone hard with members of Smith's old gang.

The Rosalie had on board ten men from Dawson, who came up the river on steamers, bringing considerable gold dust.

Late reports from the North deny the previous stories of the entire destruction of the Moran fleet of river steamers. Some of the vessels are safe.

The first locomotive is running on the Skagway railway.

GERMANY AND THE WAR

No Premature Proposals Made Looking to Philippine Coaling Stations.

Kaiser-Wilhelm Well Informed in His Holidaying of the War's Progress.

Berlin, July 23.—"So far as the United States embassy is concerned, nothing is known of any negotiation or communications whatever between the United States and the German government relative to any Spanish colonies," said Mr. Andrew White, the United States ambassador, in an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press

"Besides," continued Mr. White, "there has been no question at any time between this embassy and the German foreign office relative to the German desire for a coaling station in the Philippines, nor for possession of any of the islands thereof. Neither has there been any discussion of Germany's wish to secure any other Spanish colonies.

"To express such wishes, which we are unaware of, would be at the present moment above all too premature. There have been important negotiations begun between the United States and Germany, but it is too early to talk about that now."

From another source the correspondent of the Associated Press hears that the negotiations to which Mr. White refers relate to the tariff, but he has been unable to obtain an official confirmation of this at the German foreign office. Emperor William is kept continually informed of all events connected with the war between Spain and the United States and the developments at Washington, Madrid and Berlin. Regular reports are sent to him to points on the Norwegian coast where he makes stops while on his tour of Norway. A large batch of despatches containing the latest news of the war was sent this week by special courier to Sverdmullen.

The tone of the German press this week is less friendly to the United States than the week before, and the latest developments in the war have been in many cases commented upon in a rather sarcastic spirit. The liberal press though has adopted general speaking, fair and more neutral comment. The Vossiche Zeitung printed an editorial in which it freely admitted that it wished the United States speedy success, and referred to the "unbroken friendship existing for so many years between the two countries."

SURRENDER TO SHAFTER.

Spanish Troops Unable to Maintain the Unequal Struggle—Many Thousands and Prisoners Taken.

Washington, July 23.—The war department received the following from General Shafter:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 23, 1898, 6:25 p.m.—Headquarters fifth army corps.

"Adjutant-General, Washington.

"A colonel of engineers of the Spanish army has just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from the French consul there that Santiago had surrendered and that they had been included; not crediting it, he was sent to verify the fact. They will now be very glad to accept terms of surrender, as they are very short of rations and I shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6,000 men at that place. I am now feeding 4,000 prisoners here and 1,600 sick in the hospitals. We expect 2,000 men from Sanluc and will send an officer to-morrow or next day with one of General Torral' staff to receive surrender at Guantanamo, and then go to Saguan and Baracoa to receive surrender there. I think the number of prisoners will be fully up to the estimate, 22,000 or 23,000."

(Signed) "SHAFTER,
"Major General."

THE WELL NAMED "RELIEF."

Uncle Sam's Hospital Ship Returns From Siboney With Many Wounded Soldiers.

New York, July 23.—The United States hospital ship Relief arrived at Quarantine this afternoon from Siboney with 125 sick and wounded officers and soldiers from Santiago. The Relief left New York on July 2, just 21 days ago, fully equipped with a skilled corps of nurses and all modern surgical appliances and instruments for the treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers, in charge of Major Torney, surgeon U.S.A. During the 21 days that the Relief was in commission she has received on board 265 sick and wounded soldiers. Of this number thirteen have died and a large number have been transferred to the Seneca, Solace and Hudson. Of the 125 men now on board the Relief there are only about five dangerously wounded.

A WRECK AT THIRTY-MILE.

Loss of the Kalamazoo Again Demonstrates the Danger of Klondike Travel.

Seattle, Wash., July 23.—The steamer Kalamazoo, built by a party from Michigan on Lake Bennett last winter, has been totally wrecked on Thirty-Mile River. The wreck was passed by the party which has just arrived here. Only the upper works of the vessel could be seen above the water. The pilot ran her on a rock and a great hole was torn in her bottom. The steamer and outfit on board will prove a total loss. This is the second steamer to come to grief on Thirty-Mile River after successfully running the dangerous White Horse Rapids.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 23.—Twelve men from this city and from Pawpaw were aboard the steamer Kalamazoo which is reported wrecked on Thirty-Mile River, in the Klondike region. When last heard from the party had shot the White Horse Rapids and expected to reach Dawson in five days.

MILES AT PORTO RICO.

United States Flotilla Will Be In Sight of Landing Place This Morning.

Washington, July 23.—General Miles' expedition in all probability is now in the Mona Passage between Hayti and Porto Rico and will be in sight of a landing point in the morning. While this is the expectation of Secretary Alger for prudential reasons the war department declines to make any comment as to the accuracy of the various guesses that have been made in the effort to ascertain just what port has been selected for a landing place. There is likely to be a lapse of a day or two between the arrival of the expedition and the notification of fact to the department unless some merchant vessel crossing to St. Thomas should sight the American flotilla. Schwan's troops got away only today from Tampa, while the most numerous detachment of the whole expedition, the first division under General Brooke, will not be abl to clear from Newport News before Monday. Still it is believed they will arrive at Porto Rico in good season and it will certainly facilitate the orderly and comfortable landing of the troops to have them land in detachments instead of in one vast army as in the case of Shafter's army.

It was reported to-day that Col. J. J. Astor, of Shafter's staff, was due in Washington bringing with him the full capitulations signed by the commanders, and it was expected that Shafter's preceding reports would accompany them. However, up to the close of office hours he did not appear and the department does not know where he is.

END OF THE RATE WAR.

A Peace Has Been Concluded Upon Terms to be Announced Later.

Montreal, July 23.—President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., arrived back from his trip to the leading western railway centres this morning. To a question in regard to the rumors which have been current that his trip had to do with the settlement of the passenger rate war, he said his trip was one of entirely different business.

Toronto, July 23.—A private despatch received from New York to-day, says the railway rate war has been arranged, and terms partly agreed upon, to be closed next week.

KOCH'S THEORY ON MALARIA.

Caused by Parasite Infesting Human Body—Manifested as a Ring in Red Corpuscles.

Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent bacteriologist, recently delivered at Berlin before a large audience, which included many eminent persons specially interested in the colonial policy of Germany, an important and highly interesting address, embodying the results of his study of malarial diseases in tropical latitudes. Consul-General Mason has sent to the department of state a synopsis of Dr. Koch's theory and conclusions. He translated and condensed the report, which appeared in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The address is of great interest to the United States at a time when military operations are being conducted in tropical countries. It is as follows:

"Malaria," said the eminent scientist, "is the most formidable enemy which we have to encounter—the most serious obstacle to the settlement and development of colonial possessions in the tropics. We shall never enjoy the possessions of our colonies until we have vanquished this disease. The first step toward successful resistance is a thorough and accurate knowledge of its origin and the methods of its dissemination. Malaria is distributed all over the globe. In its milder forms it is found in this country in the form of swamp fever. It appears in a still more severe type in Mediterranean countries, but worst of all in the tropics. Its most violent and malignant form is the black water fever (vomito). The exciting cause or germ of malaria in all its forms is unquestionably a parasite in the human blood, which was first discovered and demonstrated by Italian scientists, and the functions of which are now definitely known. It appears as one of the easily recognized rings in the red corpuscles of the blood, which enlarges, splits into fragments and within a few hours produces more than twenty young parasites, which are distributed among the corpuscles, and thus disseminate and extend the infection throughout the blood."

MODE OF TREATMENT.

Prof. Koch has succeeded in proving that malaria, in its different stages of development, which are characterized by an intermittently rising and subsiding fever, corresponds exactly with the development of the parasite; so that by examination of the blood the progress and stage of the disease can be definitely ascertained. He has further succeeded in demonstrating the exact moment for the effective administration of quinine, which does not kill the microbe, but definitely checks and limits its power of reproduction. This discovery was highly important, for, as a result of it the physician can, with a reasonable certainty, provide that the disease shall be cured and not run to a fatal result. Of course, the convalescence may be long and uncertain, for relapses which leave the patient weaker and weaker are liable to occur so long as there remain parasites in the blood. Against them no immunium, no elevated location, offers any certain remedy; but it is, on the other hand, a consolation to know that recovery after a case of malaria may be rapid and that the disease effects the constitution less seriously than other fevers of equal temperature and duration.

MALARIA NOT CONTAGIOUS.

Malaria is not contagious. The means of its distribution have been sought for in the air and water, but Koch believes that blood-sucking insects are largely responsible for its dissemination. Wherever mosquitoes exist malaria will prevail. Where there are no mosquitoes cases of malarial disease occur only when infection has been previously received in a malarial locality. The exact relation of mosquitoes to malaria still lacks, however, exact and conclusive scientific demonstration. Analogies are found where blood-sucking insects convey disease germs; as, for instance, the tsetse fly, and especially the Texas fever among cattle, where, as is well known, the disease germ is carried by a tick or insect.

NO RACE IMMUNE.

No race or man is immune from malarial diseases. Negroes living on the coasts of tropical countries are practically so, but negroes of the same race from mountainous districts, coming to the coast, are susceptible to the fever. The former have, according to the opinion of Dr. Koch, acquired immunity through slight malarial attacks during infancy or youth. But, as there is this naturally produced immunity, it must be possible to produce an artificial one. On this point Dr. Doch insists that, in the case of malarial disease, the exciting cause of which is definitely known, the conditions are much less difficult than in the case of other diseases the germs of which are not known; as, for instance, hydrophobia and cattle plague (rinderpest), in respect to which a certain degree of immunity has nevertheless been attained.

FIRST STEP FOR CURE.

The first essential step in combating the disease is for the patient to leave immediately the malaria-infected district and be protected against mosquito bites by prophylactic doses of quinine.

Prof. Koch believes that, through his studies of malarial disease in the localities where its most intense and virulent forms prevail, the way has been opened to new lines of study and new limits to set to the dangers of the disease itself. He closed his address with these words:

"To overcome this malady is equivalent to the peaceful conquest of the most beautiful portions of the globe."

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Military Secretary to Marquis of Lansdowne Returns to Succeed Aberdeen.

Now the Earl of Minto, But Better Known to Canadians as Lord Melgund.

London, July 25.—The Earl of Minto, who as Lord Melgund was in Canada on the staff of Lord Lansdowne, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen.

Gilbert John Eliot-Murray-Kynynmond, fourth Earl of Minto, was born in 1845 and succeeded to the title in 1891. As a lieutenant in the Scots Guards he served in Egypt and Afghanistan, but retired from the army at an early age. He commands the South of Scotland Volunteers, with the rank of colonel. He is a Liberal in politics. He married in 1883 Mary Caroline, daughter of General Hon. Chas. Grey. While with Lord Lansdowne in Canada in 1883 he volunteered for service on the staff of General Middleton during the Northwest rebellion.

VICTIMS OF SANTIAGO.

Dead Spaniards Floated for Days in the Trenches—Red Cross Surgeons Under Guerrilla Fire.

Washington, July 25.—From Santiago under date of July 8, Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the secretary to the President and now with Miss Clara Barton in Cuban relief work, has written a personal letter describing the conditions there. It was written a week after the great battles of El Caney and San Juan. The Red Cross were then aiding in the care of the wounded and feeding the fugitives from Santiago. The Spanish wounded captives expressed much gratitude that they were given the same attention as the Americans. One surgeon who dressed the wounds of 200 American and Spanish soldiers told Mrs. Porter that nearly all the Spanish were hit two and three times while as a rule the Americans received a single wound, indicating the difference of marksmanship. At this time everybody was busy caring for the sick and wounded. The American dead had been buried, but the trenches were full of dead Spaniards whose bodies floated on the surface of the water caused by the rains and filled the air with sickening odors. She quotes instances of Spanish barbarity and says in several instances men were shot dead as they lay in Red Cross litters on the way to hospitals. This firing went on so unceasingly that the surgeons operated by moonlight. They were afraid to light lanterns as the Spanish sharpshooters would have picked them off. Commissions authorizing this dastardly work, she writes, were found on the bodies of some of these guerrillas.

THE GARCIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Facts Which Throw Discredit on the Sensational Reports.

Washington, July 25.—Nothing has come yet from General Shafter containing any reference to the correspondence supposed to have passed between himself and Garcia. The officials have no doubt that General Shafter wrote a reply to the Garcia letter, but they still refuse to believe that either Garia wrote or knew of the letter said to have been addressed by him to General Shafter. One point that seems to afford some basis for this disbelief is General Shafter's statement that he invited General Garcia to be present at the ceremonies attending the raising of the flag over Santiago. It is hardly conceivable therefore that General Garcia should have made a statement such at that attributed to him in the letter.

While regretting the friction that exists at Santiago between the Cuban and American forces the government can see no cause at this moment for modification of the programme for the government of that colony. One of the ablest advisers of the administration has stated that "civil government in a town like Santiago can only exist in time of peace. In war time, the military arms must be supreme until peace is attained. The only form of government that can be maintained over the territory occupied by an army is a military government."

The result of Saturday's lacrosse matches were: At Montreal, Shamrocks, 5; Montreal, 4. At Ottawa, Capitals, 4; Torontos, 3.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Dairy Commissioner Has An Offer From New Zealand—Cadet Corps Going Visiting.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 25.—The deputy minister of justice has returned from London, where he participated in the argument on the appeal of the Canada Sugar Refining Co. against payment of $20,000 duty on a cargo of sugar which reached Montreal after the imposition of the new duty in 1895.

Permission has been asked through Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington for the Highland cadet corps to visit Boston on September 15, to participate in a gathering of the Scottish clans. The Washington authorities replied that an old statute of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts forbids any but state and federal troops to parade with arms and the federal government has no jurisdiction. Probably the cadets will get around the difficulty by leaving their arms behind and going simply in uniform.

Hon. R. W. Scott is the only minister in town. He has heard nothing official as to the appointment of Lord Minto to be Governor-General, but says that the press despatch is probably correct. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in Arthabaskaville.

J. A. Ruddick, at present acting commissioner of dairying and agriculture, has been offered a lucrative position as dairy expert by the government of New Zealand.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Smuggling from China Steamers—Mr. Cope's Funeral—The Tartar and Athenian.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 25—Messrs. Reed and Larwell, bailiffs, having attempted to seize the steamer Saturna with a writ for debt, the owner drove them off at the point of a gun.

To-day more seizures of smuggled goods took place. Sailor Wicks, who attempted to take $8 worth of silks off the steamer Empress of India without paying duty, was fined $8 and the goods confiscated. The proprietor of the City hotel was also before the magistrate for selling unregistered cigars.

The funeral of Ex-Mayor Cope yesterday was of a nature which plainly testified to the esteem and respect in which the deceased was held by all classes of the community. The metallic casket containing the remains was moved from the steamship Athenian to Kemp & Simpson's undertaking rooms, after which it was taken to the Masonic hall in charge of Cascade lodge A. F. & A. M. At two o'clock in the afternoon members of the lodge in full regalia gathered at the lodge room. His Worship Mayor Garden with nearly every alderman attended and the band of the Second battalion was present. The mournful procession was formed under the superintendence of Sheriff Hall, the pall bearers being William Braid, Geo. Weeks, Henry Collins, W. J. R. Seymour, Col. Tracy, and S. N. Jarrett. It was scarcely three when the long march to the cemetery began, the band playing the dead march. The hearse was followed by an extremely long procession, including besides the members of the Masonic order and civic officials, hundreds of private citizens who had known and appreciated Mr. Cope. The services at the grave were entirely Masonic, the religious ceremonies having been performed when the deceased was first buried at Skagway.

Word has been received that the steamer Capilano and her tow narrowly escapes destruction in a violent storm on the way North.

It is reported that the Tartar and Athenian have both been sold to the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., who hope to resell them to the United States government. Both steamers are now anchored in the harbor, having been taken off the Klondike run.

At the weekly meeting of the city council to-night it was decided to investigate the professional conduct of two medical men in connection with the recent smallpox scare. It is alleged that through a wrong diagnosis of the first case in St. Paul's hospital by them the disease was permitted to spread. A committee of investigation was appointed.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

The body of John Chambers, cashier of the Winnipeg exhibition, who was drowned at Shoal Lake on Sunday with his brother Henry, has been brought to Winnipeg, where the funeral will take place to-day under Masonic auspices.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa; F. T. Frost, M.P., for Leeds and Grenville; Prof. Saunders, of Ottawa; Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, Senator P. McLaren, and A. D. Harris, of Toronto, are among the prominent Easterners at Winnipeg.

Hon. G. E. Forster, who has just returned from New Brunswick, where he was attending a Conservative convention at Moncton, was in Toronto yesterday on his way to British Columbia. While in the West he will give a number of political addresses. Mr. Foster would not express an opinion about the probability of a general election in the Dominion although he thinks the Conservatives would be ready, but he says that people in the Maritime Provinces are surprised at Mr. Hardy's action in calling a special meeting of the Ontario legislature.

John Parr, of Stratford, has been found guilty of setting fire to a block owned by himself in Michell for the sake of the insurance on it, and sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary.

KLONDIKE AT HOME.

Northwest Farming Pays Better Than Yukon Mining.

(Spokane Spokesman-Review.)

The season is at hand for the harvesting of the greatest crop Eastern Washington has known. Nature has been most kind this year in her favors to the grain grower. Rains have been copious and timely. Sunshine has been constant when the vegetation needed warmth, and no scorching winds have blown to shrivel the kernel of the grain. Last year the inland empire harvested and sold at least 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. This total may be exceeded in 1898 two or three millions of bushels. But the returns from grain this year will not be as large as last year. Wheat quotations have approached their normal level. There are good crops in India and Argentina, Russia may have wheat to sell, and other but small producers will swell the total of the visible supply. Even with 50-cent wheat, which now appears a modest price, there are fortunes in the fields of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. Labor is plentiful, thousand of harvest hands coming into the country from California, where the crop is almost a total failure. The number of threshing outfits has almost doubled, and they are well distributed throughout the entire wheat belt. Methods of transportation and storage are being perfected and are superior to any heretofore enjoyed. Last year the money from the immense crops went out of the state to the treasury boxes of the mortgage companies. This year a large portion of the receipts will go into the home banks. A fair estimate of the value of this year's inland empire wheat crop is $9,000,000. To grow and harvest the crop will cost not to exceed $2 a bushel, or $4,500,000, leaving a net profit, providing fair weather and conditions prevail from now until October, of $4,500,000.

The possession of this money means an increase of thrift in Washington and Idaho, inasmuch as the man with the bank roll is not given to idling. It will be used in some degree to improving more land, in building better homes and in preparing for further curtailment of the expense of the next harvest.

Our Klondike at home is less risky and almost as lucrative as the gold fields of the North.

Men and Women Repaired.

A machine that is constantly and incessantly working needs repairs at certain intervals.

The human frame, worn by mental and physical toil, and subjected to the worries and cares of our modern life, has need of repairs and building up. In the hot summer weather nervous energy is at a low ebb, and as a consequence, nervous debility, terrible headaches, dyspepsia and a run-down condition make life a burden for thousands.

Paine's Celery Compound is the greatest repairer and builder when weakness and sickness prevail. This great medicine has the power of rapidly repairing the tissues and purifying the blood. It bestows the proper nutriment to all the weakened tissues, bringing strength and true vigor, thus averting breakdown and collapse.

Thousands of lives are now fast wearing out that can be prolonged and made happy by the present use of Paine's Celery Compound. Its use to-day will save months of sickness, misery and suffering. Take no substitute; get only "Paine's," the kind that cures.

MEDICAL ENDORSATIONS.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt differs from preparations usually advertised in that it is endorsed and prescribed by the leading physicians of Great Britain, Europe and Canada. Every medical journal in Canada has endorsed this standard English preparation on account of its excellence. The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health. Sold by druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

A NORTHERN LAUNCH.

C.P.N. Co.'s New Steamer Yukoner Given the Water at St. Michael's Island.

Tacoma Lady Has the Honor of Christening the Most Northerly Built Britisher.

The launch of the stern-wheeler Yukoner, the new addition to the fleet of the C. P. N. Co. which is to run up the Yukon river to Dawson in connection with the ocean liner Danube, has taken place at St. Michael's Island, Alaska, with all the eclat the island could muster. Commodore John Irving invited a select party from the Danube, anchored three miles distant, to the ceremony. In this party was Mrs. Beaumont, on whom fell the honor of christening the steamer. It was a distinguishing honor, the Yukoner being the first British steamer that has been launched so far north. The weather was unfavorable, but the vessel shot into the water very prettily, the British and American flags flying at her mast-head. Once in the water the Yukoner was towed alongside the Danube, and a large staff of engineers from Victoria were immediately at work placing in position the machinery, boilers and other internal fittings, also brought from Victoria. The Yukoner, for a description of which the Colonist is indebted to Major H. Manley, of Toronto, is of the following dimensions Length, 176 feet; over fantail, 196 feet; beam, 32.6 feet; extreme beam, 37.6; depth of hold, 6 feet; 'tween decks, 8.6 feet, and height of saloon, 7 feet. Her staff of officers is made up as follows: Captain, G. W. Grant; pilot, E. Tackabery; purser, H. M. Price; and chief steward, Chas. Brown.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamers Umatilla and Walla Walla had large passenger lists going to and arriving from California yesterday. The Umatilla, which arrived from San Francisco early in the morning, brought 121 tons of freight for Victoria.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz left for Wrangel and way ports last evening.

The Geisha has been billed for the Victoria theatre for August 8. The opera will be put on under the auspices of the 1st battalion, Fifth regiment, under the directorship of Bandmaster Flint. The cast will be composed of local talent assisted by professionals among whom is Miss Georgie Cooper, who has just filled a twelve weeks' engagement.

FLOATING DOWN YUKON

St. Michael (Alaska,) July 4.—There was a wild excitement on the day we sailed, and meeting Mr. Maloney, lawyer for the Treadwell mine of Juneau, who has just come in over the Dalton pass, scene of the reported new find, I asked him for the facts. I also asked him about Bratnober, generally referred to as agent for the Rothschilds, with whom I found him travelling last year. He hastily wrote for me the following:

"Bratnober is at Dalton Post, Alsee river, about 150 miles from the coast, from which place he has been sending an expedition to Copper river and is waiting results. Meantime prospects in placer mines were found in the neighborhood of Dalton Post, and Bratnober is now interested there. Prospects are reported good and many locations have been made."

The new mines are on a tributary of White river. White river runs into the Yukon a few hours above Stewart, on the opposite side.

A little fleet of gold-bearing steamers, five in all, left Dawson as nearly as practicable about the same time. The Victoria, an up-river boat, starting first, June 23. She carried more than 50 passengers, some of them for Stewart river and other way stations, and about one million in gold dust. This was her third trip up the river this season. She leaves her passengers at old Fort Selkirk, where Jack Dalton advertises in big posters that he is waiting with 350 horses to transport people over the Dalton trail to Dawson. The fare is $250.

The next to leave Dawson was the little river steamer Goddard, built in San Francisco and put together at Lake Bennett. She is the first sink in a class of three similar steamers for the Upper Yukon. I am told, although am not certain, that her cargo will be about that of the Victoria. This is the trial trip, and doubt prevails as to her ability to stem the swift and fast narrowing waters. Fare, $200.

The next steamer to leave the wharf was the Hamilton, June 24. This is by far the biggest and best steamer that has as yet ascended to Dawson. She had 4 hundred and sixty-four passengers, but no treasure to speak of, except what was in the hands of private parties.

It is hard to say what gold they carried. I saw two men weighing their gold before going aboard. They had several hundred pounds, as much as five men could conveniently handle. Some of the men seem to have nothing. One poor old German, whom I all pitied, for he looked scarcely get about, broke his belt when getting up from the table the first day out, and when we saw his bags roll to the floor we knew what was the matter with him.

The fourth steamer to leave Dawson was the Wearc. She had about fifty passengers and about two tons of gold-dust—three tons for the company and three tons for the two Dawson banks.

The fifth and last of the fleet to leave Dawson was the Bella. She carried 185 passengers and near ten tons of gold dust.

A few miles down we met the Seattle, black with passengers. They had been nearly a year on the water and ice, and well—we were, in comparison, arrayed in purple. They shouted as we passed, waving with delight, and every man who had a hat to shake shook it wildly in the air, as he tip-toed and shouted till he was hoarse.

The morning sun came out bright and hot as we passed American creek, 100 miles from Dawson. From wood-choppers near by we learned that the town called Eagle City has about 700 souls, and that there were about 300 men back in the mines doing pasing well, and that they boast they have the new El Dorado. We saw a "city" of about two miles in length by the water's edge, mostly tents, and countless small boats along the water's rim. It is not the habit of steamers carrying treasure to stop at these newer towns where there is no dust awaiting transportation, as at Forty-Mile, Circle City and Rampart. Forty mile has not been worked much the past season, the mine owners being mostly in the Klondike mines. We found about 500 miners at Forty-Mile, the larger half being new men, their small boats lining the river bank in numbers. There was a stampede on for O'Brien creek, 100 miles distant, 200 miners having already gone and as many more making ready to go. The town is positively deserted, but small boats are continually coming in down the river. We took on seven passengers, all with money, but the treasure from this place was less than a quarter of a million all told.

We found Circle City almost entirely cut off from the river by changes in the channel. We had to pass five miles to the east of the town and then on down beyond for miles and then up another channel to the landing. It looks as if Circle City will soon be miles remote from the Yukon river. The mines are paying but miners are scarce and the collector of the port, Charles Smith, told me that Pat Canala had sent him an order for 200 men, but that he could not furnish one-quarter of the number. However, new men are arriving daily, but only a few of them are practical miners. Wages are $10 a day and $1.25 per hour. Canala's clean-up is a little more than $100,000. Charles Calum will do still better, but has been short of men and is behind with cleaning up. He has also a request on file with the collector of the port for men. He sent in for 100 from the mines, but could get but few. The clean-up, says Collector Smith, will be above half a million, although but little work has been done, most of the claim-owners being still in the Klondike mines. We took on thirteen passengers and close to a quarter of a million in dust.

At Fort Yukon where the Porcupine river makes water abundant even for big boats, we took on a very sick man, and a few miles below one of our Dawson passengers, Frank Hurtz, died—consumption. He was a banker from Minnesota, where he had once been Surveyor-General. It may be noted here, and has been commented on by many, that the men seem to go all to pieces so soon as the intense excitement of the gold mines is left behind, and they are comfortably resting on the boat. I wrote it down with delight the first day out on the Yukon that we had but one sick man, and only one pair of crutches on board, yet in a few days we had one dead, two or three reported to be dying and men lay about on the decks in rows as if more than half dead.

With the Minook mines nearly a thousand miles down the Yukon from the Klondike and nearly the same distance up from the mouth of the river, if you reckon the twists and turns our notes on the gold mines of the great North conclude. The output is about $200,000 this season, the miners, several of whom took passage with us, having nearly $100,000 in dust, say that they will swell the output to more than a million the coming season. They claim that little work was done this year, because the water did not freeze as usual. Two famous finds are reported, Quail creek, thirty miles away, and about 200 high-bar claims on Minook. The gold is coarse and heavy, and of the highest purity found north of California.

The Klondike miner is not as a rule the fool we read about. I do not know what these 400 will average to the man, but not less than $10,000, although all I have spoken to put it at twice that sum.—Joaquin Miller, in the S. F. Exam.

NOT YET WITHDRAWN.

Still No Apology From the Times for Its Libel on the British Army.

Senator Templeman has not yet withdrawn the following gross libel upon British troops in connection with what is admitted to have been one of the most gallant feats of arms of modern times. Here is the article which was published as an editorial in the Victoria Times of April 11, 1898:

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Great Britain is waging one of those dirty little stock exchange wars of hers along the Nile, and her soldiery are butchering the inhabitants of that interesting and historic country with diligence any slaughter-house employee might envy. It has been pointed out again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the Jingo talk about "rights" and "protection of the route to India' is pure bosh. It, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why a great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes; as bloody and disgusting a story of murder as we ever read. We are told "the British and Egyptian troops cheered one another until late at night over the capture of the position and that the thick bush and river bed were full of dervish dead." Two thousand of the natives were slaughtered like sheep. Pleasant reading for British Christians at the end of the 19th centry. The machine guns, worked in comfort and security by the gallant British soldiers, the more intelligent, Christian and civilized white brothers of the dervishes, mowed down the colored men in heaps, and all the horrible accompaniments of ghastly wounds and torn and mangled fragments of human bodies lending ecstat to the proceedings when the British and Egyptian troops cheered one another." We are also told there was great "rivalry to be first in the glorious charge upon the dervish position," and that the deadly nature of the British fire was shown by the immense number of dead camels, donkeys and other animals in the trenches, besides the two thousand poor, half-armed, unorganized dervishes. Pah! This bloody, wanton, useless slaughter is sickening to read about. And this is what British people have come to call glory. Butchering dervishes in the Soudan, and gallant Afridis defending their own homes in the mountains of India. At such names as Waterloo, Salamanca, Badajoz and Vittoria we feel the glow of pride, but when the British soldiers shed their blood in a noble cause—the over throw of a military despotism that threatened European liberty—but this vile shambles of Athara is horrible, shameful beyond measure, and Britons may do themselves the honor to blush at that bloody name, as they are somewhat inclined to do at the recital of the story of H. M. S. Camperdown's shells slaughtering the brave Cretan shepherds fighting for their liberty against the Turks at Canea—the most disgraceful episode in British history. But in all that disgusting report about the "battle" of Athara there is nothing more sickening and disgusting than the remark of the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, to the men during their gory jubilations amidst the wrenched and battered corpses of their enemies, that "they must not forget God." A more impudently blasphemous thing no commander ever uttered, considering the awful circumstances and the surroundings. But no matter whether the butchers of Athara forget God or not, doubtless He will not fail to remember them at the final accounting. British military records are beginning to drip as bloodily as those of Rome in the expansive period of her history.

A HUMANE ENGINEER.

One never knows the value of an amiable deed till he knows all its consequences, and the merit of it is in not knowing them all beforehand.

An engineer of a passenger train on a Mississippi railroad was driving through a snowstorm, eagerly scanning the track as far as he could see, when half way through a deep cut, something speared lying on the rails. It was a sheep with her two little lambs.

His first thought was that he could rush on regardless of them, probably without damage to his train; but the sight of the innocent family cowering in the storm touched his heart, and as they paid no heed to his warning whistle, he pulled the air-brake and sent his fireman ahead.

In a few minutes the fireman came back with a terrified face. There had been a landslide, and just beyond the cut the track was covered with rocks. It seemed certain that if the train had gone on at full speed in the blinding snow it would have been impossible to stop in time to escape disaster.

In the absolute sense the incident was providential—as everything is—but circumstantially the passengers on that railroad train owed their safety, if not their lives, to an engineer who was too tender-hearted to kill a sheep and her lambs.—Youth's Companion.

The best medicine you can take is that which builds a solid foundation for health in pure, rich blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Happy Innocence.—"I wonder if those Bushbys use laudanum on their baby nights?" "No; Bushby sings it to sleep." "I didn't know Bushby could sing." "Well, the baby isn't old enough to be critical."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gertie (returned home)—Mrs. Jones gave me anice piece of cake. Gertie's mother—Did you ask for it? Gertie—M'm. Mother—And I told you not to. Gertie—No, mamma. You told me not to ask for everything I saw. I didn't see the cake; it was in the pantry.—Boston Transcript.

FORESTERS' RE-UNION.

A Most Successful Picnic Given by the Merry Men at Caledonia Grounds.

A Day of Joy and Skill Contests—Two Thousand in Attendance.

Nothing was wanting to make the annual re-union Saturday of the Ancient Foresters of British Columbia and Washington at the Caledonia grounds a pleasaurable gathering long to be remembered. Ideal weather prevailed, and, including the members of the fraternity, upwards of two thousand people were on the grounds, the grand stand having been packed and the enclosure around being black with people. The events on the programme were run off with a remarkable precision, and each brought out strong competition, some provoking much amusement and others the greatest enthusiasm. Of the enthusiastic events the climax came in the baby exhibition. It required no small amount of judgment to pick the winner from the score of little ones entered, each accompanied by a mother, who could not see how her child could take any but first place. The judges were chosen from among the strangers on the ground. A funny contest was the obstacle race, the participants in which had to run a distance of nearly 200 yards, then stop and drink a bottle of soda water, light a pipe and finish with tobacco burning. Some ran so hard in the commencement of the event that they spoiled all their chances of winning. But more funny than this was the bun struggle, which caused roars of laughter. The characteristic archery contest was of course a feature of the day and one, which, owing perhaps to its rarity, was a strong drawing card. Music was furnished, the bands of H. M. S. Imperieuse, and Fifth Regiment being on hand during the afternoon, and an orchestra in the evening.

The parade in the morning, headed by Marshal S. Sea and Deputy Marshal Thompson, assisted by Brothers F. J. Mesher, Williams, Becker and Fletcher, was a very stricking affair, the procession being very long. Already the order of this has been published. There were present from Nanaimo and Wellington 550 adult members of the order and 80 cycles and a fairly strong contingent from the Sound, all of whom were much pleased with the hospitality of the local craftsmen.

Not a few of the visitors carry away little souvenirs of the occasion secured in prizes won on the grounds. These, as also the successful competitors in a. the principal events of the day were a. follows:

ARCHERY CONTEST.

Gentlemen's match—1, T. Smith, $3; 2, J. Parker, $2; 3, R. Godding, $1.

Ladies' match—1, Mrs. Bickford, $3; 2, Mrs. Halfpenny, $2; 3, Mrs. Freeman, $1.

Open to all—1, J. G. Helton, $3; 2, T. Smith, $2; 3, J. Parker, $1.

Foresters' match—1, W. Bickford, $3; 2, J. G. Helton, $2; 3, T. Smith, $1.

One hundred yards race—W. Colman, 1; F. Cullin, 2.

Potato race—A. May 1, W. J. Deary 2.

Quarter mile race—E. Coleman 1, F. J. Daniels, 2.

Sailors' race—W. Coleman, 1; J. Coleman, 2.

Obstacle race—W. Coleman, 1; F. Le Roy, 2.

One hundred yards, visiting Foresters' race—J. Gregg, 1; J. V. W. Williams, 2.

Foresters' relay race—H. Prince, 1; W. Pitt, 2.

One mile amateur bicycle race—E. Bradley, 1; E. Williams, 2.

Trick bicycle rider—A. Parr.

Three-legged race—Ure and Douglas, 1; Le Roy and Deary, 2.

One mile professional race—E. Coleman, 1; W. J. Deary, 2.

Baby show—Prettiest baby—Mrs. J. McNiven, 1; Mrs. J. Hay, 2.

Fattest baby—Mrs. A. Bellanger.

Foresters' tug-of-war—Court Northern Light.

Grinning through horse collar—. Zarley, 1; H. D. Dwyer, 2.

Bun eating contest—C. Olsen, 1; R. McDonald, 2.

Gents' skirt race—C. Hill, 1; F. Le Roy, 2.

THE BRAVE AND VIRTUOUS MR. TEMPLEMAN.

This gentleman, Mr. Editor, rushed in where a wiser man might "fear to tread"—and left himself open to challenge and criticism as to his qualification to become a senator. This man, whether by his own hand and malice, or by that of contributors, or subordinates, has—the Times newspaper acted in such a low and brutal manner towards Mr. Turner and his government that he in turn deserves no pity or sympathy if he meets with the punishment consequent; if he has subscribed to a false declaration. Now that he has in the magnitude of innocence thrown down the gauntlet, it will be strictly in order for the Senate to appoint a committee to investigate his qualification, which if found in accordance with the meaning of the B. N. A. act, would place him in his seat above suspicion—but should it be found that at the time of his appointment the value of real estate registered in his name was $1,200—that in February the value had risen to $5,000—that no money changed hands to increase the value to $5,000—that he does not now, nor did he at any time own real estate to the value of $5,000 over and above his debts. In such a case his retirement from the midst of a body of honorable gentlemen would follow, and justly so. To set doubt and suspicion at rest Mr. Templeman's proper course is to move at the next session of parliament for a committee to examine and report on his case. Will he face this proposition? Has he the moral courage to do so, or will he prefer to rest under a doubt? You, Mr. Editor, have challenged Mr. Templeman to reply to certain questions. He replies by threats of intimidation. Let him if he can, show that in February he had $5,000 with which to purchase a property qualification. The very fact of his having the value of $5,000 of land registered in his name in February points to his not being qualified at the time of his appointment. If the vendor of the said land were placed on his oath what would he say as to collusion?

VICTORIA.

HAD READ ABOUT IT.

"I had a distressing pain in my side and was also troubled with severe headaches. My blood was out of order and my constitution was generally run down. Reading what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done I began taking it and after using two bottles I was cured." May Flannigan, Manning avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

TERS' RE-UNION.

ccessful Picnic Given by
rry Men at Caledonia
Grounds.

Joy and Skill Contests—
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vas wanting to make the
nion Saturday of the An-
ers of British Columbia and
at the Caledonia grounds a
gathering long to be re-
Ideal weather prevailed, and,
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two thousand people were on
, the grand stand having
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with people. The events on
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competition, some provoking
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HERY CONTEST.

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AND VIRTUOUS MR.
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digestion. Price 25

OVER A MILLION IN BULLION

Men Who Have Made Fortunes in Klondike and Minook, and Others Who Come Back Disappointed.

Steamer Garonne and Athenian Bring Many Yukoners and Their Gold.

Close on Half a Million Dollars in Possession of the Purser on the Downward Trip.

Much Dissatisfaction at the Royalty and the General Administration of the Country.

Something more than one million dollars in Klondike bullion, with perhaps double this amount in bank and commercial companies' drafts, was received here by the steamship Garonne, arriving from St. Michael direct early yesterday morning. These immense sums were distributed among 166 Upper Yukon passengers, one or two or them credited with handsome individual fortunes, but the great majority among the small stake owners of the great northland. At a fair average estimate $10,000 each represents the winnings of the company, while two mysterious unnamed passengers are credited by Captain Conradi with $300,000 a piece. As a matter of policy, and to protect the miners in question from the notoriety they seek to escape, the skipper of the Garonne declines to disclose the identity of these princely money-makers, while assuring his friends and employers that the amount he has named for them is not exaggeration. Purser Hayden carried for $480,000 worth of dust in the three steel strong rooms of the ship during the trip down, the large contributions to the deposits in the treasure-room being receipted for by him as follows:

J. Brothers, of Winnipeg, late of the N.W.M.P., and now the lucky half owner of claim 37 above on Bonanza Creek—$35,000.

R. H. Young, another Manitoban, not yet 21 years of age, whose luck came to him three days after his arrival in the Klondike country—$30,000.

Ed. Aylward, from 40-Mile, one of the old residents of the district, who has now disposed of his properties and is back in civilization to remain—with $40,000 in dust to remind him of the Yukon bars.

Patrick Regan, turned over $20,000, the amount he had received for a quarter interest in No. 33 El Dorado.

G. H. Church, another old-timer in the Arctic regions, and owner of an excellent El Dorado claim—$15,000.

W. Buckingham and G. E. Elliott, heavy holders of Minook Creek properties—from which they bring $15,000 and $10,000 respectively.

THE LUCKY MINERS.

Complete List of the Returned Klondikers, Among Whom the Garonne's Treasure is Distributed.

The complete list of returning miners, concerning whom it is impossible to further particularize is made up as follows:

J. F. McClellan.	J. T. Fair.
C. M. Cleveland.	R. H. Young.
W. B. Moseby.	H. P. Peterson.
C. W. Bonser.	E. Aylward and wife
H. R. Frey and wife.	Mrs. Livingston.
D. Nichols.	W. D. Latimer.
B. F. Patton.	Dr. McGuire.
W. H. Post.	E. E. Trempe.
F. O. Boylan.	M. F. Thompson.
V. Talbot.	T. R. Lane.
H. L. Cowan.	W. H. Millman.
A. H. Willock.	J. McBride.
M. Stringer.	A. McKinnon.
J. Currie.	J. D. Windell.
M. Orton.	S. Keating.
O. P. Helm.	W. C. Jackson.
A. McDowell.	W. G. Norris.
F. Able.	N. Quirk.
J. Brothers.	P. Regan.
G. W. Randolph.	W. A. Welch.
W. B. Williams.	R. E. Norton.
J. Stark.	G. Coleman.
W. Buckingham.	G. E. Elliott.
W. Taylor.	P. Buckley.
J. M. Gibson.	J. H. Cardon.
C. H. Gale.	M. Roy.
D. P. Smith.	A. E. Cushman.
D. Becker.	C. W. Markham.
J. D. McLellan.	W. E. Stingle.
W. S. C. Kelleher.	L. C. Hill.
G. H. Church.	J. H. Myers.
Dr. O. Myers.	W. E. Reaves.
W. F. Kensley.	A. E. Seymour.
C. H. Mosley.	Dr. G. H. Bailey.
R. F. Smith.	J. Mackay.
A. Bisatorions.	H. Adams.
H. Cleveland.	W. A. G. Place.
J. Bullard.	E. E. Gattensberry.
W. Finder.	A. Oppenheimer.
H. Gold.	E. Fitzgerald.
J. F. Linquler.	J. J. Wheeler.
F. G. Harriman.	J. Casey.
A. H. Homan.	L. R. Brown.
D. Harris.	J. E. Faibre.
S. Johnson.	C. Hermanson.
D. White.	H. E. Dunham.
J. A. Bowen.	C. G. Copeland.
C. C. Douglas	H H. Brewer.
William Gillespie.	E. F. Beck.
William McIntyre.	T. J. Smith.
Mrs. Wigg.	M. Deverain.
J. C. Farrell.	O. G. Holmes.
S. Laughlin.	H. Jungk.
F. Elliott.	J. P. Crocker.
L. E. McGargill.	H. P. Capron.
W. M. Haish.	J. S. Gileman.
O. B. Gentry.	M. Maxwell.
Charles A. Fahrma.	John Cormidy.
A. Anderson.	L. D. Champlain.
J. Bliss.	N. G. Cox.
R. L. Rutherford.	P. F. Burns.
A. G. Morse.	C. Hanson.
W. H. Britt.	H. B. Mullen.
E. G. Smith.	A. Stewart.
T. C. Davis.	L. W. Bucher.
P. Heath.	F. Miller.
T. Logan.	W. Humphrey.
H. J. Library.	E. G. Heathcotte.
W. W. Heacock.	E. Mandonette.
T. Larson.	H. Feld.
J. Obertt.	P. A. Gilmore.
J. Feroghea.	M. Robertson.
E. T. Lathrop.	J. Parke.
J. Horan.	W. J. Norris.
J. London.	J. Adams.
H. Tyler.	J. Springer.
Geo. S. Stelzelmutter.	J. N. Thorp.
T. Christianson.	J. M. Gillespie.
E. A. Williams.	George Rainsberry.
H. Huddeston.	J. Lysett.
E. Horan.	J. Norstrom.
O. Brown.	

GUARDING THE GOLD.

How the Winners of Wealth Kept Watch of Their Fortunes on the Homeward Voyage.

While half a million, roughly, of the dust and nuggets belonging to these gentlemen was cared for in the ship's safes, the great majority of the miners preferred to keep their fortunes under their own eyes, one party of three, with something over $50,000 among them, setting a conspicuous example by mounting guard over their treasure in eight-hour watches, and never once leaving their gold from the time they brought it on board the ship in St. Michael.

Mr. Young and his partner from Manitoba had one hooped and ironed box, which they delivered to Purser Hayden, receiving his deposit receipt for 141 pounds (avoirdupois) of gold.

Oppenheimer, a Spokane man, showed one nugget weighing $216, and had the greater part of his wealth in such tantalizing lumps of metal.

Buckingham and Elliott showed as fine gold as has ever came from the Northland, their claims being among the four profit earners of the Minook, which district they say washed up about $150,000 this season, or about thirty per cent. better than they had anticipated.

Capt. Williams, a well-known Wall street broker and member of the N. Y. Yacht club, had made $100,000 clear in speculations in association with a party of eight.

J. Brothers, the ex-policeman, is quoted as worth $350,000, of which he brought $35,000 with him, while many others have done almost equally well if they would but acknowledge it.

All these arrivals from the North deplore the vexatious regulations, which they delcare have greatly restricted the output, and done much toward forcing the prospectors over on the American fine—where, although the ground is less rich, the mining regulations are, infinitely less vexatious. It is hoped that desired changes will come so soon as "Klondike Ogilvie" takes command of the district—the miners have the greatest confidence in his tact and fairness, and the news of his appointment in succession to Major Walsh—received just before the May West sailed from Dawson—was hailed with unbounded enthusiasm.

Another complaint that the people of the North have is that Judge Wood, who went up on the Humboldt in August last, is holding the five tons of mail in his care at Dutch Harbor, claiming that he is not permitted to transfer it to any other forwarder. The result is that those who have come down the river to purchase supplies are unable to get the letters of credit and similar papers awaiting them in the mail, and are helplessly stranded, with their business at a standstill in consequence.

Ex-Governor McGraw, of Washington, furnishes an example, he having come down from Rampart City to buy stores and lost some $50,000 through the holding of his mail destroying the bond on several valuable properties.

OTHER PASSENGERS.

Men Who Brought Large and Small Fortunes and Some With No Fortune At All.

Mr. W. G. N. Place, of Seattle, who spent the winter in Dawson, was in the N. A. T. & T. company's store just before the river steamer left Dawson and he says he saw a pile of gold in sacks, as high as a table covering the surface of the floor for several square feet.

After working on a lay on Bonanza for two years Mr. J. M. Thorp, of Tacoma, returned with considerably more than he would have earned in that time working with a pick and shovel anywhere else, but how much he declines to say. Few of the lays on Bonanza, he says, were profitable, while on El Dorado most of the mines are worked by the owners.

Jeff Heath, a ventriloquist and all round show man, who, prior to going North filled an engagement in Victoria, made a very brief visit in the metropolis of the golden North. In going into the interior he built a boat at Bennett in which he voyaged down to Dawson, giving an occasional performance en route and in this way paying the expenses of his trip. When he arrived at Dawson, he was disappointed. He found there no field for his business, and so building a second boat he started down the Yukon, making the trip to within a short distance of the mouth in eighteen days. Here he joined a tenderfoot party with whom he came down on the Garonne, the party being not venturesome enough to continue their voyage on the river without his assistance, owing to the roughness of the water.

MINOOK CREEK DISTRICT.

Some of the Gold Dust Came From the Camp on the Lower Yukon.

There were some twenty men from the Minook Creek district, among the passengers on the Garonne, some of whom had very fair stakes. But the district has not proved an immense success, there being but four claims that produced anything to speak of. The whole output is estimated at $150,000, at least that is the amount mentioned by Mr. William Buckingham, of Chicago, who spent the winter prospecting in the district. He says that there are a few claims that will produce from $30,000 to $40,000 a year, and next year more may be added to the list as very little prospecting has yet been done, although the best part of the country has been staked off. About 400 men spent the winter there, sixty working on Little Minook, where the richest ground was struck.

Claims 6, 7, 8 and 9 above discovery on this creek, are by far the best and it was out of them that the greatest portion of the $150,000 was taken. No. 6 belongs to Messrs. Langford & Johnson; 7 to John Stevens; 8 was staked by John Sally, who digging a shaft and finding some large nuggets sold out to Ex-Governor McGraw, of Washington, Carr and Bill Joyce for $11.000; and 9 was originally owned by William McLean, who sold for $12.000 to Capt. Mayo, Frank Hawley and Archie Mitchell.

An eight-ounce nugget was found on No. 9. Pres. Ireland's claim, No 10, is also fairly good, while 12 will probably turn out well. On the latter claim two men sank a shaft and took out considerable dirt which they abandoned before the wash-up. Two other men, Messrs. Johnson & Baxter, came along and took up the claim. The first afternoon they took $240 out of the dump.

A number of men who were working on lays made from three to six thousand dollars for their season's work. There are fair prospects on Hunker, Hoosier, Russian, Quail and Grouse creeks. Between Little Minook and Hunter creek an old river channel was discovered and named Idaho bar. It was discovered just before the thaw set in and $2 to the pan was taken out but the rush of water soon put a stop to work.

AN OLD MINER'S OPINION.

Mr. G. H. Church, an Old British Columbia Prospector, Among the Garonne Passengers.

A typical old miner stood leaning over the railing of the Garonne as she pulled into the wharf, and remarked to his companions: "This town has grown since I saw it first."

The speaker was Mr. G. H. Church, who will be remembered by many of the old Cariboo and Cassiar miners now resident in Victoria. Mr. Church is one of that adventurous body of men, who commencing mining in California in '49, followed the various rushes until they got within the Arctic circle and discovered the richer placer diggings of Alaska and the Canadian Yukon.

He first made his acquaintance with British Columbia mines in Cariboo in 1860. There he remained for fourteen years, when he went to Cassiar. Twenty years were spent there, and then working still further North Mr. Church struck into the Yukon country. A man who had the patience and perseverance to stick to mining all those years, certainly deserves to make a fortune, but luckily as a rule these old miners do not make the big stakes. However, Mr. Church has a fairly heavy bag with him, about $5.000 and he has drafts for another $10,000 which was sent down on the St. Paul. This is the result of four years' work, most of the time as foreman of one of the big mines on El Dorado creek. He is therefore better able than many to judge of the output of Klondike and he says $10,000,000 is an outside estimate. The shortage of water he says, did not tend to decrease the output but made it necessary to continue the work of washing up longer than usual.

This increased the cost to the mine owner and on the other hand gave the laborers more work. The clean-up was pretty well completed when Mr. Church left Dawson. El Dorado creek turned out as well as expected, and some parts of upper Bonanza were also satisfactory, but lower Bonanza was a great disappointment.

The new creeks are being boomed considerably, "but," remarked Mr. Church, "it seems peculiar to me that the claim owners on these new creeks do not do more prospecting. There are certainly good spots in Dominion, Sulphur, Hunker and other creeks. but they are only spotted. The claim owners seem to be afraid to sink, preferring to sell."

The prospects of many of the men in Dawson are not of the brightest. According to Mr. Church there is considerable fever and scurvy among the men and others are simply worn out by the hardships that they have gone through. Now that mining is over for the season there are 20,000 idle men in the city, some with money to come out; others with a few months' provisions, which they will have to sell; and still others with neither provisions nor money. They will have to wait until winter sets in to get work.

Mr. Church will not return to the Klondike, his health not permitting, and therefore his opinion as to the Dominion mining regulations and the need of amendments to them, can be taken as an unselfish verdict. If the excessive royalty is not done away with, he says, some of the men now ranked as millionaires will be ruined. They have bought claims on time and having to pay the royalty makes it unprofitable to work them. Therefore they will have to allow the claims to revert to the original owners and lose what they paid on them.

Big Alex. McDonald is one example of this. He has been buying everything he could lay his hands on and now finds that on account of the royalty he can only work the best claims at a profit. A claim has to produce better than $20 a day to be profitable. Many of the claims have not been worked on this account. Just before Mr. Church left Dawson, McDonald told him that unless the royalty was abolished he would be ruined.

While not belittling the richness of Klondike, Mr. Church says he saw richer spots in Cariboo than he has yet seen in the Yukon country.

DENOUNCES THE ROYALTIES.

A Spokane Man Says the Present Regulations Will Kill Dawson.

Arthur Oppenheimer, of Spokane, left Dawson on June 26 by the Bella for St. Michael and on the way down says he saw the steamer Hamilton, another river steamer, which had started before them, aground on a sand bar. However, after a delay of 36 hours the Hamilton got off again and reached St. Michael safely. Though there had not been many serious mishaps on the Yukon taking into consideration the great number of small boats taking miners out from Dawson, there was an occasional upset. Mr. Oppenheimer heard of one instance where three men were upset in a small boat and the $16,000 in gold dust they had with them was lost.

Mr. Oppenheimer, like every miner spoken to, expresses himself very strongly against the mining royalty, as altogether too high, and if continued likely to make Dawson "as dead as a doornail." Another complaint the miners had was the leasing out of the water front at Dawson to one individual, which gave him a monopoly at the expense of the people of the district. As Mr. Oppenheimer put it, the whole thing up there as far as the government goes, "seems to be a straight graft, to gobble everything."

The whole output of the Klondike for the year, Mr. Oppenheimer puts at $10,000,000. Many claims, however, are not working because of the royalty, and this is retarding the output. However, there will be a very largely increased area prospected this year, though the number of disappointed gold seekers will be large, and owing to the unwillingness of mine owners to operate while the present high royalties are in force, the chance of people getting work is much restricted and will produce great hardships to many who have gone into the Klondike but ill prepared with funds.

Another man who is down on the royalty is W. F. Thompson, who owns properties on both Bonanza and Hunker Creeks and is now on his way to San Francisco and Los Angeles, but intends to return soon. He was one of the last party to get down to St. Michael before the Garonne sailed, as he left Dawson on June 30 by the Seattle No. 1. He calculated roughly that the amount of gold brought out by way of St. Michael so far is five million dollars, distributed among the Bella, Weare, Hamilton and May West.

SHIPING AT ST. MICHAEL.

Nordenskjolde and Her Consorts Not Yet Arrived—Manauense and Danube at the River Mouth.

The Garonne made a quick and pleasant trip down, but ten days being occupied, and the passengers being treated with such consideration throughout that the testimonial of thanks to Capt. Conradi and his officers was in this case no empty compliment, but an expression of sincere appreciation. The Garonne when she left this city for the North on June 23 last, had 121 passengers, including quite a number of Victorians. On arrival at St. Michael it was found that the river boat Robert Kerr, operated in conjunction, was not in port; and after several days' delay, no news being forthcoming of the missing auxiliary boat, the officers of the Garonne, representing their company and being anxious to do all in their power to assist the passengers, chartered the new river boat Rock Island and transferred all the Klondikers with their freight to this craft.

The party of Londoners who had with them on the Garonne the sectional river steamer Research, were safely debarked at St. Michael, and although at the time the big steamer left port the Research had not placed her wheel, Capt. Conradi believes she will be able to get up the Yukon with but little difficulty; although those who have just come down the river assert that the Londoners will not be able to get past Fort Yukon without landing and caching a portion of their freight there.

All the company cargo taken north by the Garonne was brought back undisturbed, the Kerr not being on hand to receive it as anticipated, nor any resident representative of the company being found at St. Michael in whose charge it could with safety be left.

When the Garonne left St. Michael on July the river boats Muckaluck (Seattle No. 1), May West and Bella had recently arrived—besides many prospectors, who had rowed and drifted down the hundred of miles from the Klondike—and the C.P.N. steamer Danube was preparing to follow down, with the expectation to arriving home by August 10.

The Empire Line steamer Conomaugh, with tanks, reported she had lost the river steamer she had in tow on the trip up. The J. C. Brown and the John J. Healey, of the N. A. T. & T. Co. fleet, had gone up river, while their sister boats, the Portus B. Weare, Dawson City, Charles H. Hamilton, Cudahy, and T. J. Power, with the new tug C. Hammel were preparing to follow.

Only the Louise of the A.C. Co. boats was then in port, the Leah, Bella, Alice and Margaret having passed up. Of the steam and sail craft from this city and Puget Sound, the following were at anchor when the Garonne turned her nose south: Steamers Nelson, Rival, Portland, Danube, Mananeuse, Humboldt, Albion, Grace Dollar, National City and Leville Young, barks Hayden Brown, Rufus E. Wood, Elwell, and Alexander M. Neill; brigs Henriette G. and Geneva; and schooners W. H. Talbot, J. M. Coleman, Novelty and Bangor.

Towing from Dutch Harbor to St. Michael when the Garonne weighed anchor, were: The Clara, of the N.W.T. A. M. Co.,a stern wheeler with black and blue funnel and two red stripes (name not known); the Linda, towing a house barge; the U. S. S. Bear, with three scows; the Brixham and the Santa Maria.

TOLD BY PASSENGERS.

Short Notes of News From the Yukon—A Rival to Dawson.

Clarence Berry, whose phenomenal good fortune in the Klondike made him one of the most envied men in the district, has according to reports from Dawson lost much of his money owing to the spenthriftness of his four brothers, who are making the gold fly in great shape.

Miners who came down by the Garonne and Athenian predict that unless the mining regulations are altered, Eagle City, a new town started thirty miles across the line in Alaska, will build up at the expense of Dawson.

Rev. A. Anderson, of the Swedish Mission Society came down by the Garonne from St. Michael, where he has been working as missionary since 1889.

While nearly all the miners agree in saying that no new strikes have been made in the Yukon there is a report that a man named Minnock on Lower Bonanza took out $2,000 in one day with a rocker on a bench claim.

Frank Hurtz of Crookston, Minnesota, and at one time surveyor general of that state died on the river steamer Hamilton just as the boat got near St. Michael. The Hamilton had a tough time coming down the river. They went on a bar and her hog chain breaking the planks in her bottom spread. However, she held together and with the assistance of the Weare got to the mouth of the Yukon where the stern wheeler J. C. Barr helped her over to St. Michael.

A couple of Boston men, Messrs. Mosely and A. E. Seymour have a hard luck story to tell of their trip as members of the Woods Expedition that went up last fall on the Humboldt. They were to have been taken to Dawson but instead of that they were set ashore and had to help build the river steamer Seattle No. 1, and in her got up the river a bit and wintered 100 miles from Rampart City. This spring they made a fresh start but after passing Fort Yukon the vessel owing to an incompetent pilot piled up on the shore and was with difficulty got afloat again. She got in to further trouble then and finally a fresh pilot was secured from Dawson and the voyagers got safely up to the Golden City.

BY THE "ATHENIAN."

Another Lot of Gold Comes Out to Swell the Volume.

Six hours after the Garonne arrived from St. Michael yesterday morning, by the time the miners who came down on her had their stock of clothing renewed or got nicely settled in hotel quarters, came a second treasure ship, the C. P. R. steamer Athenian from the North. This vessel came from Skagway and Wrangel, bringing from these avenues of egress from the Yukon a second batch of those who have been searching for gold in that district. They come out from the interior on the steamers Willie Irving and Flora, nearly one hundred strong, having been only ten days on the trip from Dawson to Skagway, and having arrived at the White Horse on the 14th inst. Estimates differ as to the amount of gold brought out by both steamers but it is approximately $250,000. Two men had alone as much as they could shoulder. A third steamer of the lake fleet, the Ora, it is expected will have returned to the White Hore rapids by this time. The Willie Irving was detained by leakage in her boiler. When the Athenian left Skagway quiet prevailed, three of Soapy Smith's gang having been sent to Sitka to stand trial and the vigilance committee being still in charge of affairs. Some little interest had been created by the discovery of gold at Ketchikan and at Wrangel the most interesting item is the customs returns which have been very large during the month of May and June $39,000 having past through the collector's hands in the sixty days.

This is the last trip North for the Athenian and when she arrives at Vancouver she will be tried up with the Tartar. The trip out of the Klondikers would have been three days quicker, with close connection at the White Horse and consequently passengers will be able now to make the trip between Victoria and Dawson in twelve days. The representative gold winners among the Athenian's arrivals here are: A. Pilkley, Fred Mills, George Stuart, J. W. Donaldson, George Reynolds, Chas. Dodge, P. McGill, W. H. Armstrong, F. H. Lombard, M. M. Reinner, J. H. Klotzer, C. H. Elliott, M. McConnell, J. M. Gillespie and J. F. Hulscher. They say that on the morning they left Dawson by the up-river steamer Irving, the steamer Ellis passed down to St. Michael with 164 miners and between $700,000 and $1,000,000 in bullion. Dominion creek was contributing largely to the general total, while claims on its banks were selling at from $25,000 to $40,000. Sulphur and Indian creeks are also abundantly proving their worth, a stampede to the latter ground being in progress at the time they left the district.

TIMELY ASSISTANCE.

Captain H. R. Foot, of the steamer Willapa, does not generally act in the capacity of a pilot, but on his last trip in fro mthe coast he was practically the pilot of the Northern Pacific liner Mogul. The Willapa arrived last evening, and coming up the straits she had the company of the big trans-Pacific liner all the way. The weather was mild but very foggy and the Mogul was steering dangerously close to shore, apparently following in the tracks of the smaller vessel, which was keeping in shore in order to call at Carmanah and San Juan. Capt. Foot was watching her movements, and finally put alongside the liner and gave the skipper his proper bearings. Had it not been for this the Mogul might have been hard and fast on the rocks to-day. The Willapa had been down to Kyuquot and had loaded at Hesquiot an interesting consignment. There were ten calves in the shipment, which formed one of the very few brought to Victoria from Father Brabant's stock ranch. Twenty years ago Father Brabant placed about twenty head of well-bred cattle on his place and they have continued to increase and multiply until now there are upwards of 200 of them, all with the exception of about thirty head as wild as the beasts of the forests. In fact they themselves roam the forests and cannot be approached except unawares. The thirty head or more that are somewhat domesticated are also like hares, but are considered tame as compared with the others, because they now and again come home for food. The Willapa brings news of some important gold discoveries. One of these has been made by Messrs. Miller and Hansen and others at Kyuquot, three claims in all being located. The ledge is five feet in depth and carries some gold. A second discovery was made at Nootka by Messrs. McKinnon and Waters and is also said to be very rich. The passengers on the Willapa were Mrs. Foot and daughter, Fathers Brabant and Sobey, who are here to attend the induction of Bishop Christie next month; Messrs. J. Menzies, J. Wilkinson and A. S. Going, who have been surveying at Clayoquot; F. S. Spain, provincial constable at Clayoquot; G. W. R. Cowell, of the Victoria Metallurgical Works, who has been down to Alberni on one of his periodical visits; G. Vansitlard and B. Bonthron, mining men; Geo. Shaw, a prospector; J. Walter, G. D. Christie, J. McKenzie, and Mr. George. On the steamer's deck there arrived from Alberni two boats belonging to the wrecked stern-wheeler Marquis of Dufferin. On the trip the steamer saw none of the Victoria sealing fleet, all the schooners having apparently got started on their voyage to Behring sea.

"LOUISE" AWAY FOR WRANGEL.

Steamer Princess Louise had a big freight on leaving for Wrangel and northern British Columbia last evening. It included 50 tons of hay for the Casca Trading Co., and considerable general freight for northern canneries. Besides this some cargo going to Wrangel for the C. P. R. Co. will be received at Vancouver where 28 head of mules will be taken on. Among her passengers is Arthur Langley, of the Canadian Development Co., who is going through to Dawson via the Stikine and Teslin lake, and is looking forward to being only fifteen days on the trip. J. Chapman, Thos. Olsen, Mrs. Briggs and children, J. M. L. Alexander and Mrs. Livingstone were other passengers on the Louise.

Three pints of liquid a day are sufficient for the average adult.

The effort to make sugar from beets dates back as far as the year 1747.

The inhabitants of Cochin, China, much prefer rotten eggs to fresh ones.

Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other part of the world; it is cheapest in China.

It is one of the privileges of Chinese commanding officers that they may only be beaten by the hand of their general.

The working class forms 69 per cent., the middle class 28 per cent, and the upper class 3 per cent. of the population of this country.

GOLD BUG JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Drake Gives His Decision on an Important Mining Point.

Question as so the Establishing a Trust in a Mineral Claim.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Drake gave his judgment in the mining action of the Sunshine Limited vs. Cunningham and McGuire and the cross-action. The facts are fully set out in the judgment, which is as follows:

The company above mentioned are the owners of the "Silver Cap Mineral Claim," and a group of claims called the "Sunshine" group adjoining. Between the "Silver Cap" and the "Huron" there existed, although not known but suspected, a fraction of land untaken up on which the company had erected their buildings. The defendant McGuire was the general manager of the company's mines, and the defendant Cunningham was foreman of the mining operations. On the 12th of July, Mr. Warden, a mining engineer, engaged by the company, arrived, and according to his evidence he was instructed by McGuire to see if there was any fraction lying to the west of the "Silver Cup," and if so to have it staked out for the company. Having received these instructions he saw the other defendant Cunningham, and they went up to the place together and staked out the "Gold Bug" as a fraction. (The evidence I refer to later on.) Warden had no miner's license, and could not therefore locate the claim in his own name, and Cunningham's name was used. It appears to be the practice, though not required by the act, to place on the posts the number of the mining license of the person locating, and this apparently was one reason why Cunningham's name was used, as he had his license with him. I may here state that I give full credence to this account of the transaction in preference to that of Cunningham's. On the 15th of July, Cunningham, who had been notified that his services of foreman would not be required any longer, on that day altered the No. 2 post, and cut off the writing on Nos. 1 and 2 posts, and rewrote the particulars required by the act, and on the 21st of July he recorded the claim in his own name, and subsequently he sold half to McGuire.

A great part of the buildings of the company are on this claim, now known as the "Gold Bug," and some portion of the waste dump from the workings of the company on the "Silver Cup" have fallen on the "Gold Bug." The plaintiff company's contention is that in staking out the "Gold Bug" Cunningham did so as agent for the company, and that it was a fraud on his part to treat the claim as his own after the instructions he had received through Warden. The defendant's answer to that is section 50 of the Gold Mining Act, and the Statute of Frauds. Here the only document in writing is a letter dated August 24,1897, returning a bill of sale of this claim sent to Cunningham by Mr. Hubbard, the solicitor of the company; and in that letter he seems to admit that some negotiations were pending about the claim, but he refused to execute the bill of sale enclosed for the present. This is not such a document as will satisfy the statute. A trust may be created without writing, but it must be manifested by some writing that there was such a trust. (Foster vs. Hale, 3 Ves: 696.) In my opinion no trust can be established from this letter. To render a writing available it must be certain in its nature and object. (Morton vs. Tewart, 2 Y. & C. 80.) Then if no trust can be proved to comply with the statute, the company contend that the defendant Cunningham is not entitled to set up the statute of frauds as a shield to protect himself from the effects of his own fraudulent act. The authorities in support of such a proposition are numerous, and are collected in re Duke of Marlborough, 1894, 2, ch. 133. In Rochefoucauld vs. Bonstead, 1 ch., 1897, at p. 206, Lindley, L. J., summarises the law in this way: "It is established by a series of cases that the statute of frauds does not prevent the proof of a fraud. It is a fraud on the part of a person to whom land is conveyed as a trustee, and who knows it was so conveyed, to deny the trust and claim the land himself. Consequently, notwithstanding the statute, it is competent for a person claiming land conveyed to another, to prove by parol that it was so conveyed upon trust for that claimant, and that the grantee, knowing the facts, is denying the trust and relying upon the form of conveyance and the statute "In order to keep the land himself." Applying this exposition of the principles of equity to the existing circumstances it is necessary for the plaintiffs to show that Cunningham located the claim for the company, and at their request. The evidence on this point is as follows: Warden says that in consequence of instructions from the defendant McGuire he saw Cunningham, and told him there was a possibility of the camp-site being on unstaked ground, and if so, to see it was staked out. McGuire denies this, but Exhibit "H" materially weakens this assertion, as he there suggests to McNeill that Warden should find this out. He does not say that he had so instructed Warden, but he was writing to the head manager, and if he was then unaware of Warden's action he properly drew McNeill's attention to the fraction. Cunningham when spoken to by Warden said the same should be staked out at once in case any one got an inkling of the matter, and got in ahead. They then went up the hill, and Warden took his laborer with him, and the ground was located, and Cunningham's name was put on the post as he had a miner's license. Warden candidly admits that there was not any statement made that Cunningham was merely staking for the company, beyond what he had stated at the outset, but he says the whole trend of the conversation was in that direction. Both Farrell and Dunn, directors of the company, instructed defendant McGuire to stake the fraction for the company if any mineral was found in it, and it apparently was in pursuance of these instructions that McGuire instructed Warden to get the claim taken up. Cunningham denies Warden's statement, and says he staked on his own account, and asked Warden to assist him as a friend. I have already stated my opinion that this witness's evidence does not impress me, and I think the fact that after his discharge was given, he should, on the 15th of July, come back and re-stake the claim, and alter the posts, apparently under the belief that by so doing he could avoid any claim the company had and hold it independently of them, is strong corroborative evidence of the correctness of Warden's testimony. None of the cases cited are exactly like the present. The majority of them are cases where land has been conveyed for a particular object, not expressed in the conveyance, and where the plaintiff had a primary interest in the land which the defendant, by setting up the statute, sought to avoid. Here the plaintiffs had no such primary interest. The land was not theirs, and they could only obtain an interest under the Mineral Act, and there was no necessity for the claim to be taken up in any other name than that of the company. But in my opinion the principle on which these cases have been decided is equally aplicable in the present one. The statute declares there must be some writing signd by the party who declared the trust, and the court will take hold of acknowledgments by recitals in deeds, affidavits and letters, in order to establish the trust; and I can find no case where the trust and the manifestation of it both being by parol were held valid.

Cunningham, when he made the affidavit in order to obtain the record, knew that the buildings of the "Sunshine" company were on the land, yet swore that there were no buildings on the ground, and was content, as he says, with a verbal explanation from the recorder, and that the recorder said it did not matter. Under the circumstances, as Cunningham has no right under section 12 to take up land on which buildings are erected, the defendants Cunningham and McGuire are entitled to succeed to this extent, the "Gold Bug" fraction must be limited to the ground outside of the land occupied by the "Sunshine" company's buildings, and the curtilage thereof, and the record must be altered accordingly. They are also entitled to an injunction to restrain the deposit of waste upon the lands of the "Gold Bug." They are not entitled to any damages, for none have been proved. The "Sunshine" company, as against the owners of the "Gold Bug," are entitled to possession of all the buildings which were erected prior to the record of the "Gold Bug" claim, together with the curtliage thereto. The "Sunshine" company are entitled to the costs of the action of Cunningham vs. "The Sunshine" up to the trial, as their action was for trespass in not removing the buildings and for timber cut in which they fail, and Cunningham and McGuire are entitled to the costs of the action of "The Sunshine" against themselves, including the trial, one set of costs to be set off against the other.

M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, J.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, counsel for "The Sunshine" company, Ltd. Mr. W. White, Q.C., counsel for the defendant Cunningham and McGuire.

PRECEDENCES.

The question of provincial precedence, which was referred to yesterday in your columns depends upon certain principles which seem to have been overlooked.

(1.) Local and general precedence are two different things. The first indicates the relative positions occupied by officials in their own sphere, the second the relative position that these occupy in the larger sphere of imperial authority. For example: The Mayor is the chief magistrate in every municipal sphere. Therefore the Mayor occupies the chief position in every strictly municipal function. But the relative rank of the Lord Mayor of London and the mayor of some provincial town must be decided on grounds of general precedence, and is so decided by a higher authority than either.

(2.) Within the Dominion of Canada provincial precedence is a matter confined to the local sphere of each province. Neither the Dominion authorities nor the Imperial authorities have anything to do with it, unless some outrage were perpetrated by authority. The Lieutenant-Governor—so gross as to justify an appeal against him to the authority which created him. Except in such a case, provincial precedence is clearly within his ordering, and a code of local precedence should be promulgated by him, as the chief authority.

(3.) But should Dominion functions temporarily take the place of provincial functions then and there only should Dominion precedence, which may be described as the general precedence of the Dominion of Canada prevail.

(4.) The admiral in command of the Pacific station is no more a provincial official than the one in command of the North Atlantic station. Like the sea power of which he is the representative "His march is o'er the boundless wave His home is on the deep."

(5.) On shore he is so to speak the guest of that provincial authority within whose jurisdiction he may for the time be, and should occupy the position of an honored guest next to his host.

(6.) But if the function of which he is present should be a Dominion function, in which rules of Dominion precedence prevail, then his position is clearly next to the Governor-General, not subordinate to those local Lieutenant-Governors with whose authority he has ordinarily no more to do than with the mayors of the various municipalities. The case of the bishops in South Australia has been cited. This case really tends to "darken council" by confusing the issues. Where there is no state church the authority can by courtesy show any respect it pleases to ministers of religion provided no injury be done by such action. In this particular case there apears to have been a sense of injury and a consequent appeal to higher authority. But this affords no true precedent for interference in local precedency by the Colonial office or other imperial authority. The Lieutenant-Governor has within himself full and competent powers delegated by the crown, which will enable him to decide local questions, and to promulgate local tables, and as I have said nothing but the flagrant abuse of such powers can justify the interference of external authorities.

The reason why there should be more uncertainty on this Coast with reference to the admiral's position than on the Atlantic seaboard is doubtless greatly due to the fact that here the entire seaboard is within one province, which creates the wholly fictitious impression that the admiral's authority is within the jurisdiction of British Columbia.

So far as the offending programme is concerned it is simply an instance of the almost unavoidable blunders which are perpetrated by private individuals when dealing in a quasi-official way with the names of public officers. For if it be desired to pay due respect to the rank of the Governor-General then Dominion precedence must be observed. In this case the admiral would be in his right place, but his officers would not. For there is no question possible between their status and that of the Lieutenant-Governor and under no circumstance can they be placed before him. If on the other hand the rules of provincial precedence be observed then the admiral would be placed after the Lieutenant-Governor, but the name of the Governor-General could not appear at all. For undoubtedly any printed list at the head of which he appears infers a condition of affairs of which he is the chief, that is to say a Dominion not a Provincial function.

ARTHUR BEANLANDS.

Ninety reporters are employed in the gallery of the House of Commons.

In the Crimean war 95,615 lives were sacrificed, and at Borodino, when the French and Russians fought, 78,000 men were left dead on the battlefield.

"Bliffkin's boy has been made a major."

"I didn't know that he ever saw any service."

"He didn't. He saw the President.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ESQUIMALT TO MOVE.

Site of the Little Town Becoming in Demand for the Military Works.

A New and Larger Dry Dock Among the Probabilities of the Near Future.

Two or three weeks ago a couple of men of the Engineers walked through the village of Esquimalt, and wherever directed by an officer accompanying them, drove deep into the ground a little iron post. Their stroll took the trio along the Victoria-Esquimalt road from the Canteen field, past the picturesque parish church of St. Paul, and down "the one street of the little town" to its termination at Esquimalt wharf.

The posts are still in position, with the letter "W. D." and the significant broad arrow beneath, to tell the residents of the place that the time is approaching when the village is to be officially effaced, and Her Majesty's Army and Navy secure undisputed possession of the entire peninsula of which during the past half century the naval hamlet has been the centre.

In a word, the war department is preparing to take possession of all private property contained within the town of Esquimalt, in order to complete the equipment of the naval station, and make here at the southern corner of Vancouver Island a supply depot of the Empire as impregnable as was Gibraltar fifty years ago.

History has recorded many cases of possession-taking by the forces of Great Britain—and razing a town is not altogether a new thing with Her Majesty's soldiery. The present experience is unique, however, in that the occupation of Esquimalt comes in profoundest peace, and the only ambition of the citizens who must pack their belongings and depart, is to make the best possible bargain with the invaders.

They are taken by surprise; they cannot but admit the wisdom and necessity of Esquimalt town being passed out of existence; their present business is simply to impress upon the representatives of the Imperial government the full extent of the actual, sentimental and prospective value of the several holdings. In the meantime the relentless war department is showing no un-British haste, but piece by piece the private property upon which the government has set its eye is being quietly acquired, so that even now the purpose and result are apprehendable.

Great Britain makes no flourish of trumpets in the perfection of her preparations for attack or defence. She is a silently moving force, and while during many months past hundreds of men have been busily employed in the fortifications of Esquimalt, none save the most trusted officers of army and navy possess the details of what has been accomplished—or even will unless the demands of actual war should produce a demonstration. The general plan is common knowledge, however, and of this alone have the public a right to be informed.

Briefly it contemplates the equipment of a store, repair and supply station second to none in the Empire; the building and manning of forts capable of defending this depot against any force that could be brought against it by sea or land; the providing of docks large enough to receive the best and biggest examples of marine architectural skill; and the establishment of barracks, a service prison, and other necessary buildings for the use and benefit of the numerous soldiers and sailors who will be required to hold the forts and man the ships of the station.

The naval history of Esquimalt has been from first to last one of steady expansion and development. The station owes its existence to-day chiefly to geographical conditions making it naturally a place of startegetic value, yet surprising as it may be to many, it was not a naval or a military officer who mounted the first gun in Victoria's service suburb. Here as in not a few other places, the colors of the nation followed the house-flag of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was one of the factors of this semi-national colonization corporation who first recognized the advantages of the magnificent harbor and commanding eminences overlooking, that are Nature's contribution to the value of the new stronghold.

This was as long ago as in 1837, when Dr. Tolmie made his way north from Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, for the purpose of developing trade with the natives of the then utterly unknown wilderness of Vancouver Island. His landing place was on the north side of the harbor, not far from the present station of the Island railway, and, as many Indians had their homes in the vicinity, he concluded it would be an excellent plan to remain and initiate them in the mysteries of the white man's commerce. At the point of his debarkation, he built his fort, calling it Camisen, and within the rude stockade did the first business of the new country.

As the weeks rolled by, and he solved the problem of intercourse with the natives, Dr. Tolmie learned from them that there was a large and more prosperous village only a few miles away, to which attention might be given with promise of profit. He was guided across th little neck of land to what is now known as Deadman's river, through the Gorge, and down the Arm to where five thousand or more siwashes were camped on the site of the present city of Victoria. That settled it with Dr. Tolmie. His mission was with population, and so he promptly pulled stakes literally as well as metaphorically, and transferred his headquarters to the smaller harbor, leaving Esquimalt once again deserted by the whites.

The navy came to take possession 20 years later—crippled and worn with hard fighting and defeat on the Asiatic side of the Pacific. This was during the Crimean war, in the course of which Admiral Price had been sent to take possession of Petropaulovski—or in any event keep the Russian fleet operating from there so occupied that they could make no trouble for Britain. The British admiral found the task assigned him no inconsiderable one. He had underestimated the vigor of the enemy, and as a result had been severely chastised. Sullen and hungry for opportunity to reverse the score with the Russian, he succeeded in driving the opposing fleet into Petropaulovski harbor and holding them prisoners there.

That is, he thought he had them bottled up—but unhappily the cork was unreliable, and when a dense fog lifted one fine morning, the Britisher waiting at the gates of the harbor discovered that his birds had flown.

Admiral Price committed suicide, and his fleet came across to Esquimalt to rest, repair and recuperate generally. They found the climate delightful; the harbor and its environments possessed of many advantages. So they prophesied before leaving that it would some time become a modern Gibraltar—and placed a reserve upon ten or twelve acres at the harbor entrance to facilitate the fulfilment of the prophecy.

This land is the naval yard of to-day, containing the offices, storehouses, sail lofts, etc., of the British North Pacific station. It is just within its gates that the new naval prison is now being constructed at a cost of some £10,000, while immediately adjoining is the graving dock reserve of an additional six acres, separating the naval yard from the little ultra-English town.

The present drydock was commenced in 1880 and completed some few years later, under the joint control of the Imperial and Dominion governments, both of which contributed to its cost, about $755,000. It is a massive stone work of great solidity, 450 feet in length and 65 wide. Practically all the British warships that during the last fifteen years have seen Pacific service, have at some time or other during their commission occupied it for clearning or repair.

Of these the largest have been the flagships Warspite and Royal Arthur, both of which tested its capacity for breadth, and forced upon the admiralty for consideration a fact that has an important bearing upon the present operations.

Up to the building of the existing dock and for some little time thereafter, it was not anticipated that any larger craft than the then best of Her Majesty's navy would ever require to be cared for on the Esquimalt blocks. Never yet has a ship been detailed for service on the North Pacific that is too large for docking here. The day has gone by, however, when such a restriction can be allowed to stand, and the question now is whether the existing dock shall be enlarged or a new and much larger one be constructed wholly for the accommodation of Her Majesty's giant dogs of war.

To enlarge would, according to the superintendent of the dock, Captain Devereux, mean nothing less than the construction primarily of a cofferdam costing $45,000 or $50,000, and then the tearing out of one entire side of the dock. To do this would be practically as expensive as to build a new dock, and hence it is anticipated that the latter course will be pursued, the site chosen being the little cove on the Victoria side of the village, at the base of Signal hill, and at present the rendezvous of the torpedo boats and torpedo boat chasers, of which the Sparrowhawk and Virago are examples.

ANOTHER CORRECTION.

To the Editor:—In my letter appearing in to-day's Colonist the printer has unfortunately omitted to print the end of one of my sentences. After, "few characters are to my mind more worthy of admiration and respect," should come the words: "than Cromwell's Ironsides." As you reassert in your little editorial that the King of Prussia was William III at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, may I draw your attention to the following extracts—Webster's International Dictionary: "William I. (Wilhelm Friedich Ludwig), King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, 1797-1888. The Century Dictionary and Encyclopaedia: "William I., German Emperor (1871-1881), and King of Prussia (1861-1888), second son of Frederick William III., King of Prussia." Also to Archibald Forbes' book on "William of Germany, a succinct biography of William I, German emperor and King of Prussia." Of course we all know he was King of Prussia at the commencement of the Franco-Russian war, but I think you will find it impossible to prove that he was ever called William III of Prussia, therefore I still think your William III in the versicle does look "funny." M. J. A.

Victoria, July 26.

OFFENSIVE EVEN TO MYSELF

Was My Catarrh—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Dethroned It After Twenty Years Reign.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, P. Q., says: "For 20 years I suffered from catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. During that time I tried everything that came my way which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it. I am a thorough believer in its curative powers."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

MILITIA CHANGES.

The following changes were announced in the last militia general orders: Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell, officer commanding Fredericton and Ottawa military districts, to be retired; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, officer commanding the London military district, to be retired; Lieutenant-Colonel Vidal, commanding the Kingston military district, to be transferred to the command of the Fredericton district; Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, commanding the Winnipeg district, to be transferred to the command of the London district; the officer commanding the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Winnipeg to command that military district in addition to his present duties; Colonel Gordon, commanding the Montreal military district, to be inspector of infantry for the Eastern division, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell.

A GREAT LINIMENT.

The art of compounding liniments and lotions is recorded among the ancients of many ages back, but Griffith's Magic Liniment is a decided improvement on all previous liniments brought before the public. It combines the well known pain relieving properties of menthol with the best known counter irritants known to medical science. No other liniment has ever received such strong endorsation from its users as this wonderful liniment. It relieves the pain and aches the minute applied. All druggists, 25c.

DEVIOUS DEFINITIONS.

Foolish—A man who imagines he understands women.

Matrimony—The destroyer of many delightful engagements.

Idiots—Harmless persons who have impediments in their thoughts.

Regret—A feeling frequently induced by the discovery that there is more than one way to do a thing.—Chicago News.

Impulse—Something that makes a girl want to try on another girl's new hat.

Expert—A man who convinces others that he is less ignorant than he really is.

At last the great French romantic actor, Frederic Lemaitre, has obtained a monument worthy of his fame. M. Pierre Granet's fine and characteristic marble bust has been set up upon a stela in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, on a spot overlooking the grave in which the "Talma of the Boulevards"—to quote the inscription—and creator of those picturesque stage figures, Robert Macaire, Ruy Blas, and Don Caesar de Bazan, has lain at rest for two-and-twenty years. He was born in 1809, and died in 1876.

When Chloe made her sleeves last year
She builded better than she knew,
For now the fashion docks her gear
And those balloons are voted queer
Last season's waist provides for two.
Alas, we men are not so wise,
Or fickle fortune is less kind;
Our garb is regulation size—
We cannot even split our ties—
And half the world will say "He lies"
If we assume to change our mind.

—Chicago Record.

THE STEAMER SERVICE

Mr. Shaughnessy Promises That Better Connection With Vancouver Will Soon Come.

Interesting Letter to the Board of Trade—Location for Reading Room.

Some important correspondence was dealt with at a meeting of the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade yesterday afternoon.

From T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C. P. R., the secretary read a letter relative to the inadequate steamship service between Vancouver and Victoria. The writer says: "We recognize the fact that the present service between Vancouver and Victoria is very much below the proper standard and for some time past we have been endeavoring to secure an improvement. The navigation company has promised to build a suitable passenger boat for the service. If this be not done within a reasonable time we shall resort to other measures. Meanwhile I am sure that your board appreciates the fact that the Canadian Pacific took the necessary steps several years ago to provide a service of the highest character by building a boat at very great expense. Unfortunately, this action by the company did not seem to have the approval of the Victoria people and the boat was sold."

This letter was received and filed and then was read a communication from H. Watson, curator of the Imperial Institute, London, in which a regret is expressed that the institute does not possess a display of either fish or fruit from British Columbia. "Mr. Carmichael, the provincial assayer," the letter goes on to state, "has promised to forward an up-to-date collection of minerals, which is also badly needed. Perhaps some members of the Board of Trade may be ready to aid in rendering the display in the British Columbia court morere presentative."

On the reading of this communication it was resolved to forward the letter to Premier Turner with the request that the necessary steps be taken at once to complete the exhibit mentioned.

A letter from the Building Association of the Board of Trade was next submitted, asking that the reading room be vacated at once. Compliance with the request to move will be made this week and in considering the matter the council planned on converting one of the rooms or the present council chamber on the third floor, where a beautiful view of the water is commanded, into reading quarters. These it was decided to better equip than is the present reading room, and the big room on the same flat it was agreed to use exclusively for meetings. A committee, composed of Messrs. H. Herschel Cohen, E. Pearson and L. G. McQuade, was appointed to look into these plans and report on the details of carrying them out at a subsequent meeting.

The annual report was next dealt with and some changes were made in the standing committees. The statistical information which is to accompany the report is being prepared and at an early date tenders will be called for the printing and binding of the report.

The mining committee was requested to suggest improvements in the present mining regulations.

The president called attention to the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science to be held September 7-14, and to the desirability of appointing a delegate, he himself being unable to attend. Hon. Col. Baker, he understood, would be in England about this time and he thought that perhaps some satisfactory arrangement could be made so that Col. Baker might pay the meeting a visit. The department of mines has undertaken to prepare a paper on the mineral resources of British Columbia which will be read at the meeting. The matter was finally left in the hands of the president.

The secretary was instructed to inquire of Hon. Mr. Sifton the amount of royalty that has been collected in the Yukon district with the object of enabling the board to furnish correct information on the matter. The meeting then adjourned.

KASLO.

Last week a meeting was held in the McGregor building for the purpose of enrolling a militia company. Thirty-eight members signed the roll under Captain G. D. Reid and First Lieutenant Wm. Twiss. Jno. P. Vroom was elected second lieutenant and the names of ten members were proposed for the position of sergeants. These will be selected according to their fitness and ability for the offices. The boys anticipate no difficulty in recruiting the company up to the full standard of forty-five members. Tuesdays and Fridays were selected as drill nights. A requisition has been made on Lieutenant-Colonel Peters for arms and accoutrements and within a short time under their efficient officers the boys hope to present a first-class appearance on parade.

J. B. McLaren, the well known Vancouver man, who has large mining interests in Kootenay, was here last night. He informs the Kootenaian that he has effected a settlement with E. W. Mathews, acting for the Bradens, whereby they drop out and McLaren takes the Humboldt, a Crawford creek property, which has been the subject of much dispute. Mr. McLaren will develop the property.

LIQUID AIR AS AN APPETIZER.

Liquid air presents surprising possibilities as a medicine. A Russian physician has already begun to experiment with it. He placed a dog in a room with the temperature lowered, as stated in London Engineering, to 100 degrees below zero. After 10 hours the dog was taken out alive and with an enormous appetite. The physician tried the test himself. After ten hours' confinement in an atmosphere of still, dry cold, his system was intensely stimulated. So much combustion had been required to keep warm that an intense appetite was created. The process was continued on the man and the dog, and both grew speedily fat and vigorous. It was like a visit to the bracing northern climate. —Philadelphia Record.

TO ENCOURAGE RIFLEMEN.

A Former Volunteer Offers a Valuable Prize for Competition Among New Shots.

Mr. J. N. S. Williams, who was a member of the local volunteers in the eighties and who always took a keen interest in rifle shooting, has made a very neat presentation to the First battalion in the shape of half a dozen beautifully engraved silver spoons and a berry dish for competition among the young shots of the corps. The silverware is on exhibition in T. N. Hibben & Co.'s windows and ought to be the means of bringing out a long list of new aspirants for honors at the "butts."

Accompanying the gift was the following letter, which is self-explanatory.

Victoria, B.C., July 26, 1898.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory, Command First Battalion, Fifth Regiment C. A., President Victoria Garrison Artillery Rifle Association, Victoria, B. C.

My Dear Sir:—Appreciating the value of nursery rifle matches for the bringing forward and encouragement of young marksmen, I beg to offer the accompanying silver bowls and spoons to be competed for under the following conditions:

(a) All officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the First battalion, Fifth regiment, C. A., who are not rated as first class or second class marksmen, shall be admitted as competitors, provided they are members of the V. G. A. R. A.

(b.) The spoons shall be shot for at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots and one sighter at each range, on six occasions to be named by the commanding officer of the battalion who shall also name the rifle to be used. One spoon to be the prize on each occasion. The bowl to be the prize for the best aggregate score made by any competitor during the six matches, and no competitor to win more than one spoon.

(c.) The matches shall be shot under D. R. A. rules, excepting only that all ties shall be shot off.

Trusting that you will be pleased to accept this offer, I remain,

Cordially yours,

J. N. S. WILLIAMS.

YOUNG AT SEVENTY.

Indigestion and Stomach Troubles Removed by South American Nervine—Four Bottles brought Back Health and Vigor.

Mr. Jas. Sherwood, of Windsor, Ont., writes: "For twelve months I was a great sufferer from indigestion and stomach trouble. After trying other remedies without any benefit whatever, I was attracted to South American Nervine through great cures I read of its making, and I decided to try it. After a few doses I felt great relief and benefit. I have taken four bottles, and although I am 70 years old I give this thankful testimony for relief from the great suffering I had. I consider it a great medicine."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

ISLAND MORALITY.

Without wishing to draw any comparisons at the expense of our friends on the Island, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the bulk of the political immorality under which this province suffers, has its rise there and is nurtured there. It may be inevitable that this should be the case, but that it is the case there is no denying. Every attempt that is made to debauch the electorate, every political crime that is conceived, comes from the Island. The people there are dead to ethics. With them might is right. Principles are nowhere. "Get money," said the old man to his son. "Get it honestly if you can, but get it." On the same principle the people of the Island strive for political domination. They do not seem to see, or, seeing, do not care, that in striving for it they are merely pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the Dunsmuir interests. They are so wrapped up in insular prejudices that the Island is their world and all their actions are determined by the same considerations which had weight in ancient days when the strong man proved his strength with club or battle axe, and the foundations of aristocracy were laid on broken ribs and cracked skulls.

The world has moved since then, but the Island has not moved with it. Its political morals are those which the world discarded centuries ago. While there has been an advance all along the line the island has stagnated. Prejudice takes the place of reason and blind sentiment of the exercise of independent judgment. No matter how grave or indefensible a thing may be the folk who dwell upon the Island will condone it if it is for the interests of their own. The point of view is primitve in its simplicity and absurd in its unreasonableness. The Colonist, which the Globe described, in a moment of weakness, as one of the leading papers of the Coast, tells us in effect that it is all right to buy up political opponents, to prostitute public office for private gain, to gerrymander constituencies and to play the game of politics with loaded dice. To show that they are quite in sympathy with this indefensible attitude, the people of Victoria vote for the men who claim such trickery as this as their main guiding principle. The philosopher will smile; but the results to the people are serious enough to make one weep.

There are communities in the world where the members of the Turner government would be tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail if they attempted to humbug the people after the fashion that has prevailed in this province for the last fifteen years. There can be no doubt at all that the Island is fifty years behind the age in its point of view. To those who have been accustomed to the purer tone which prevails in the politics of more civilized communities, the moral terpitude of the Island folk is disgusting in the extreme. It is such a distinct and brazen defiance to every principle of fair play and public decency that no man who calls himself a man, who has a soul above the soul of a louse, can contemplate it without disgust. Selfishness is the rule, perhaps, and self-seeking the guiding star of the ordinary human life, but when self assumes such gigantic proportions as it does on the Island it is time to call a halt, even if the people have to take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing end them.—Vancouver Province.

BETTER POSTAL FACILITIES.

Movement for the Establishment of a Sub-Postoffice in North Ward.

The removal of the postoffice from the old to the new building has created a demand for more letter boxes throughout the city. Some of these have already been provided, but there is still room for more. Residents of the northern portion of the city are also desirous of having something done to obviate the necessity of their coming to town every time they have business at the postoffice, Ald. William has taken the matter up and will move at the next meeting of the council that the city clerk be instructed to communicate with the postmaster-general and point out the urgent necessity for the establishment of a sub-postoffice in the North Ward, on the east side of the harbor line.

Such a postoffice would be a great convenience to the large number of manufacturers and shipping men, who have their places of business along the northern shores of the harbor.

If you once try Carter'c Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

WATERWORKS AGAIN.

Special Committee Report the Result of Their Finding and Ask the Mayor to Adopt It.

Council Divided as to Whether a Cart Shed and Tool House Shall be Erected.

There were two little squabbles during last evening's meeting of the council, one over the refusal of the Mayor to carry out the wishes of a majority of the council in reference to the waterworks and the other over the refusal of the street committee to award the contract for a tool house and cart shed as instructed by the council. The Mayor was again requested to carry out the wishes of the council respecting the waterworks, the contract difference was ended for the time being by the meeting being adjourned.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Mayor Redfern read a telegram he had received from Mr. W. J. White, stating that 180 Wisconsin and Michigan editors would be in the city on Thursday. He had arranged to have the party taken to Esquimalt on the steamer Quadra, where they would be received on the flagship.

Henry Parker, of Vancouver, wanted to experiment on the sewage of Victoria, making a fertilizer of it and also offered, for a consideration, to show how the garbage could be used as fuel.

The letter was received and filed and the writer will be notified that Victoria's sewerage system is working admirably and the city is not yet prepared to go into the question of disposing of garbage.

The American Municipal League invited the members of the council to attend the second annual convention at Detroit. The letter was received and filed and the secretary will be informed that the members of the council cannot attend.

Mr. W. F. Bess, late official analyst at St. John, N.B., wanted to report on the water supply of Victoria, also for a consideration.

Mayor Redfern pointed out that the water had been tested a number of times and had always been found to be wholesome. Mr. Bess will be so informed.

Mr. C. D. Mason notified the council of the result, in favor of the city, of the Yates street fire hall suit.

The trustees will be requested to transfer the property to the city, in accordance with the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake.

Two weeks' leave of absence was allowed Mr. F. S. Widdowson, lamp-trimmer, to allow him to accompany the J.B.A.A. four-oared crew to Winnipeg.

The city engineer and sanitary inspector reported that the only sewage running into the open waterway on Cadboro Bay road was from the kitchen sink of the Jubilee Hospital. They considered the best way of solving the question was by irrigation, viz., by spreading it over the grounds.

A copy of the report will be forwarded to the hospital board.

In regard to Mr. A. Sheret's claim of $14 for pipe used on Oak Bay avenue, the water commissioner reported that in his opinion the city was in no way responsible. Mr. Sheret had a contract for extending the water main to the residence of Sir C. H. Tupper, it being understood that the owner of the house should supply the pipe. The contractor laid the pipe to the meter, leaving a short dead end. It was necessary to have the pipe extended to prevent the water from being blocked and it was for the pipe thus used that Mr. Sheret made his claim.

The report was referred to the finance committee.

The Albion Iron Works Company and 83 others petitioned against the proposal to close Rock Bay bridge.

Ald. Kinsman for the street committee said they objected to the expenditure on the ground that the sheds were not required. The carts were at work most of the time and a shower of rain would do them more good than harm.

There was some discussion, but the Mayor absolutely refused to receive the report, or a motion offered by Ald. Bragg to deal with the report, irrespective of the clause referring to the shed contract.

The special water works committee reported as follows:

Your special committee appointed to consider the advisability of connecting the filter beds with the reservoir at Beaver Lake, desire to report at follows:

That your committee would strongly urge upon the council the necessity of connecting the filter beds with the reservoir, for the following reasons:

1. The original intention, as per plans, was to utilize the reservoir without having a cement or brick bottom placed in same.

2. There is a brick bottom, at the present time, covering more exposed area with proper material than the original design intended should be covered.

3. To cement the sides would cost more money than there is at present at the disposal of the council; still, sufficient can be spared to place the proper connections in to allow the water to flow from the filter beds into the reservoir.

4. The necessary pipes and connections can all be placed in position by the present staff employed by the water department.

5. Should there be an intention on the part of the council, even had they $15,000 to do all work necessary in connection with the filter beds, the proposed pipe connection and the turning on of the water would form a part of the work necessary, and the first part that would require to be completed.

6. The City engineer says that, under any circumstances, water would have to be turned into the reservoir for a period of three or four days, or a longer period—and the waterworks foreman says three or four weeks—if the sides are to be cemented, so as to dampen and prepare the clay and consolidate the sides to receive the cement.

7. To insure a clear supply of water, and to avoid any sediment from the sides getting into the mains, the placing of the outlet pipe to receive the filtered water should be elevated about one foot above the floor of the reservoir, and taken to the middle of the reservoir, instead of under the edge of the bank, as contemplated by former plans.

8. By having the pipes placed in position and connecting the filter beds with the reservoir, the public will immediately have the benefit of the $150,000 that has been expended during the last three years, and will prove the strength of the walls and the utility of the filter beds generally, or will demonstrate beyond a doubt that the work is a failure or a success, as the case may be.

R. T. WILLIAMS.
JOHN KINSMAN.
JOS. E. PHILLIPS.

Ald. Kinsman removed that the report be received and filed and the Mayor be requested to carry out the wishes of the committee.

Mayor Redfern said he had received no evidence to induce him to change his mind.

Ald. Williams seconded Ald. Kinsman's motion and was proceeding to quote the engineer as in favor of the report, when the Mayor refused to hear him, holding that as the engineer had not signed the report he presumed that he was opposed to it.

The motion was carried after discussion on the following division:

Ayes—Ald. Kinsman, Bragg, Hall, Humber, Phillips and Williams.

Noes—Ald. Wilson, Humphrey and MacGregor.

The street committee having struck out of their report all reference to the contract for the cart sheds the report was received and adopted. The report recommended that sidewalks be renewed as follows: Fort street, west of Blanchard; south side of View street, east of Douglas: north side of Yates, east of Blanchard; south side of Alfred street, between Chambers and Cook.

Mayor Redfern asked the street committee if they had awarded the contract for the cart shed as instructed by the council and receiving a reply in the negative asked for the reason.

The members of the street committee explained that they considered that the money would do more good if spent on the streets.

Ald. McGregor was about to move that the council award the contract by ballot when adjournment was moved and carried, on a division of 6 to 3.

WANTS A RAILWAY.

A Committee of the Council to be Moved For to Confer with Railway Companies.

Ald. Williams will move at the next meeting of the city council that a special committee be appointed to act in conjunction with the city clerk and that the said committee be empowered to open up communication with the heads of the various railways to find out upon what terms they can be induced to connect with the city by a rapid railway ferry service, bearing cars;

That the said committee have power to suggest the utilization of James Bay flats for railway terminal buildings, as an inducement to bring a railway into the city, which will also mean a causeway and making use of unoccupied space for the vast improvement of the city;

Said committee to consist of Ald. Kinsman, Bragg and the mover and that they report to the council at as early an opportunity as possible upon what terms a transcontinental railway can be induced to connect with this city.

ESQUIMALT HARBOR, ETC.

To the Editor:—Referring to the interesting article relating to Esquimalt which appeared in this morning's Colonist, I wish to remark that, having consulted the very best authority in Victoria on the subject (James A. Grahame, Esq., formerly a chief factor in the H. B. Co.), I learned that my surmises were correct, viz: that Dr. Tolmie did not "make his way North from Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, for the purpose of developing trade with the natives, in 1837;" and the statement "that his landing place was on the north side of the harbor," and that there he built his fort calling it "Camisen," is purely fictitious, and so is the next paragraph commencing: "As the week rolled by, etc.;" neither was he guided to Deadman's river through the Gorge and "down the Arm to where five thousand or more siwashes were camped on the site of the present city of Victoria." . . . "That settled it with Dr. Tolmie. His mission was with population, and so he promptly pulled up stakes, literally as well as metaphorically, and transferred his headquarters to the smaller harbor, leaving Esquimalt once again deserted by the whites."

The true story, however, is that about the year 1837 Dr. John McLaughlin, then chief factor for the H. B. Co., at Fort Vancouver, did, in view of the approaching partition of Oregon, then occupied jointly by subjects of Great Britain and the United States, make a trip north to Esquimalt for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for a trading station, but instead of landing, as is stated in the article under review, not far from the present station of the Island Railway, he landed at Belmont opposite the present navy yard, but did not build any trading post. The matter was referred to London, and in 1843 factor Douglas, who had arrived at Fort Vancouver, was instructed to examine the southeastern portion of the coast of Vancouver Island with the view of having a convenient trading post on British territory. In 1843, according to factor Douglas' report, the site chosen by him called at first "Camosun" was built on, and later on named Victoria, where the city now is. The Northern trading potss at Taku, Wrangel, Naas and Millbank were closed, and the business of the company centered at Fort Simpson and Victoria as at the present time.

ALEXANDER BEGG,
Historian of B. C.

Victoria, 27th July, 1898.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Quiet Situation, With Few Changes in Quotations—A Better Supply of Fish.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the city markets this week is the improved appearance of the fish stalls, consequent upon the halibut and salmon beginning to come in plentifully again. Staples remain firm, and the market appears well supplied in all lines. On the 'Frisco steamer due this week a good stock of fruits is expected, and it is hoped that the apples will be of better quality this trip. Gooseberries are now out of season, and as for raspberries, the supply has been well maintained throu the supply has been well maintained through the large shipments received from Shawnigan.

The current retail prices are as follows:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl.	$ 7.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	7.00
Snowflake	6 50
Premier	7.00
Three Star	6.50
Hungarian (Armstrong)	6 50
XXXX (Armstrong)	6.50
Graham, per 10 lbs	35
Wheat, per ton	35.00@37.50
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs	40
Straw, per bale	60@75
Onions, per lb	2½
Oats, per ton	30.00@32.00
Barley, per ton	30.00@32.00
Middlings, per ton	23.00@26.00
Ground feed, California, per ton	25.00@30.00
Corn, whole, per ton	26.00@28.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	27.00@28.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@45
Rolled oats, 7 lbs	35
Cabbages, per lb	2@3
Potatoes, per cwt	$1.25
Rhubarb, per lb	3
Cheese, per lb	15@20
Hay, baled, per ton	15.00@18.00
Eggs, Island, per doz., strictly fresh	35
Eggs, imported, per doz	20@25
Butter, fresh per lb	20@25
" Dairy (Eastern) per lb	25
" B. C. Creamery, per lb	25
Hams, Canadian, per lb	16
Hams, American, per lb	15@18
Bacon, American	16@18
" Rolled, per lb	14@16
" Long clear, per lb	12½
" Canadian, per lb	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb	12½
Meats—Beef, per lb	5@15
Sides, per lb	7½@8
Veal, per lb	10@15
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Mutton, carcase, per lb	9
Pork, fresh, per lb	9@12½
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	15@25
Fruits—Apples, per box	2.25
Lemons, California, per doz	20@25
Oranges, Mediterranean	20@35
" St. Michael's	20@25
Peaches, per lb	10
Apricots, per lb	10
Pears, per lb	6
Raspberries, per lb	10
Plums, per lb	10
Bananas, per doz	25@35
Fish—Salmon, per lb	8@10
Salmon, smoked, per lb	15
Halibut, per lb	10@12½
Rock Cod, per lb	6@8
Smelts, per lb	8@10
Flounders, per lb	8@10
Ling Cod	8@10

NEARING THE FINALS.

Result of Yesterday's Matches in the Victoria Tennis Club's Handicap Tournament.

Lacrosse Team Preparing for the Great Battle With Vancouver on Saturday Afternoon.

As the handicaps in the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club's club tournament near completion, the games become better, as most of the weaker players are being weeded out. Yesterday two of the best players in the club met, when A. T. Goward played F. Dickinson before an appreciative audience. This is Dickinson's first year here, and he has shown himself to be a player of whom a likely winner has to be careful. In the second set, F. Dickinson got five games to one. Then Goward, who plays an uphill game, managed to get six straight games, and won the match. The match between Card and Pooley was also a good game, the former winning the first set after some good play. In the second set, Card's back-hand draws began to tell, and he took the second and third sets. Pooley, although beaten, did good work, and many of his strokes puzzled his more experienced opponent. B. Goward defeated Lampman after a close match, which necessitated three sets. Competitors are reminded that the entries for the open events closed last night at 8 at 21 Bastion street. In order to have the court in good condition for the open tournament, all the handicaps will be played off by Friday except the finals, which will be played next week. The results of yesterday's matches follow:

A. F. R. Martin (rec. 3-6 15) beat A. G. Smith (rec. 15.2)—8-6, 3-6, 8-6.

B. G. Goward (rec. 2-6 15) beat P. S. Lampman (rec. 2-6 15)—6-0, 4-6, 6-2.

S. F. Card, R. N., (owe 15.4) beat R. H. Pooley (scratch)—4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

A. T. Goward (owe 30) beat F. Dickinson (owe 15.4)—6-3, 7-5.

Miss Kitto and G. Bulkeley Johnson (owe 4-6 15) beat Mrs. E. Crow Baker and D. M. Rogers (owe 4-6 15)—7-5, 7-5.

Miss Rogers and George C. Johnston (owe 2-6 15) beat Miss Baldwin and G. H. Barnard (rec. 2-6 15)—7-5, 6-4.

Miss Rithet and J. Rithet (scratch) beat Miss Clapham and R. D. Harvey (owe 15)—6-2, 6-4.

Miss Goward and R. B. Powell (owe 15.3) beat Mrs. Langley and F. Dickinson (owe 15.1)—6-4, 6-3.

A. G. Langley (rec. 4-6 15) beat G. E. Parkes (rec. 15.2)—4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

G. B. Green (rec. 15.4) beat E. A. Earle (rec. 15.4)—2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

To-day's fixtures are:

11 a. m.—Miss Kitto and G. Bulkeley Johnston (owe 4-6 15) vs. Miss Rogers and G. C. Johnston (owe 2-6 15); Miss D. Green and A. G. Langley (scratch) vs. Miss Rithet and J. A. Rithet (scratch).

12 m.—F. T. Cornwall (rec. 4-6 15) vs. A. G. Langley (rec. 4-6 15).

3:30 p m.—B. G. Goward (rec. 2-6 15) vs. S. F. Card, R. N. (owe 15.4).

4 p. m.—A. T. Goward (owe 30) vs. J. A. Rithet (owe 3-6 15).

5 p. m.—Miss Keefer and R. H. Pooley (owe 15) vs. Miss Patton and G. E. Parkes (rec. 15).

5:30 p. m.—Miss Cowell and J. F. Foulkes (owe 15.1) vs. Miss Eva Loewen and R. Stewart (rec. 15.2).

6 p. m.—F. B. Ward (rec. 15) vs. F. B. Pemberton (rec. 15.3).

If possible—A. F. R. Martin (rec. 3-6 15) vs. G. B. Green (rec. 15.3) at a time to be arranged.

LACROSSE.

The Seniors.

On Saturday next the Victoria lacrosse enthusiasts will have the last chance of the season to see Vancouver and Victoria meet on the Caledonia grounds. Both teams are getting in the very best of condition, as they realize the hard struggle before them on Saturday next, and those who attend will be sure to see one of the finest exhibitions of the national game played in British Columbia this season. The home team will have their final practise to-night, after which the twelve players who will uphold the honor of the Capital will be chosen. The game will start promptly at 3 o'clock, with the Fifth Regiment band in attendance.

CRICKET.

Nanaimo vs. Victoria.

The Nanaimo Free Press contains the following report of the cricket match played by the Coal City eleven with Victoria on Saturday last, which, by request of a number of lovers of sport, is here reproduced:

"The above match was played last Saturday, and resulted in an easy win for Nanaimo by 138 runs and one wicket to spare. The Victoria team arrived on the noon train, and after lunch the game commenced by Victoria winning the toss, going to the bat. Robertson and Luxton started to the bowling of Quine and Hilton. With only 3 runs scored, Quine bowled Luxton, and Gooch joined Robertson. These two played fine cricket, and caused Watson and J. Hodgson to take up the bowling. This change worked well, as Hodgson got Gooch out l. b. w., and Walton soon after bowled Robertson, who had played a fine innings of 31. The next five wickets fell in quick order to Walton's underhand bowling, and only Smith and Owens could make any runs. The innings closed for 73, Walton having a fine bowling analysis of 7 wickets for 12 runs.

"On Nanaimo going to bat, it was soon seen that the Victoria bowling was going to be severely punished. W. Hodgson and Caverly ran up 32 before Caverly was out for a well-played 20. Quine came in and hit about in fine style till the score reached 62, when W. Hodgson was bowled, he having played well for 22. On J. Hodgson joining Quine, the bowling was hit all over the field, till Quine was caught from a hard hit 49. The next two wickets soon fell, but on Ransome joining J. Hodgson, another 40 runs were put on before Hodgson was put out for a very finely played innings of 65. Ransome was next out for a good 16, and with Dawson and Gilliard together the score was taken to 209 before Dawson was caught. Time was then called, Gilliard being not out, 10, the full score being as under:

VICTORIA.

H. B. Robertson, b Walton	31
A. P. Luxton, b Quine	0
W. P. Gooch, l. b. w., b. J. Hodgson	10
J. H. Harvey, b Walton	2
G. R. Raymond, b Walton	1
W. Monteith, c J. Hodgson, b Walton	0
V. Austin, c Hilton, b Walton	1
J. Redfern, b Walton	0
A. G. Smith, c Hilton, b Walton	15
A. F. Owens, run out	9
B. Potts, not out	4
Total	73

NANAIMO.

W. Hodgson, b Luxton	22
J. Caverly, c Luxton, b Gooch	20
T. D. Quine, c Raymond, b Monteith	49
J. Hodgson, c Potts, b Smith	65
H. Hilton, c Smith, b Monteith	3
H. T. Walton, st. Smith, b Gooch	3
W. B. Ransome, l. b. w., b Smith	16
R. Gilliard, not out	10
H. Dawson, c Owens, b Smith	12
A. Gibbs, not out	0
J. Teague, did not bat	—
Extras	11
Total	211

"WILL DIE BEFORE DAYLIGHT,"

Would Have Been Her Answer to Your Query—When?—But Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Snapped the Death Strings.

Mrs. B., 186 Queen street W., Toronto, gives this unsolicited testimony: "For a number of years I had been a great sufferer from heart troubles, had smothering sensations, palipitation, neuralgia thumping, was very easily fatigued. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart when I had despaired living through the night. The benefit was instantaneous. I have taken five bottles and have no hesitation in heartily recommending it, and will be glad to communicate with any one desiring it."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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...Her Answer to Your
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MILLIONS MOUNTING UP

Steamer Nelson Adds One and a Half More to the Golden Store.

Several Disappointed Miners Returned—Latest News From Treasure Land.

(From the Seattle Times.)

The steamer Charles Nelson, Capt. Anderson, arrived at Arlington dock at 10 o'clock this morning direct from St. Michael, with 161 passengers and gold dust aggregating one million and a half dollars, besides drafts amounting to many thousand.

Purser M. A. Tucker says he believed that the amount of gold dust distributed among the passengers would aggregate fully a million and a half. Of this amount over $600,000 was left with him for safe keeping and locked up in the safe.

One man, Mr. Tucker said, had $175,000 in the safe coming down, and another $125,000. He would not disclose the names.

Prof. T. S. Lippy was a passenger on the boat and according to the statements of the passengers he brought down fully $200,000. This amount was distributed among the Lippy party, which was made up of the following: Prof. T. S. Lippy, C. H. Lippy, L. M. Lippy and J. L. Lippy.

They were a happy lot of returning Yukoners as each one of the passengers filed ashore this morning and the air was punctuated with 161 big long sighs of relief and gratitude when the feet of each man touched the shore.

The Nelson left St. Michael on the afternoon of July 14th and had a pleasant and uneventful run all the way down.

A big crowd of Seattle people had gathered at the dock to greet the ship and her voyagers, and the Seattleites could be picked out easily by the hearty personal greetings accorded them by friends and relatives who were there in eager expectancy of their arrival.

Immediately a grand guessing contest as to the amount of golden treasure aboard began, the passengers taking an active part. No one knew exactly what anyone else had, and no one was quite willing to tell what he had himself, but the shrewd reporters, accustomed to touch the quick of men's pride, soon found out by close questioning that a conservative estimate of the treasure on board would reach fully $1,500,000.

Of course there were the usual number if disappointed ones on board. People who had gone into the country with light hearts and visions of wealth. Many of the passengers on the Nelson left Seattle for the Klondike last spring. They floated down the river, arriving at Dawson and after looking into the situation became discouraged at the stories told them by men who had worked in the mines during the winter.

Many of the new arrivals immediately sold their outfits, climbed into their boats again and left Dawson for ever. They floated down the river to St. Michael where they took the first boats for their return trip home.

The foregoing paragraph tells the story of a majority of the passengers, and the disappointed ones lost little time in clambering down the gang-plank and marching up the dock.

After the gang-plank had become partially cleared and the greater poriton of the passengers had gone ashore, the successful ones commenced to make their appearance on the decks, and the curious and expectant crowd on the dock was given an opportunity to see some of the great sacks of gold being carried away by the fortunate ones.

Prof. Lippy was one of the first ones to stagger down the gang-plank with a heavy sack on his shoulder, his face wreathed in smiles. Then the rest of the Lippy party made their appearance from their respective staterooms and followed the professor to an express wagon which had been engaged by the party. Each member of the party made several trips from the boat to the wagon, and when it started up the dock it contained nine big heavy canvas sacks.

Purser Tucker said the Brixham arrived at St. Michael two days before the Nelson sailed and could be expected to arrive in Seattle any time. He said:

"Altogether there were twenty-six vessels at St. Michael when we left. Many of them are now on the way to Seattle and are apt to arrive any time. We made a remarkable trip down, making it in eleven days.

"We passed the Laurada in Behring sea. She had three tows and was travelling along nicely toward St. Michael.

"As far as I could learn, most of the miners are fairly well fixed. Almost all who came down wanted to come first class.

"People are ariving at St. Michael by the hundreds every day, and the next boats to arrive will be crowded to their full capacity. Owing to the high rates being charged by the river boats for transportation from Dawson to St. Michael Klondikers are floating down the river in small boats.

"I believe that $1,500,000 is a fair estimate of the amount of gold on the steamer to-day and of that amount I can vouch for $600,000, which was turned over to me and placed in the steamer's safe. That amount does not include the gold brought down by the Lippy party, as they kept their gold in their staterooms. Several other parties who are supposed to have brought down big sacks kept watch over their own treasure."

C. L. Jensen, the engineer of the Charles Nelson, estimates the amount of dust and drafts brought on the boat as over a million. The Humboldt, which was at St. Michael when the Charles Nelson left, will bring out a larger amount than came on the boat this time. Clarence Berry's party, who is now at St. Michael, will come out on her and with him will come 800 pounds of the bright dust. It is now kept in four strong iron boxes and in them it stays until the assay office is reached.

The Brixham and other steamers now at St. Michael are unable to unload their freight in consequence of the scarcity of lighters, and the date of their arrival here is very problematical. The Navarro arrived with her tow, the Minneapolis, in good condition.

As soon as the boat arrived there was a rush for the assay office on the hill on the part of the passengers. A reporter of The Times followed them and in twenty minutes saw the following amounts weighed out by Dr. Whitehead. J. F. Smith, $7,000; Stephen Crocker, $4,000; Dan Hampton, $2,500; Ed Dahl, $1,600; North Brooks and W. H. Seabohn, $1,500 each; J. S. McLellan, J. C. Stone and Marcell Beaudry, $1,000 each; and R. G. Pierce, $750. Total, $21,850.

None of the passengers seemed positive as to how much the Nelson brought down but their guesses would average a full half million for the Nelson. All of the passengers were positive that Prof. Lippy and his party brought out more gold than anyone else and the general concensus of opinion was that he brought out fully $150,000.

At 11:00 a.m., when the reporter left, gold was still coming and no estimate could then be made of what the total would be for the day.

ACTIVITY OF ST. MICHAEL.

According to the passengers of the Charles Nelson the harbor of St. Michael just now presents one of the liveliest scenes on the coast. It is as full of shipping about as it can be. Craft of all kinds are coming and going and lighters are moving constantly to and fro between the shipping and the beach, taking freight from the ocean steamers to the beach and from the beach to the up-river steamers. The harbor looks like the harbor of some great maritime port.

Among the great numbers of craft there when the Charles Nelson left is the steamer Brixham. She had been at Dutch Harbor, but two days before the Nelson left she anchored at St. Michael. The steamer Alliance was met between Dutch Harbor and St. Michael, making for the latter port. The Conemaugh was in the harbor of St. Michael and her steel river steamers had been discharged and were being riveted together. The Progreso had arrived at St. Michael, but had lost her tows on the way up.

Of the river craft the Seattle No. 1, Alice and Merwin had arrived from up the river, after the departure of the Roanoke.

Eight or nine river steamers had departed for Dawson and way ports up to the day the Charles Nelson left St. Michael. Three of these belonged to the A. C. Company and three others to the N. A. T. & T. Company, two to the Columbia Navigation Company and one, the Rock Island, to the Rock Island Company. The river steamers were all laden to the guards, some so much that they were drawing four feet of water and doubts were cast on the ability of the heaviest draught craft to make it up.

There are grave doubts expressed about later boats getting up to Dawson or any boats making more than a single round trip. This may, however, all prove to be fallacious. The unexpected has been occurring with the Yukon so far this year and it may continue.

There is a tremendous amount of merchandise at St. Michael yet to go up the river, enough to make provisions both plentiful and comparatively cheap at Dawson and all river ports, if it can be gotten up before the ice closes navigation. Most of the staple provisions are now cheaper than they are at Rampart City, on account of the supplies that went up over the passes.

STORY OF THE MUNOOK.

While there is a great deal in prospect, the actual results so far in the Little Munook country have not been satisfactory. The diggings have been overestimated. Such in brief is the situation there as reported by J. L. Schofield, a man who worked most of the winter on No. 9, one of the best claims up there. The clean-up on Little Munook, Schofield says, will not exceed $100,000. He bases this estimate upon information secured on the ground.

Six, seven, eight, nine and the lower part of ten are the only claims that have paid, and this information, coming from a man who was in the midst of these claims most all winter, may be considered pretty accurate.

Schofield says that Governor McGraw, who worked No. 8 during Col. Carr's abscence, did well. Young Hinckley, who worked a part of No. 8. did well, so Schofield says, and made $3,000. John and Fred Burkman, Jackson, Trinkle and Schofield, who worked lays on No. 9, did not make anything, as money and wages go in that country.

Schofield went North with the Stoneman expedition last fall and got caught in the ice 850 miles up the river. He prospected several claims and located a number, but in none did he find anything. He lived in a tent until March, and then began work on a lay on No. 9, taking Fred Burkman's place, who fell sick with scurvy. Although not successful on this trip, Schofield says he is going again, and can make some money, knowing how to go about it. He has a claim on Idaho Bar, the new discovery, and believes that bar will turn out well. As far as prospecting has gone on this discovery, it has shown up well, but there was not time enough after its discovery to test it thoroughly. Schofield says that the real merits of the Munook country are yet to be determined. There has not yet been enough prospecting to show it up. When it is fully developed he believes it will prove a great gold producer.

THE LIPPY CONTINGENT.

The Lippy party, consisting of the Professor, his two brothers, brother-in-law and father, were the most prominent and best known of the Nelson's passengers. They had with them nine sacks of gold dust that pretty well loaded an express wagon which carried the treasure to the Safe Deposit vaults of First avenue.

Like most of the Yukoners, Prof. Lippy declined to say what amount of dust they had. But close questioning of different members of the party elicited the information that $200,000 was an inside figure. All the Lippy gold was taken from No. 16, on Eldorado Creek, the property of the Professor.

"Eldorado should not be counted when an estimate is to be made as to the value of mines on the Yukon," said the Professor in a brief talk to the Times. "It is vastly richer than any of the others that have been worked up to date. But the country is good as an average for $10 diggings to the man, even under the present crude conditions. There is no question that the diggings of the Northwest Territory are very rich, but I question whether as much work will be done next winter as was done this past year, owing to the prohibitive charges by the Canadian officials. From the time a man arrives at the summit of the passes he begins to be taxed, and he never escapes after that. He pays for everything."

"How does that system compare with the American side?" Prof. Lippy was asked.

"It doesn't compare at all. In the first place, on the American side the government takes no claims for itself, and the miners make their own laws. No royalties are demanded and there are no licenses or fees."

Prof. Lippy and some of his partners will return next winter, and thereafter each year until No. 16 Eldorado is worked out. When it came to paying the royalties to the Canadian government, it required two men, bending under heavy loads, to carry the Lippy royalty to the government headquarters.

Mr. C. H. Lippy, one of the party, was somewhat more communicative than the Professor, or perhaps less busy while receipts for the nine sacks were being made out.

"I have come home more than satisfied with our winter's work," said he as he leaned against the counter of the receiving vault, watching the sacks going in. "But we also came back proud of our country, and very much disgusted with Canadian methods. I would not advise any one to go into the Canadian territory to mine, because if the mines there are richer than on the American side, which I very much doubt, the difference is more than offset by the outrageous charges and taxes and licenses and royalties."

C. H. Lippy owns a claim on Little Blanche and a bench of Eldorado, but neither of them was worked last winter, as the whole party stuck to "No. 16 Eldorado."

Discussing the American side Mr. Lippy was enthusiastic. "There are some fine diggings there," said he, "and I really believe the American side will prove better than the Canadian—certainly far better considering all the conditions and the laws. From all I can learn, No. 6, Little Munook, paid the past winter very close to $1,000,000, and several other claims paid almost as much. Eagle City, at the mouth of Mission Creek, is a thriving place of about 1,000 people, most of them being interested on American Creek and Dome Creek, both branches of Mission. No work has been done on either of these creeks until last winter. Many people were going to Kaiakuk Creek when we came through there. Kaiakuk runs almost parallel to the Klondike on the same side of the Yukon and just below Circle City. One party of twenty men were on their way there. Idaho Bar, a bench of Little Minook, is also doing extremely well."

The Lippy party left Dawson on July 6th, on the Alice, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company. Mr. C. H. Lippy says that the steamer Humboldt will be the next steamer down from St. Michael, and that she will have far more gold dust aboard than the Nelson. Clarence Berry's partner is to come on her, and he alone has 800 pounds of dust, amounting to over $160,000.

THE GRIM REAPER.

Demise of a Pioneer—Last Earthly Rites Over the Remains of the Late Mr. John Hooper.

The local paper of Emerson, Man., says: "Reference has of late frequently been made in these columns to the serious illness of Mr. John Hooper, and on Monday last death ended the conflict. It is a source of consolation to the bereaved family that his illness was not of long duration, and that he passed away peacefully while sleeping, surrounded by a loving group.

"Deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of Emerson, arriving here with Mrs. Hooper and the younger members of the family in the spring of 1878, and has resided in the town continuously. The late Mr. Hooper was a native of Hatherleigh, Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1821, and came out to Canada in 1868, settling in London, Ont., and both in the east and here made many friends by his genial disposition. A widow, four sons and four daughters are left to mourn the death of an indulgent and affectionate husband and father, and all, with the exception of one son—Mr. Thomas Hooper, architect, of Victoria, B. C.—are resident in Manitoba, including Mrs. T. C. Tennant, Messrs. Samuel and Martin L. Hooper, in Winnipeg; James Hooper, in Portage la Prairie; Mrs. M. Lawrie, in Morris; Mrs. F. S. Bell and Mrs. J. McCaul, in Emerson.

"The funeral on Wednesday afternoon was largely attended by all classes of the community, the business places in town being closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased. The service was held in St. Luke's church, Rev. W. John Garton officiating, and many followed the remains to the cemetery. Messrs. J. E. Cooper, W. Mills, J. F. Tennant (Gretna), J. Hicks (Neche), J. Angus and C. Whitman acted as pall-bearers. The esteem in which the deceased was held, and the general sympathy experienced for members of the family, was shown by a beautiful collection of floral tributes deposited on the casket.

"Among those present at the funeral were many of the old residents of the town, six members of the family (the other two being detained at home by unavoidable business), Mr. Backwell, a nephew of deceased, recently arrived from Hatherleigh, England, and who remained here at the request of his late uncle, and Mr. M. Lamrie, of Morris.

"Mrs. Hooper and family desire to express their appreciation of the many kindnesses shown the late Mr. Hooper during his illness, and the sympathy extended and help rendered at the funeral."

MARY MOORE ACQUITTED.

Charge of Burning Charles Marston's Residence Not Proved by the Prosecution.

Mr. Justice Walkem, sitting in the Speedy Trials court yesterday morning, acquitted Mary Moore of the charge of arson, the allegation being that she set fire to the residence of Charles Marston. The evidence was the same as that given at the preliminary examination. Mary Moore, Marston's brother's stepdaughter and her friend Mable Hess went to Charles Marston's house to take care of it for him. They could not agree and Marston said one would have to go, whereat Mary Moore left the house. Going back for her clothes she saw on the bed some garments which she says she loaned to Mable Hess, but which the latter says she gave to her, and taking them out in the yard set fire to them.

The accused woman took the stand on her own behalf and admitted setting fire to the clothes, but said after she had burned them sufficiently to destroy them, she put the fire out and threw the half-burned garments in what she supposed was an ash-box, but which was simply a wooden box placed against the house.

In dismissing the charge His Lordship said that had the case been a civil one he would order Marston to pay the costs as he did not consider he had acted properly in the matter.

Mr. A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. George E. Powell for the defence.

ALASKA MAIL.

Tons of Letters Accumulated at St. Michael, but No Steamer Calls For Them.

No mail has been received here from Alaska for a long time, except such as has been brought by passengers or employees of the vessels that have arrived recently, though it is known that tons of letters have accumulated at St. Michael, awaiting the mail steamer to carry it away, while the people here and elsewhere are clamoring for news from relatives and correspondents in the north. The post office and the officers of the transportation and trading companies are besieged daily by anxious inquirers regarding letters from their relatives, but they have to go unsatisfied, as no mail has been received. Upon telegraphic inquiry, advice has been received here that up to yesterday no mail has reached Seattle from St. Michael. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce appealed to the postal authorities here, and caused them to wire to Washington and to Seattle for immediate relief.

The postal department awarded a contract for carrying the mail between Seattle and St. Michael to a man named Richardson, of the former place. Steamers were to leave Seattle on the 5th and 25th of each month, beginning in June. These steamers were to stop at Unalaska long enough to transfer mail. , and were then to return without delay. Steamers left Seattle, ostensibly for that purpose, on June 11th, 21st and 28th, being one more steamer than the contract calls for, but not one has as yet returned, though the slowest vessel could have made the round trip in a much shorter time. Information has been received here that the contract has been sub-let to parties running steamers between the points designated. Instead of carrying the mail, the steamers are being employed in towing barges from Puget Sound to Alaskan points.

The St. Paul brought only two letters for the Alaska Commercial company and a few others entrusted to passengers. The government bags could not be sent by her, because she is not a mail steamer.

A vast amount of money sent by those steamers is thus tied up, because advices are missing, and the absence of news from relatives causes much anxiety, grief and suffering to a large number of people here and elsewhere. The Chamber of Commerce is determined to appeal to the government unless the situation is speedily relieved.—San Francisco Chronicle.

HELP NOT OBTAINABLE

Scarcity of Longshoremen and Sailors on the Waterfront—Bristol Arrives.

Northern Pacific Liner Mogul Brings a Heavy Freight for Victoria Merchants.

Recent happenings along the water front have shown that in Victoria the longshoremen and sailors are few in number. When the Northern Pacific liner Mogul was ready to be discharged yesterday morning, there was a shortage of men on hand for the work and even after the city had been gone over there was not sufficient help obtainable. The steamer brought 700 tons of freight for Victoria and at noon twenty extra men, if on hand, would have been employed. Sailors were wanted for the bark Melrose, which the tug Czar brought into Esquimalt from Thetis island. The bark is laden with props for Santa Rosalia and came in here purposely to complete her crew. On a second ship to arrive in Esquimalt yesterday a different class of laborers will find employment. This is the big steam collier Bristol, which is just up from San Francisco and is here to be renovated and painted on the Esquimalt marine ways. Discharging the two coal ships in Esquimalt a considerable force of men is engaged, while in the upper harbor ship carpenters and machinists are completing the Queen City and the new tug boat Pilot.

ANOTHER KLONDIKER DUE.

The Boston & Alaska Steamship Company's steamer Brixham is expected to arrive at Seattle to-morrow from St. Michael. She was delayed in the North handling freight between Dutch Harbor and St. Michael. The company's river boats Col. McNaught and B. B. Glascock arrived safely at St. Michael and were to start up the river last week. A letter received by the company's agent, Mr. E. E. Blackwood, states that the N. A. T. & T. Company and Alaska Commercial Company were contracting for freight as late as August 20, showing that they believe there is lots of water in the river.

THE MOGUL ARRIVES.

After the Colonist had gone to press yesterday morning the Northern Pacific steamship Mogul came from quarantine and tied up at the ocean dock. She had been 14½ days on the voyage from Yokohama and experienced fine weather on the greater part of the trip. Being only a tramp steamer she brought no cabin passengers, but in her steerage quarters there arrived two hundred Chinese, all, except twenty-five for Vancouver and Tacoma, being for Victoria. The Mogul brings a very heavy freight, nearly half of which, including a shipment of 300 tons of sulphur for the Victoria Chemical Works, is for this port. She brings news that Captain Whistler, formerly of the steamer Tacoma of the N. P. line, had organized a Klondike expedition and was preparing to leave Yokohama in the American schooner Caled Curtis when the Mogul sailed, having called at that port en route from Hongkong, for water.

THEY FOUND ELDORADO

Three Laboring Men Reached Seattle With Perhaps a Million From Klondike.

Steamer Humboldt From St. Michael Said to Show Down Two Million.

Much Sickness at Dawson Reported and Seventeen Funerals in One Day.

(Special to the Colonist.)

Seattle, July 27.—By the arrival of the steamer Humboldt late this afternoon Seattle receipts of Klondike gold for the month of July were increased to nearly $12,000,000. The Humboldt had over $2,000,000 on board, and half of it was in possession of three laboring men richer by half than any that have arrived out so far. They are Antone Stander, John Erickson and J. D. Mienasch.

Stander has dust weighing nearly 1,000 pounds and admits bringing out about $400,000 in dust and drafts. He married Violet Raymond, a rich variety actress, just before leaving and is on his way with his bride to the Paris exposition.

John Erickson is an ignorant Norwegian, who went to Dawson a few years ago without a cent. He brings out $300,000 in five large boxes. It is kept under guard in a big stateroom. J. D. Mienasch, who came out with his wife and three children, sold his creek claims for $152,000 and will not return. He is independently wealthy from the proceeds of the single claim.

Humboldt Gates and Wm. Hall, who own a Bonanza property brought out $80,000 each.

J. D. Thaggart, a hotel and saloon man at Dawson, brought out over $50,000.

In the purser's room was deposited some $600,000 in dust and drafts. The remainder was in possession of the 105 Klondikers on board. Several of these were women who had some five to ten thousand.

The passengers left Dawson July 7 and came down the river on the steamers W. K. Merwin and Alice. They report a great deal of sickness among the newcomers at Dawson, due to poor water and miserable drainage. There were seventeen funerals on July 6th. A stampede has started down the river to Eagle City on the American side, where rich diggings have been found.

Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

Mr. Spouter—An heirloom, Johnnie, is something that's handed down from father to son.

Little Johnnie—Huh! That's a funny name for pants.—Judge.

"I understand she has had an attack of nervous prostration."

"Oh, dear, no; not at all."

"But the doctor said——"

"I know he did at first, but just as soon as he learned the size of her husband's income he changed his mind, and said that ing."—Chicago Post.

Current Comment

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the position of the chartered banks at the end of June is generally in keeping with its recent predecessors. The circulation is maintained at a high figure, having reached $36,539,103, the largest in the record for the month under review, and $4,172,929 greater than in June, 1897. The increase over May is a quarter of a million. The current loans also, which amount to $222,413,538, though they show a decrease compared with May last of $1,265,776, are $13,885,848 higher than in June, 1897, and, with the larger circulation, may be taken as evidence of the larger commercial business being done throughout the country, as, in a similar sense, the advance of the year in the item of call loans, from $14,898,629 to $20,066,715, may be regarded as proof of the greater confidence and greater volume of the transactions through the stock and other exchanges. The assets of the banks, are, it is noted, quite equal to the larger demands being made upon them. The public deposits are only a little short of twenty-six millions greater than a year ago, having increased from $201,141,688 to $227,063,343. Of this growth the greater part is in those payable after notice, which are now $144,749,443, the growth in the twelve months being over fifteen millions. It is noted also, in this connection, that there is a feeling evident that the time has come for an increase in the capital of the banks. Steps with this in view were taken at the recent meetings of several institutions, and it is found that, compared with a year back, the share capital authorized has been increased from $72,958,684 to $74,758,684, that subscribed from $62,713,748 to $63,050,148, and that paid up from $61,949,536 to $62,303,137. Included in these figures are the dead capital ($1,200,000) of La Banque du Peuple, which, though in the course of being wound up, still makes returns of its assets and liabilities. The other items call for no particular notice. The specie holdings have been increased by $619,571 to $9,283,030, and those of Dominion notes have fallen by $706,930, to $15,214,505. There is an increase in the loans to the provinces from $1,427,009 to $1,647,258, indicating the probability of some further provincial bond sales at no very distant date. There is still, it would appear, some of the last issue of Dominion bonds in the hands of the banks which took them, the holdings of federal debentures and stocks being $4,901,627, compared with $2,796,936 twelve months back. The balances due from abroad, while large, are practically the same as in 1897, and are $21,279,953 from foreign countries, and $8,230,112 from the United Kingdom.—Gazette.

LOCAL LEAD WORKS.

The silver-lead miners of the Kootenays are more interested in the establishment of manufactories of the products of lead in this vicinity than they think they are. This may seem paradoxical, but nevertheless it is true. If there were enough factories, turning out the products of lead, established at some central points in the district to use up the lead produced by the mines there would be no necessity for sending our galena ores to the United States for reduction, for the reason that it would be posisble to carry on at a substantial profit here smelters for the silver-lead ores. This is not the case at present.

Why is this so and what relation has one to the other?

The silver-lead ores of the Kootenays are sent to the United States for two reasons: One is because there is a market in that country for the pig lead, where it is turned into various valuable commercial products. The other is because the lead in the ore is subject to an import duty of one and one-half cents per pound, while on pig lead smelted in this country and sent into the United States, which is about the only available market, the import duty is two and a half cents per pound. This tax is virtually prohibitory, when it is considered that pig lead is only worth three and a half to four cents per pound.

In the year 1897 there was brought into Canada from foreign countries lead to the quantity of 10,858 tons. This was in the form of shot, lead pipe, paints, tea lead, acetate, litharge, old scrap and pig lead. The imports of lead into Canada will be larger and grow with each succeeding year, as they will keep pace with the increase in the opopulation.

It is, therefore, obvious that the miners of the silver-lead producing belt are deeply interested in the matter of locating manufactories for the products of lead in this vicinity and herein lies the true solution of a problem that has long vexed them. With lead refineries and factories located in this country in juxtaposition to the lead smelters the miners would save a great deal. In the first place they would not then be compelled to pay the United States duties on lead or on lead bullion, because it would be kept at home and manufactured into products of a much higher value, and would not only be used in Canada but could be exported to various foreign countries. Besides this there would be a great saving in the matter of freight. The short haul to the lead smelters located at home would be much cheaper than the long haul to the reduction works situated in the United States. It is, therefore, obvious that it is to the very best interest of the silver-lead producers of the Kootenays that manufactories of the products of lead be established in this country at the earliest possible moment.—Rossland Miner.

ELECTION POSSIBILITIES.

There are in the political situation some things which make it possible that there is a foundation for the rumor, coming from several quarters, to the effect that an early parliamentary election is within the possibilities. The Liberal party came into office at a fortunate time. The countries of the world were just emerging from a period of somewhat severe trade depression, and at the same time Europe found itself short of most of the staples this country exports. There was an active demand, at high rates, for flour and wheat, and for almost all other foodstuffs. The exports last year reached an unprecedented figure, and, in most of the country districts, a fair degree of prosperity is being experienced. Manufacturers, generally, have shared in the benefits of this. They have been supplying an enlarging market, and have only this month been called on to face the full reductions in the measure of protection deemed necessary to their establishment that the tariff changes of 1897 involved. On the theory that a prosperous people is lenient to its rulers, the government can hardly hope for a better time than the present for going to the country. There are political reasons, also, why an early appeal to the electorate would be good policy. Lucky as the government has been in may of its splurges, none of them have resulted in any marked benefit to the country at large. The denunciation by Great Britain of the German and Belgian trade treaties is not making anybody here rich; the reduction of the rate of letter postage to Great Britain will not curtail the cost of the post office department. There are practical disadvantages connected with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration that will offset the theoretical glory of its trans-Atlantic achievements. The fact is being borne in on the popular mind that there was more hypocrisy than principle in the Liberal election platform. The presence in the cabinet of Messrs. Tarte and Blair and Sifton is proof that the party's horror of doubtful men and doubtful methods is only evoked when the crookedness is found among its opponents. The country everywhere understands that, compared with their Conservative predecessory, the Laurier ministers are not showing themselves to be economists. The debt and its burden hase been increased. The expenditure has been added to. Jobs have not ceased; they have rather become more common; they are looked for as a regular thing. As each new one is hear of, the wonder is not at the party's failure to maintain ith platform pledges, but as to what next will provoke criticism. There is hardly a section of Canada in which Liberal voices are not raised in protest against the government's falling away from the principles the Liberal party assumed to be actuated by and that many Liberals are actuated by. Wherever these Liberal critics are sending out their honest word, the government is losing strength; and as it shows signs neither of repentance nor of mending its ways, this cause of weakness is likely to be more felt as time progresses. A dissolution and a general election now would give the government the benefits of fairly satisfactory commercial conditions, and that before the effect of its mistakes and misdeeds can be felt in their full. Some in the councils of the party, it is well understood, feel this, and though others do not want the trouble and expense of an election so soon after their last campaign, it is within the possibilities that the far-seeing ones will prevail, and that in the expectation of making sure of five years more of power, the government will sacrifice the certainty of three years now before it. A general election before another session of parliament should not cause surprise to any who study the signs of the times.—Montreal Gazette.

BRIDGE RIVER MINES.

Owners of Several Properties Report Bright Prospects Ahead.

Mr. J. M. McKinnon, one of the owners of the Ben D'Or group states that Bridge River property will prove very satisfactory to all owners of good claims. Along the two-hundred foot tunnel, on the Ben D'Or, $150,000 will be the return from development work already done. The ledge is widening out as work progresses and is now over three feet. A. Noel, superintendent, and Mr. Benson, assayer, are on the ground.

The Lorne group, owned by J. Williams, N. Coughlan, W. Young and J. A. Murray, shows three fine ledges from three to five feet in width and are all true fissure veins. The owners are negotiating for a stamp mill.

Adjoining the Lorne is the Monarch group owned by the B. C. Gold Property Company. The Wood Chuck claim has four ledges of free milling ore, which runs from $100 to $700 to the ton. Four more ledges have been located on the claims owned by this company.

On the Ida May two shifts of men are at work. The ledge is widening and some ich ore is on the dump. Mr. Circle, manager for the company, is pushing work and is convinced that great results will be shown when stamp mills are at work.

The Alhambra, Highram, Wild Swan, Forty Thieves, Pioneer and a number of other good mines prove the richness of Caldawalder Creek. Prospectors have so much faith in the Bridge River country that they staked and recorded over thirteen miles of the creek.

Placer mining is carried on, during low water, with good results. Already four hundred men are doing assessment work, and capital is the only requisite in this comparatively unknown section of British Columbia.

MARRIED.

KIPPEN-SINCLAIR—At, Wrangel Alaska, July 18, W. A. Kippen. proprietor Hotel Victoria, Glenora, and of the firm of Kippen & Bottsford, Victoria, to Janet (Dollie) daughter of William Sinclair, Esq., of the Hudson's Bay Co., Rev. F. M. Pickles officiating.

DIED.

JOHNS—On the 24th inst., at 39 Hillside avenue, Caroline, the beloved wife of C.C. Johns, aged 34 years.

BROWNLEE—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 23rd inst., Thomas Brownlee, aged 73 years, a native of Lanark.

PEDEN—At the Jubilee Hospital, on July 21, Mary Highsteed, aged 48 years, beloved wife of Alexander Peden.

McLEISH—In this city, on the 21st inst., at St. Joseph's Hospital, James McLeish, a native of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, aged 49 years.

Ex-Servant—My husband's been beatin' me again, Miss Mary, and I'd twenty minds to get him arrested.

Miss Mary—Why don't you?

"Well, I was thinkin', too, with me so lame and him not workin', how I'd ever get the money to pay the fine!"—Life.

"What are you crying about, little boy?"

"'Cause I'm so beastly mean and selfish that I ain't goin' ter give Freddie none of my candy."—Life.

Not a Good Time.—She—Did you ask papa this afternoon, as you said you were going to? He—No; I went around to his office, but, as you know, it was hot, and he had his coat off. I decided to wait until some cooler day.—Cleveland Leader.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN
Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival
And have the
LARGEST SALE
of any Patent Medicine in the World.
at all Drug Stores.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Spain Suggests No Terms, but Simply Cannot Continue the War.

Hint That the United States May Be Magnanimous to Humiliated Foe.

Yellow Fever Makes Opportune the Immediate Suspension of Hostilities.

Washington, July 27.—In diplomatic quarters, Spain's peace proposal made through the French ambassador is the absorbing topic, and the decision of the President is awaited with keep interest. The diplomats showed their interest early to-day by calling at the state department and the French embassy to learn with more exactness the details of Spain's proposal. This developed several features of the proposition which had not been entirely clear before. In the first place no foreign government outside of France has been consulted by Spain in this overture for peace. It can now be stated, however, that the formal proposition submitted yesterday has been under consideration at Madrid for five days previous to yesterday, during which time the British as well as the French authorities were cognizant of the fact that Spain was about to sue for peace.

This being settled, it appears that a good-natured but keen rivalry sprang up between Sir Drummond Wolff, the British ambassador at Madrid, and M. Patenore, the French ambassador there, as to which government should have the honor of initiating the movement designed to restore the peace of the world. Owing to the cordiality existing between the government of Great Britain and the United States it was felt at first that Sir Drummond Wolff would be commissioned to approach the United States, acting at Washington through Sir Julian Pauncefote, but Spain appears to have preferred the intermediation of the French government, and as a result the negotiations were finally undertaken by the French ambassador at Washington.

Another essential point is the exact proposition made by Spain. There has been some misapprehension over this owing to the publication of an alleged text of the proposition and other reports asserting that Spain asked President McKinley to state terms of peace. As a matter of fact the Spanish proposition does not mention the word terms and there is no request or suggestion in it that the President shall state terms of peace. The distant inquiry made by Spain as to whether the United States will open negotiations toward the settlement of the war and the arrangement of peace. It is based on the theory that if the President answers in the affirmative then the negotiations for terms will be opened between commissioners or parties clothed with the responsibility of bringing about a settlement.

Neither does the Spanish proposition contain any reference to an "armistice." At the same time it is framed on the idea that if peace negotiations are entered upon there will be a suspension of hostilities, pending agreement upon the exact terms of peace. In this connection there appears to be a distinction between the word "armistice" and suspension of hostilities." For while it is said the former is not asked or expected, it seems to be taken for granted that a suspension of hostilities will be essential to carrying forward the peace negotiations.

The Spanish proposition is clothed with all the solemnity and formality of a government act despite the cable report from Madrid that the peace proposal is of a "private" nature. The instructions to M. Cambon bear the official signature of Duke Almodevar de Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, and besides expressing the desire of the cabinet and government tha tthe peace negotiations be opened, they are given the added solemnity of approval and earnest personal request by Queen Regent Maria Christina. These formalities dismiss all questions in the minds of officials here as to the regularity of the Spanish proposition as expressive of the wishes of the government of Spain.

Aside from this M. Cambon is too much of a veteran in diplomacy to have embarked on any private overtures toward peace. As to the manner of conducting the peace negotiations, several plans are said to be open, besides that of having General Porter and Senor Castillo, the United States and Spanish ambassadors at Paris, conduct them. One plan is to have Spain name peace plenipotentiaries who will come directly to Washington and conduct the negotiations. This, however, is said to be somewhat inexpedient as it would take nine days for the Spanish plenipotentiaries to reach Washington and there is a desire to avoid delay.

Another tentative plan is to have Spain name M. Cambon as the Spanish plenipotentiary at Washington, thus conferring on him authority to treat directly with the President and carry the negotiations forward to a conclusion. It is probable that this plan will be more acceptable to the United States, as it would keep the negotiations at Washington and also give them an agreeable personal character as the authorities have the highest regard for the ability and sincerity of the French representative. These plans, however, will not be settled until the President gives his answer to the first inquiry made by Spain as to the willingness of the United States to enter upon general negotiations for peace.

Since the conference between the President and M. Cambon both the French government and the Spanish government have been fully apprised of the action taken at Washington, and it is not improbable that Spain within the next two or three days will take another important stepr forward, by voluntarily suggesting what terms of peace she will regard as consistent. These of course will be initiatory and will be designed as a sort of opening wedge toward bringing the two governments together on the final peace conditions. From the standpoint of the United States, it is for Spain to make the first definite tender of terms, as she is the one most interested in terminating the war. It will then be for the United States to say how far the terms are acceptable and perhaps to suggest counter terms.

The yellow fever conditions are being suggested as one reason favorable to the conclusion of peace, for it is being urged that the material advantage which the United States will gain by continuing the war will be heavily offset by the inroads of disease. Another point being urged in favor of a peace settlement is that the result of the war will be even more glorious; more a tribute to the high aims of this government, if it deals in a spirit of magnanimity with the conquered enemy. It is said also that Spain is so completely humiliated and so powerless to further continue the war that the United States can secure through peace negotiations everything which even a prolongation of the war would ultimately make possible.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE YUKON.

The great pressure upon the news columns of the Colonist this morning prevents an extended reference to the fact that the miners, who have come down from Dawson City, are unanimous in their complaints against the officials. There is a marked unwillingness on the part of the men to allow their namse to be used. Those who are going back have no desire to incur the resentment of the officials and the majority of them intend going back. The nature and source of the information which has reached the Colonist cannot be made public, for reasons which we know would command respect, if they could be made public, but this information is of such a serious character that we renew the demand made the other day for a thorough investigation and insist that it cannot be instituted an hour too soon. We fear that scandals of the most serious nature will be unearthed, if ever a thorough inquiry takes place. More than this, we do not care to say, because we hope that the Dominion government will arouse itself to its duty in the premises and probe the subject to the bottom.

Our information also is that the regulations are working a great deal of hardship and are calculated to retard the development of the Yukon. It is of the utmost importance that this should be gone into at the earliest possible day. The future of the Yukon, for some years to come depends upon the manner in which the miners are dealt with this year.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

A question of precedence has arisen in this province under circumstances set out in another part of this paper. The point involved is of general interest. We think every one will admit that, if there is to be such a thing as "precedence" it is right that the rules governing it should be definitely settled. Admiral Palliser doubtless asks no more than he believes he is entitled to and he ought not to be content with anything less. If he is entitled to rank next to the Governor-General, he has no warrant for surrendering the precedence, which is not a personal privilege, but one attaching to his office. If this is true of the Admiral, it is equally true of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the obligation to insist upon the rights appurtenant to the office is obligatory upon him. It is true that Hon. Mr. Dewdney, when in office, waived his claim, but presumably he did this in deference to the wishes of the Governor-General, as he understood them. A lieutenant-governor may temporarily waive a right to which he is entitled rather than provoke a discussion at an inopportune time, but he ought not to yield to a claim of right which he thinks is unfounded. The value of the rules of precedence may not be very great, but they symbolize something, and the lieutenant-governor is the custodian of the rights of the office for the time being under these rules, and should insist upon every right attaching to it.

At the inauguration of confederation there was some question as to the status of the lieutenant-governors, and in some of the provinces the use of the name of Her Majesty was dropped in acts of assembly. In this province the use of the Queen's name is preserved, and the legislature expressly declares that "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislature of British Columbia enacts." The legislature recognizes the lieutenant-governor as the representative of the sovereign and as such he must clearly take precedence within the province over anyone except the governor-general, pending some direct order from the throne, the fountain of all precedence.

Th question having arisen it will probably now be settled, and it will not be in accordance with the ideas of the people of this province, if it is settled in any other way than so as to give the lieutenant-governor, when acting within the province, precedence over every one else, except those expressly granted a higher rank by the Crown, which in matters of this kind has absolute power, subject only to the control of the imperial parliament. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has done right in standing out for the proper precedence attaching to his office, but while we say this, we do not wish to imply that there has been the slightest disposition on the part of any one to deprive him of what he is justly entitled to.

A NATIONAL AWAKENING.

We think our correspondent M. J. A. is one of those people who see the ludicrous side of things, and would be the last to deny the potency of religious conviction as a force, yet her letter suggests this article.

Referring first to the Texas incident and the request sent out to the people of the United States by the President immediately after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, it is of interest to note that the call upon the people, to give thanks to God for a great victory, came almost before the echoes had died away in the halls of congress of more than one speech, founded upon the assertion that God is not in the constitution of the United States. It was the boast of certain politicians among our neighbors that the constitution of their country was atheistic, and the idea has been advanced in many ways during recent political campaigns. It was having a profound effect upon public opinion in the United States. Said a recent writer, we quote the substance of his words and not the identical language: "What can we appeal to in our efforts to stay the rising tide of social revolution. It is useless to appeal to the sanctity of the law, for the masses have lost faith in the legislatures and the courts. It is useless to appeal to the religious instinct, because religion is losing its hold upon the people. The answer to the appeal to conscience is that God is not in the constitution."

It is true that the name of the deity does not appear in the document upon which the United States government is founded. Neither is it written on the rose leaf. It cannot be spelled out of the stars. It is not spoken by the thunder. But as no one would say that God is not in the rose leaf, the stars or the thunder, for that reason, so He cannot be read out of the constitution of the United States. All there is in that document, that is worth preserving, is as much divine as anything can be which is of human origin.

The recognition of divine leadership by the nation in the hour of its triumph is one of the most pleasing features in connection with the results of the war. The request of the President will have a great influence, but not so much as the more dramatic action of the captain of the Texas. The story of that will be told everywhere, and it will appeal to the immagination of the people. It need surprise no one if from it there goes out over all the nation a new sense of its dependence upon and its responsibility to God. The United States needs this. Embarking upon a new sphere of action, its public men ought to learn how to approach great questions from a higher plane than they have stood upon hitherto. The one chief weakness of American politics was the apparent absence of any sense of responsibility. So that temporary political triumph was gained, the means employed might be anything. The end justified them, though the end was, in too many cases, not sufficiently noble to justify even itself. This irreligious irresponsibility was a phase of the intoxication of success. Confining their attention almost wholly to domestic problems, fighting out the most difficult questions in the crudest possible way, the people of the United States became, like St. Paul said of the heathen, "a law unto themselves." The ballot box was the representation of Providence, the caucus the arbiter of questions of conscience. What the caucus thought right was right. What the ballot box settled was settled. In both cases the judgment was only temporary, but temporary success was all that was aimed at. A new sense of responsibility has come upon the people, and one of its first effects is that they are turning to God for guidance as never before in their history, for never before were there such frequent expresion of the sense of dependence upon the Divine, never before has there been heard in the United States so many acknowledgements that there are higher objects in public life than party success.

We say to our correspondent that such manifestations of divine assistance, as served to amuse her, are not to be treated lightly. In one of his speeches the grandson of William of Prussia, whose habit provoked the versicle quoted in our correspondent's letter, said "We Germans fear nothing but God." It is a mistake to make light of such things. They are the outcome of strong convictions, and there is no stronger force in all the world than strong convictions backed up by courage. Incidents like that on board the Texas have a profound effect not only upon those participating in them, but upon communities, and the effect sometimes lasts for many generations. The movement in the United States towards the recognition of the immanence of Providence in the affairs of nations may have a far more profound effect upon the future history of that country than any other outcome of the war.

AS TO BICYCLISTS.

A correspondent thinks it unreasonable to ask the city to spend a considerable sum of money for the pleasure of bicyclists. We do not see the matter in that light. Considerable money is spent for the pleasure of people who ride in carriages, and there is no good reason why the same thing should not hold good in respect of those who prefer to ride the wheel. But all bicycling is not for pleasure. Possibly a very great majority of it is as much a part of the ordinary business of life as riding on the street cars or walking is. It is hard for some people to realize that cycling has ceased to be a mere recreation, but it has. Indeed it is somewhat less of a recreation than it used to be. The novelty of the thing has worn off, and people ride wheels now to save time, just as they get on the street cars for that purpose, or use a typewriter or a sewing machine. It is time for the city authorities to recognize this. As to the imposition of a small tax on bicycles, the proposition is not unreasonable, because the use of the wheels entails, or ought to entail, additional charges upon the city, and it is quite proper that those persons for whose benefit they are incurred should pay for them.

SENATOR TEMPLEMAN'S PREDICAMENT.

Senator Templeman has made the mistake of his life. He challenged an inquiry into his qualification as senator, by asking the Colonist to withdraw certain statements or else make them good. The challenge was taken up, and evidence was giving showing that he was not qualified to be appointed senator and that he ought not to have taken the oath of office. To this Senator Templeman replies in his paper that if the Colonist presumes to deal further with this matter, he will make a personal attack upon the editor and business manager of the Colonist. He puts forward the amazing claim that his qualification as senator is a private matter. It is everything else but a private matter. It concerns every person in Canada.

Senator Templeman says in his paper that he was qualified at the time of his appointment. We repeat that if he was qualified the records of title in British Columbia do not disclose the fact. In making this statement he admits that he understands the oath of qualification to mean that at the time of his appointment he was possessed, among other qualifications, of real estate in freehold within British Columbia of the value of $4,000 over and above all charges against the same. But the records show that he was possessed of no real estate at the time he was appointed. He himself does not venture to say that he was possessed of any at that time. In what position these facts leave Senator Templeman it is not necessary to say. He may be able to reconcile his oath with his conscience. He certainly cannot reconcile it with the law, and the facts.

Mr. Templeman has needlessly dragged the name of Mr. Dunsmuir into his tirade. There never appeared in the Colonist a line or a word having any reference to any transaction which Mr. Templeman may have ever had with Mr. Dunsmuir, nor anything seeking to convey the impression that Mr. Templeman or any person on his behalf had ever approached Mr. Dunsmuir in connection with Mr. Templeman's qualification. He further says that the Colonist insinuated that he had overvalued his property to enable him to qualify as senator. The Colonist has no recollection of ever having said anything of the kind and does not believe that it ever referred to the matter at all. He further says that the Colonist intimated that there was something improper between him and Mr. Corbin. The Colonist did comment upon the extraordinary attitude of Senator Templeman and his paper towards Mr. Corbin, but it made no reference to his senatorial qualification in that connection. Why does Senator Templeman read into every reference to him an allusion to his senatorial qualification? Is it because his coward conscience will not down at his bidding?

But we are not concerned with rumors, insinuation, slanders or anything but the hard facts and the solemn law. These show that Mr. Templeman was not a fit and proper person to be appointed a senator of Canada. It was his duty, when apprised of the intention of the ministry to submit his name to the Governor-General, to have informed them that he was not possessed of the necessary property qualification. Does he imagine for a moment that the ministry would have recommended his appointment or that His Excellency would have sanctioned it, if it had been known that he did not possess the qualification required by law? Will he pretend to say that the Governor-General of Canada would sanction the appointment of a man as senator, who was not legally qualified for the office, and permit him to secure the necessary qualification afterwards?

This is not a personal matter in any sense of the word. Mr. Templeman was either qualified to be appointed a senator or he was not. If he was qualified that fact is susceptible of proof, and the Colonist repeats that it will gladly publish the proof. It has caused the records to be searched and has found proof that he was not qualified. It knows nowhere else to look for proof. The fact that three months after his appointment, there was purchased in Senator Templeman's name two parcels of real estate valued at $5,000, and that not until after this purchase was made did he venture to go to Ottawa and take the qualification oath, shows that he himself knew that he was not qualified at the time of his appointment. Yet he swore that he was, for so his tirade in his paper shows that he understood the oath. The matter has been carried as far as it properly can be in a newspaper. It is, however, a proper subject for senatorial inquiry.

THE FUTURE OF THE PROVINCE.

"You have only begun to develop your mines, and yet you are producing at the rate of $8,000,000 a year. What will you be doing in twenty years?" This was the remark of a visitor to Victoria. His question cannot easily be answered. If we make an estimate based upon the relation which the development made bears to the possibilities of development in sight we should say that the visitor's estimate of a twenty-fold increase is not excessive. This would amount to $160,000,000, a sum which is simply incomprehensible, when we endeavor to realize that it would mean in the way of affording employment for labor, furnishing a market for farm produce, giving traffic for railways and augmenting the whole volume of commerce and industry. What would it not signify to the owners of city real estate?

This is a view of the case which usually escapes notice. Real estate values have fluctuated on the Coast so much, and the fluctuations have been so generally due to adventitious circumstances, that the immense appreciation in land certain to follow from the growth of the mining industry to anything approach its full capacity is scarcely ever considered. The cities of the Atlantic seaboard furnish illustrations of what may be expected in this way. Great as have been the fortunes made in speculative times in the West by the advance in city property, they are small compared with those made in New York and other Eastern cities during the last twenty-five years from the rise in land values. If one rides through New York or Brooklyn with some one who has lived there for twenty-five or thirty years and has pointed out to him the places which were fields within his memory, the feeling aroused will be one of amazement, and he will ask his cicerone to explain why he did not get hold of some of the land when it was to be had cheaply. The answer will always be that there seemed better investments offering. But experience has proved that there is no investment to be compared with land near a growing city, or one that has the surroundings that will make it grow. When old John Jacob Astor said to his son: "Get dirt, my boy. New York dirt is the best thing to buy," he showed profound wisdom. We are not suggesting that Victoria and Vancouver real estate will appreciate like what was suburban realty in New York thirty years ago, but what we do say is that when the development of British Columbia has fairly set in, and the commerce, certain to be created, begins to flow over the thresholds of our cities and across the ocean, there will be great fortunes in land well located.

The future of British Columbia will surpass the dreams of the most imaginative. There are people now living in the province who will see great cities here and scores of departments of industry prospering which have no place now in the community. The one incentive to this great advance will be railway construction. The province must be opened by railways. For this the people can afford to incur risks. They can afford to reckon upon an expanding revenue. As a general proposition it may be said that the future of British Columbia will keep pace with the enlargement of the facilities of communication. But while it is true that the people of the province can afford to take chances on the strength of a revenue that is certain to expand, the Dominion has its duty to discharge in the premises. The development of our mines means more to the revenue of Canada as a whole than it does to that of the province. This is a part of the claim for fair play, which must soon be submitted to the Dominion cabinet. The case is so strong that we are sure it will be heeded when properly presented.

IN THE INTEREST OF CLEANLINESS.

The condition of the corridor of the new postoffice on Monday morning was disgraceful. It was littered from end to end with scraps of paper. We venture to say that there is not a public building between Victoria and Valparaiso the corridor of which presented an equally disreputable appearance. The fault lies with the citizens, who ought to have sufficient regard for cleanliness not to throw the wrappings of newspaper, torn envelopes and other rubbish around the floor. The Colonist remembers hearing a member of the legislature object to the new legislative chamber because a member could not stand in the doorway and smoke. This remark was representative of the bad habits which permit men to make places of public resort offensive to the eye. It is a trait of remote backwoods life in old settled sommunities, where people by reason of their not having the refinements of life grow careless of little things and thus render places of public resort obnoxious. The same idea is the dominant one of tramp life, a sense of freedom from restraint in the enjoyment of public privileges. In the tramp it leads to his never washing himself; in the backwoods community it leads to the defilement of public places. Victorians ought to be above this sort of thing; but the condition of the streets leads a stranger to think they are not. A gentleman who called at the Colonist office yesterday said that frequently as he came down to business in the morning he found persons sweeping the dirt from stores into the gutters. In the course of the day it is blown back again or elsewhere. When told that a city by-law prohibited this, he said that there must be some mistake about that. Presumably the public must put up with the littering of the streets, but some effort ought to be made to keep the postoffice corridor clean. The fault does not lie with the postoffice officials. Parliament did not contemplate that the people of Victoria would not have sufficient sense of propriety to keep a public building clean, and so did not provide a salary for some one to act as a special janitor for the corridor. There is no receptacle in the corridor for refuse paper, which may or may not have been the fault of the architect. There ought to be a large basket at each end of the corridor in which people could throw refuse, but the postmaster can hardly be expected to pay for them out of his own pocket, and it is said that the officials in charge of the Dominion public buildings have no authority to buy baskets. If this is the case, we have no doubt that there are enough people in Victoria, who desire to see the corridor kept clean, to "chip in" ten cents apiece and buy two baskets and pay for the printing of two placards peremptorily directing every one to put refuse paper in the baskets and not on the floor. This may seem like a small matter, but so is washing one's face. As we despise a man who does not keep his face clean, so strangers regard a community with contempt, if, having a fine public building, its people do not know enough to keep it looking decent.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Before summer twilight fades in Victoria, the people of historic Louisburg, Cape Breton, see the first streaks of dawn in the Eastern sky, and before the sun sets in Northern British Columbia, he is high in the heavens over New Brunswick. There is no land in the world, except the Russian Empire, which enjoys so much summer sunshine as Canada, and probaly none that enjoys as much throughout the twelvemonth. These observations are suggested by the receipt of Morang's Midsummer Annual, which is entitled "Our Lady of the Sunshine." The magazine is full of interesting reading matter and illustrations. Among the writers are Lady Aberdeen, who contributes a paper entitled: "Where Dwells Our Lady of the Sunshine," and William Henry Drummond, who has one of his inimitable habitant poems. Then there are Archibald Lampman, Louis Frechette, Wilfrid Campbell, J. Macdonald Oxley, Sir James Edgar, Sir James Lemoio and other well known literateurs represented in its pages. It is a very sunshiny number, and ought to be widely circulated.

GOOD-BYE.

Victoria bids the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen a most affectionate good-bye. They have made many friends in British Columbia and nowhere more than in Victoria, where they have remained on the occasion of their several visits long enough to permit people to get a glimpse, and more than a glimpse, of their honest hearts.

They leave behind them here nothing but pleasant memories, and carry with them nothing but kindly wishes, coupled with the highest respect and the warmest esteem. They have done a good work in Canada.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Earl of Minto, who is to succeed Lord Aberdeen as Governor-General, is not a stranger to Canada. His experience here as military secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne gave him an insight into Canadian character and he will not be very likely to make many mistakes. There will be some regret that a more conspicuous person has not been chosen for the high office, but this will be moderated by the reflection that, after all, the part played by a governor-general in our public life is not as great as it formerly was. This is not to intimate that Lord Minto will not prove a worthy successor to the distinguished men who have occupied the exalted post to which he has been appointed. He will receive a cordial welcome.

Rev. Canon Beanlands speaks with a great deal of positiveness upon the question of precedence, but we do not think that he settles the question. What the Colonist was dealing with was what is, not what might be. The law does not prescribe a place for the Admiral commanding the fleet on the North Pacific station, and hence there is no authority for holding that because the Admiral commanding the fleet on the North Atlantic station ranks before the Lieutenant-Governors, the former must do so likewise. That might be a good reason for amending the table of precedence, but when that question arises several things will have to be considered and the change might result in placing the lieutenant-governors in all cases next to the governor-general. Referring specially to the occasion over which this discussion arose, it may be pointed out that Admiral Palliser and the officers of the fleet were placed before the Lieutenant-Governor. This cannot be excused by the most specious reasoning, for it places the youngest midshipman at Esquimalt before the Lieutenant-Governor.

The faults in the concrete sidewalk around the new post office building were not due to the quality of material or poor workmanship; but to the malicious act of some person unknown. In a half dozen places the newly laid concrete was bored into and loosened, and it was for this reason that repairs had to be made. The matter was placed in the hands of the police at the time but up to the present the perpetrator of the outrage has not been found. This is published to do away with any impression of incompetency that may have been created against the contractors for the sidewalk.

The opinions of the Ottawa Journal, which the Times of this city copies, probably originate in the Times office. We do not mean that the Journal does not express these opinions, but only that a well-defined rumor says the Times is the source from which the Journal draws its inspiration on British Columbia questions.

When Lord Aberdeen said that he believed the people of Victoria would work together for the benefit of the city, he was hardly saying what experience in this city would lead the average man to expect. Yet what the city wants as much as anything else is unity of action.

The Vancouver Province is doing its little best to stir up sectional strife between the Mainland and the Island. There is one highly satisfactory feature about its efforts, namely, that the coarseness of its language is such that its base attempt will react upon itself and those who are responsible for its utterances.

Head and Limbs

All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great—Hood's Has Cured.

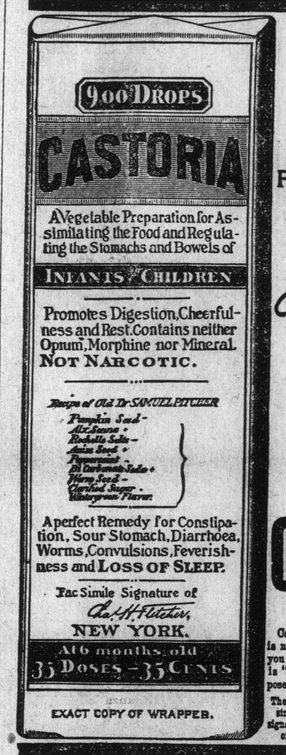
"I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out." MRS. J. G. BROWN, Brantford, Ontario.

"I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." MRS. G. I. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER 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 fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Provincial

TRAIL.

(From the Trail Creek News.)

The extensive outfit belonging to the McLean Bros., railroad builders, consisting of horses, wagons, carts, camp outfits, and all the paraphernalia and appliances belonging to a first-class camp, reached Brooklyn Wednesday. The McLean Bros. have secured the contract to bore the tunnel, 3,100 feet, and several miles of grading near the tunnel site. As yet the contractors are unable to give much information regarding their work, but in the course of a few days they will have their work well under way. The approaches to the cut will be open rock work several hundred feet in length. The tunnel proper is 3,100 feet long and will be worked with air drills at this end. It is expected 130 men will be employed for a year in the construction of their work. The camp will be established at the mouth of the tunnel or some convenient spot near where they will direct the movements of the work in hand. McLean Bros. have the contract also for building the several miles of switchback across the summit.

Albert McCarger, of Waterloo, was drowned in the Columbia river Sunday evening by the capsizing of a boat. Seven others were thrown into the water at the same time, but managed to reach shore. For two or three days the impression was, that another had perished with McCarger, but all hands have been accounted for. Neither McCarger's body nor his boat have been recovered.

Howard W. Simpson & Co., of Nelson, are at work clearing the right of way from Bonnington Falls to Murphy creek, a distance of 28 miles. They will supply poles, cross irons and housing boards. The right of way will be 100 feet wide, and a double line, to be used in emergency will be run. The brush and timber is being piled alongside of the clearing, to be burned in the fall. About 125 men are employed.

AUDITOR OF CONSTRUCTION.

J. W. Kimball has been appointed auditor of the construction department of the Columbia & Western railroad from Robson to Midway, under W. P. Tye's management. Mr. Kimball was secretary and auditor of the C. & W. under the old management.

"If I could get 800 men I would put every one of them to work immediately," said H. H. Boomer, of the firm of Winters, Parsons & Boomer, who have the contract for widening the Trail-Rossland road. Mr. Boomer arrived last evening on a special train from Robson, bringing a portion of his outfit and a number of men. Mr. Winters will follow in a few days with more men and more outfit. Camps will be established at four or five points between Trail and Rossland, and there will be a lively demand for men.

Another mine has been added to the list of shippers to the Trail smelter. It is the Giant, on Red mountain which sent down 20 tons and will make regular shipments. The company has just let a contract for 100 feet more of work. Owing to the miners' picnic, two days were lost this week, which materially affected shipments, although the five days brought the totals to 1,285 tons. The War Eagle sent 1,000 tons; Centre Star, 200; Iron Mask, 65, and Giant, 20. Coke and lime rock have been received this week, and ore is now being shifted from the roast heaps to the bins.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway, which has recently acquired the smelter at Trail, B.C., formerly operated by Aug. Heinze, has concluded negotiations with the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. for the supply of electric current to operate the smelter, and has ordered from the Canadian General Electric Co. two 75 k.w. three-phase revolving armature synchronous motors, which will be operated at a potential of 550 volts. They have also ordered three 50-h.p. induction motors and three 30-h.p. induction motors which will be operated at a potential of 550 volts."—Canadian Engineer.

WOMEN AND WAR REVENUE.

New Stamp Tax Is Causing a Great Deal of Trouble to the Drug Clerks.

The new revenue stamps are causing the women and the drug clerks lots of trouble. The clerks are developing a facility of explanation anent them equal to a first-class public school instructor, for every woman who finds an article costs more than when she last bought it, wants to know the reason why.

For instance, a woman will go into an apothecary shop and hand out a quarter for a fifteen cent box of powder, and received only 8 cents change. She counts it over a couple of times, with the clerk watching her, an amused smile adorning his face in anticipation of the coming question, and then she says:

"I only paid 15 cents for this the last time I bought it."

"Oh, that's all right," said the clerk. "It's 17 now. Uncle Sam wants the other two cents as your contribution to the war fund."

"But I don't want to contribute to the war fund. I don't approve of the war, and I think Uncle Sam is an old busybody, poking his nose in other people's affairs. Give me some other kind of powder. I'll take something that is not taxed." Then she paid 20 cents for what she took, but it did not line Uncle Sam's pocket, so at least one woman was willing to sacrifice a favorite article for the sake of principle.

The next customer was of another stripe.

"You've charged me 2 cents too much," she said, as she counted the change.

"Oh, no, madam, I've not," was the answer to the objector; "war is responsibie for that two cents. That's a tax to help pay the wages of the boys fighting down in Cuba."

"Well, I'm jolly glad to help Uncle Sam along that way," said the patriotic girl. "It's mighty little to give toward making our boys comfortable. I've not a relative in the army, nor a lover, either but maybe some day a lad who is down there will be my lover, so I'll take ten boxes and give them to my friends," and with a gay smile she left the shop.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Free Speech.—"We have lost the county printing, owing to the machinations of the ring," says the current issue of the Plunkville Bugle, "but, thank heaven, we have thereby regained our freeman's prerogative."—Indianapolis Journal.

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Happy Innocence.—"I wonder if those Fusbys use laudanum on their baby nights?" No. Busby sings it to sleep." "I didn't know Busby could sing." Well, the baby isn't old enough to be critical."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ammonia.—David nudged Edith and pointed to a bottle on the shelf. "Don't smell of that," he whispered earnestly; "it looks like water, but it's the kind of stuff hornets are loaded with."—Judge.

A study in Dimensions.—"Jimmy, how large a piece of cake do you want?" "I want a big piece, but don't give me so much that I'll have to divide with sister." —Chicago Record.

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"Is your partner a man of good judgment?" asked in old friend who is in the city on a visit.

"There," was the unctuous answer, "is a man of infallible judgment. He never makes a move without taking my advice." —Detroit Free Press.

"That," said Maud, as the distinguished stranger entered the room, "is the Victoria Cross."

"Is it?" inquired Mamie, in a tone of great interest. "How many century runs must you make to get one?"—Washington Star.

Her task wasn't pleasing,
For William was teasing,
But their marriage proves she won the day;
All her troubles uncounted
Were quickly surmounted,
For where there's a Will there's a way.
—Chicago News.

When Chloe made her sleeves last year
She builded better than she knew,
For now the fashion docks her gear
And those balloons are voted queer,
Last season's waist provides her two.

Alas! we men are not so wise,
Or fickle fortune is less kind;
Our garb is regular size—
We cannot even split our ties—
And half the world will say "He lies"
If we assume to change our mind.
—Chicago Record.

RIFLEMEN RETURN.

The Summer Meeting Closes at the Central Park Range Yesterday.

Westminster's Day of Victory—Turnbull Again to the Fore.

Vancouver, July 23.—(Special.)—The thoroughly successful prize meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association was brought to a happy termination shortly after 6 o'clock this evening by the formal presentation of the chief prizes. This ceremony took place in the presence of quite a number of spectators from Vancouver and Westminster, who had been present during the greater part of the afternoon, and the presentation was made by Major Bennett, the popular range officer in the absence of the president.

The final shooting was in the competition for places on the Ottawa team between the twenty eligible competitors who were highest in the aggregate of the three days' shooting, and it resulted in leaving the list from which the eight will be selected as follows:

Corporal Sloan, Westminster, 458; Sergeant Bailey, Victoria, 447; Sergeant Lettice, Victoria, 447; Bombr. Ginningham, Westminster, 442; Gunner Turnbull, Westminster, 442; Gunner R. Wilson, Westminster, 441; W. H. Wall, Nanaimo, 439; Bombr. Bodley, Victoria, 438; Gunner Butler, Victoria, 434; Liut. Duff-Stuart, Vancouver, 434; Gunner Beckwith, Victoria, 430; Corp. Ferris, Vancouver, 428; W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., Nanaimo, 427; Sergt. Winsby, Victoria, 424; Corp. Sharpe, Westminster, 423; Sergt. Moscrop, Vancouver, 421; Sergt. Kennedy, Vancouver, 416; Gunner Stinchcombe, Westminster, 415; Gunner Duncan, Victoria, 414; Corp. Richardson, Victoria, 411.

All morning was occupied with the Walker match, a competition for both team and individual prizes. The contest between the teams resulted in New Westminster winning for keeps the splendid Walker trophy presented by Hiram Walker & Sons, to be the property of the team winning it oftenest in five years. Westminster has been the winner three years in succession and that settles the matter. The total scores were:

Westminster—505—Walker trophy..$$18	
Victoria—501	15
Vancouver—492	12
Nanaimo—480	5

The individual competion resulted as follows:

WALKER INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

	Score.	Prize.
1—W. H. Wall, Nanaimo	93	Walker prize
2—Sergt. Moscrop, Vancouver	92	$10 00
3—Sgt. MacDougall, Victoria	90	8 00
4—Bombr. Cunningham, Westminster	89	7 00
5—Sgt. Lettice, Victoria	89	6 00
6—W. W. B. McInnes, Nanaimo	88	6 00
7—Corp. Sloan, Westminster	87	5 00
8—Gr. Turnbull, Westminster	87	5 00
9—Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster	85	5 00
10—Gr. J. D. Burr, Westminster	85	4 00
11—Sgt. Kennedy, Vancouver	85	4 00
12—Lt. Duff-Stuart, Vancouver	85	4 00
13—Gr. Duncan, Victoria	84	4 00
14—Bombr. Bodley, Victoria	84	3 00
15—Sgt. Bailey, Victoria	84	3 00
16—Gr. Beckwith, Victoria	84	3 00
17—Gr. Steen, Westminster	83	3 00
18—Gr. Butler, Victoria	83	3 00
19—J. Welsh, Imperieuse	82	3 00
20—Corp. Ferris, Vancouver	81	2 00
21—J. N. S. Williams, Victoria	81	2 00
22—F. R. Stewart, Vancouver	80	2 00
23—Gr. Anderton, Victoria	79	2 00
24—Corp. Sharpe, Westminster	79	2 00
25—Gr. Hughes, Victoria	79	2 00
26—Gr. Stinchcombe, Westminster	79	2 00
Restricted to Nursery.		
27—Gr. Mortimore, Vancouver	74	2 00
28—Gr. Savory, Victoria	74	2 00
29—Gr. Winsby, Victoria	74	2 00
30—G. W. Carpenter, Nanaimo	70	2 00
31—T.S. Annandale, Westminster	70	2 00

The Vancouver corporation match, fired the first thing in the afternoon, completed the grand aggregate with a severe test which wrought many changes in the relative positions of the visitors. The winners were.

NO. 9—VANCOUVER CORPORATION MATCH.

Six hundred yards; 10 shots.

	Score.	Prize.
1—Gr. Wilson, Westminster.... Cup and	42	$8 00
2—Corp. Ferris, Vancouver	41	8 00
3—Corp. Sloan, Westminster	40	7 00
4—J. Welsh, Imperieuse	40	6 00
5—Corp. Fletcher, Victoria	40	5 00
6—Lt. Duff-Stuart, Vancouver	39	4 00
7—W. W. B. McInnes, Nanaimo	39	4 00
8—W. H. Wall, Nanaimo	39	3 00
9—Sgt. Bailey, Victoria	39	3 00
10—Corp. Richardson, Victoria	38	3 00
11—Gr. Beckwith, Victoria	38	3 00
12—Sgt. Moscrop, Vancouver	37	2 50
13—Bombr. Fletcher, R. M. A.	37	2 50
14—Gr. Turnbull, Westminster	37	2 50
15—Bombr. Cunningham, Westminster	37	2 50
16—Gr. Stinchcombe, Westminster	37	2 50
17—F. R. Stewart, Vancouver	37	2 50
18—Corp. H. A. Wilson, Westminster	36	2 00
19—Gr. Johnson, Westminster	35	2 00
20—Lt. Tite, Vancouver	35	2 00
21—Sgt. Lettice, Victoria	35	2 00
22—T.S. Annandale, Westminster	35	2 00
23—Gr. Burr, Westminster	34	2 00
Restricted to Nursery.		
24—Gr. Anderton, Victoria	32	2 00
25—G. W. Carpenter, Nanaimo	31	2 00
26—Bombr. Short, Victoria	30	2 00
27—Bombr. Milne, Vancouver	30	2 00
28—Bombr. Mortimore, Vancouver	30	2 00

The aggregates of the three days' shooting could now be completed, and showed.

GRAND AGGREGATE—SENIOR SERIES.

For the aggregate of scores in matches 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

	Score.	Prize.
1—Corp. Sloan, Westminster.... B. C. R. A. gold badge and	364	$4 00
2—W. H. Wall, Nanaimo...... B. C. R. A. silver badge and	362	4 00
3—Gr. Turnbull, Westminster	362	4 00
4—Sergt. Lettice, Victoria	362	3 00
5—Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster	360	2 00
6—Bombr. Cunningham, Westminster	360	2 00
7—W. W. B. McInnes, Nanaimo	356	2 00
8—Sergt. Bailey, Victoria	354	2 00
9—Lt. Duff-Stuart, Vancouver	352	2 00

JUNIOR SERIES.

Restricted to competitors who have not won a prize in the senior series, and who have never won a place on a provincial team for Ottawa, or the right to shoot in the Ottawa team match, and who have never won a prize at a Dominion or a National meeting.

	Score.	Prize.
1—Corp. Ferris, Vancouver	351	$5 00
2—Sgt. Moscrop, Vancouver	348	4 00
3—Bombr. Fletcher, R. M. A.	339	4 00
4—J. H. S. Williams, Victoria	339	3 00
5—F. R. Stewart, Vancouver	336	3 00
6—Gr. Stinchcombe, Westminster	330	3 00
7—Gr. Steen, Westminster	312	3 00
8—G. W. Carpenter, Nanaimo	311	2 00
9—Gr. Mortimore, Vancouver	311	2 00
10—Lt. Tite, Vancouver	308	2 00
11—Gr. Hughes, Victoria	303	2 00
12—Maj. Williams, Victoria	298	2 00

NO. 11—MILITIA AGGREGATE.

Restricted to "efficient" members of the active militia of No. 11 District. For the aggregate of scores of the 500 and 600 yards ranges of the matches included in the grand aggregate.

	Score.	Prize.
1—Gr. R. Wilson, Westminster. D. R. A. silver medal and	258	$3 00
2—Corp. Sloan, Westminster.... Bronze medal and	250	3 00
3—Gr. Turnbull, Westminster	247	3 00
4—Bombr. Cunningham, Westminster	247	2 00
5—Sgt. Lettice, Victoria	244	2 00
6—Corp. Ferris, Vancouver	242	2 00

NO. 12—NURSERY AGGREGATE.

Restricted to competitors entered in the nursery match; for the aggregate of scores of the nursery match, and the 200, 400 and 500 yards ranges of the matches included in the grand aggregate.

	Score.	Prize.
1—Sergt. Moscrop, Vancouver	275	$5 00
2—Corp. Ferris, Vancouver	262	4 00
3—F. R. Stewart, Vancouver	249	3 00
4—Gr. Stinchcombe, Westminster	245	2 00
5—Gr. Mortimore, Vancouver	242	2 00

NO. 13, PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

Offered by Hon Thos. R. McInnes, president and patron of the association, being a special prize for the highest aggregate in the four Corporation matches—the Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

Strangely enough this medal was won by the same competitor who on the first day of the meeting received from the president the medal offered for the similar competition last year. This redoubtable marksman was Gunner George Turnbull of Westminster, whose score was 196, Corp. Sloane of the same city being close up with 195.

FAKE KLONDIKE CLAIMS

Thirty Thousand Dollars Given by New Yorkers for Worthless Title Deeds.

How the Miners Celebrated the Glorious Fourth and How the Dogs Enjoyed It.

The San Francisco Examiner to-day publishes the following Dawson City special—bearing date of July 8, and the very latest intelligence from the heart of the gold district:

One of the boldest swindles in connection with the foreign sale of Klondike mining property has just been exposed by one of the victims. Maurice Klinkowstein, of New York. Klinkowstein came to Dawson several days ago fully believing that he and two eastern associates were the owners of one of the richest claims on Bonanza creek. He presented his papers to the gold commissioner for confirmation, but the commissioer immediately pronounced them forgeries and stamped them as such. The amount which the sharpers received for the fraudulent title to this claim is in the neighborhood of $30,000.

Klinkowstein says that he made the acquaintance of the swindlers in New York city during January. In some way they had learned that he was about to go to the Klondike to invest capital, and and one of their number who signed himself as George A. Wager, addressed a letter to Klinkowstein asking him to call at 23 Duane street and examine a Bonanza creek property which they were offering for sale. Klinkowstein went to the address given and says that he found elegantly appointed offices, and several obliging gentlemen who were ostensibly the New York agents of a Wisconsin lumber concern. Klinkowstein was taken into the private office of "George A. Wager," the alleged manager of the business.

Wager told his visitor that he had grub-staked two brothers named Brown, in 1893, with $1,500 to go to Alaska for a half interest. They had been near the Klondike when the big discovery on Bonanza creek had been made and they had located claims 7 and 8, above discovery. One of the brothers was said to have visited New York last fall and turned over to Wager claim 7, above discovery, Bonanza creek, as his interest in their possesion.

Wager then produced the printed "assignment of interest" blank, alleged to have been issued by the Canadian government, showing that Brown had turned the claim over to Wager, the instrument being duly attested to by the seal and signature of Thos. Fawcett, the gold commissioner. Upon this showing, Klinkowstein, after first ascertaining from disinterested persons, that claim 7, Bonanza creek, was valuable property, negotiated with Wager for its purchase. Klonkowstein is unwilling now to tell the exact amount he paid for the claim for the reason that it might injure his business associates, but one of his friends who accompanied him from New York says that it was in the neighborhood of $30,000.

Klinkowstein reached Dawson several days ago, having brought with him seven men and some improved mining machinery with which to work the claim. The men have eighteen months' provisions, but they are without money and under the existing condition, they will not be able to get work until fall.

Maurice Klinkowstein, the victim, won considerable notoriety in 1894 for his benevolence towards the unemployed in New York city. When hungry men were parading the streets, not knowing where they were to get food enough to keep body and soul together, Klinkowstein assumed the initiary by renting a three-story building and opening a free eating house for the use of the unemployed. Signs were painted in ten languages inviting all who were hungry to some and eat. In this way, between three and four thousand people were fed each day and the burden of the expense was borne by Klinkowstein, who was at that time moderately wealthy. Reverses have come during the last year or two and the remnants of his fortune have now fallen into the hands of swindlers. Klinkowstein's assertions regarding his New York career are verified by New York newspaper men, who knew him in 1894.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Dawson by the customary firing of anvils and small arms. The fusilade began promptly at midnight on the morning of the 4th, when in the broad daylight then existing several thousand people lined the streets and took an active part in the demonstration. This demonstration had two definite effects, both of which might be worth the mentioning. The Canadian Mounted Police, who were sleeping in the barracks and who are unaccustomed to the noise made by exploding gunpowder, are said to have leapt from their beds and rushed for their revolvers, believing that a riot was on and their hour had come. The other effect was upon the native Malamoot dogs that stampeded in droves up and down the main streets of Dawson until they were completely worn out through the combined effects of fright and fatigue. Droves of stampeding dogs, whom no power on earth could stop in their mad flight, rushed upon each other from opposite directions and a general telescoping was the result. Other Malamoots took to the hills while a dozen or more valuable dogs swam across the Yukon. The frantic cries of the canines were witnessed by crowds of men and women who were convulsed with laughter at the sight. The serious side of the affair is that a number of dogs valued at $200 each have disappeared and their owners believe they will never return.

The California tugs Governor Stoneman and Hettie B. reached Dowson today. The boats wintered near Anvik.

VICTORIA'S VISITORS.

The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen Spent a Day With Officials and Citizens.

View the Parliament Buildings, Dine With the Admiral, and Visit the Hospital.

During their short visit to Victoria Sunday and yesterday, the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen had few idle moments. On Sunday morning their attended services at Christ Church cathedral, afterwards lunching with Bishop Perrin. The afternoon was quietly spent at the hotel. Yesterday morning a visit was paid to the new parliament buildings, where the vice-regal party were received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Premier Turner and the members of his cabinet, Admiral Palliser, Hon. Col. Prior, M.P., A.D.C., the Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, Bishop Perrin and others. Some time was spent in viewing the building, the visitors expressing their unqualified admiration. After the inspection the party were taken by special car to Esquimalt, lunching on H.M.S. Imierieuse with Admiral Palliser.

ADDRESS TO THE NURSES.

Lady Aberdeen Explains the Aims and Objects of the Victorian Order.

From Esquimalt His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen, accompanied by Capt. Thorp, A.D.C., Mrs. Boomer and Miss McLeod, went to the Jubilee Hospital, where they were received by President Alexander Wilson, the board of directors and the staff of the hospital, Miss McMillan, the matron, presenting Lady Aberdeen with a handsome bouquet.

After formal introductions Her Ladyship delivered a short address on the Victorian Order of Home Nurses. She explained that the leaders of the movement were anxious to confer with those interested in hospital work and caring for the sick, and ascertain whether the order could be of use in this part of the country, and how, as it was the desire to have the rules and regulations of the order suit all sections of the Dominion. The opinion seemed to have prevailed that the order intended to send out inferior nurses to take the places of the regular trained members of the profession. This was not the case, as any nurse to join the order must be at the head of her profession. Another misconception was that all the moneys collected would go into the general fund. The idea on the other hand was that three-fourths of the money collected in a district, should be spent in that district, the other fourth to go to a general fund for organization purposes and to assist poor districts. A committee would be formed in any district applying for a nurse, and that committee would collect the fund out of which the nurses' salary, $300 a year, her board and cost of uniform would be paid. The committee would also decide upon the fees to be charged those who could afford to pay for the services of the nurse, and these fees would be paid to the committee. The Victorian nurses would in no way interfere with the work of the regular trained nurses.

Miss McLeod, the superintendent of the order, explained in detail the training through which the nurses would have to go, spending six months in the training schools to be established by the order. The nurses would not only be taught to care for the sick but also show the poorer classes how to live. During the six months that they spent in the training they would receive $10 a month.

Dr. Milne saw some obstacles ahead for the scheme, the greatest of which was that people who could afford to pay would not do so. He thought all the nurses would enter the order if they were guaranteed $400 a year.

Lady Aberdeen asked if those present considered that there was an opening here for the order.

Dr. Milne replied there were any number of people who required cheap nursing such as the order would afford them.

President Wilson pointed out that rich and poor alike were admitted to the hospital. What was wanted was somebody to look after a family when a mother was sent to the hospital.

All the hospital nurses attended the lecture and there were also present besides, the board of directors and a number of ladies, Dr. Hassell, resident medical officer, and Dr. G. L. Milne.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Large Number of Citizens Meet at the Drill Hall Last Evening.

The city's reception to the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen took place last evening at the Drill hall, which was crowded with citizens for whom seats were provided in the large building. At one side of the hall a large platform had been erected on which were seats for the visitors and distinguished citizens, including His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. McInnes, the Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, Hon. Senator Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, Hon. Senator and Mrs. Templeman, Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P., Thos. Earle, M.P., and Mrs. Earle, Sir Henry Crease, the Premier and Mrs. Turner, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. D. M. Eberts and Mrs. Eberts, Hon. Col. Baker, H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., and Mrs. Helmcken, L. G. McPhillips, M.P.P., and Mrs. McPhillips, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Drake, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs Irving, Hon. Mr. Justice Lister of Ontario and Mrs. Lister, Bishop Perrin and Miss Perrin, Rev. Father Nicolaye, Rev. J. C. Speer and Mrs. Speer, Rev. R. W. Trotter and Mrs. Trotter, Ald. and Mrs. Humphrey, Ald. and Mrs. McGregor, Ald. and Mrs. Hall, Ald. and Mrs. Kinsman, Ald. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. J. C. McLagan, Mr. W. J. Dowler, Mr. T. R. E. McInnes and representatives of H. M. navy and others.

The platform was very prettily decorated with ferns and bunting, while flags and standard were very tastefully arranged around the walls of the hall and hung in festoons from the ceiling. Over the throne the British and American flags were entwined as fitting emblem of the friendly relations existing between the two great nations. The arrangements for handling the large crowd were perfect, a squad of police and members of the First Battalion, Fifth Regiment, acting as ushers and keeping the passage from the entrance to the platform clear for the vice-regal party. The regiment band was also in attendance and helped to enliven the proceedings.

The party, including the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. McInnes and Capt. Thorp, A.D.C., were met at the door by the Mayor and Mrs. Redfern, Lieut.-Col. Prior, A.D.C. and Surgeon-Major Duncan, A.D.C., and escorted to the platform, the band playing "God Save the Queen." Before reading the address from the corporation Mayor Redfern made a few appropriate remarks, extending to the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen a most hearty welcome to the city and expressing regret that their visit was to be such a short one. His Worship also referred to the good that the Earl and Countess had done during their five years' residence in Canada and assured them that should they visit Victoria after His Excellency's term of office had expired, the citizens would extend the same welcome to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen as they now extended to the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen. His Excellency could not but notice the change that had come over Canada since his arrival five years ago. Then the country was suffering from a depression that was general all over the world, while now the country was flourishing and prosperous. A change, too, had come over the feelings of the people, Canada and the United States now living side by side on the most friendly terms. It must be a source of pleasure to the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, His Worship said, to feel that in leaving Canada, they were leaving a prosperous and contented people. All that the people of Victoria could wish was that in future the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen would have some not unpleasant recollections of Victoria. (Applause.)

Mayor Redfern then read the following address:

To His Excellency, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Viscount Formartins; Lord Haddo, Methlic, Travis and Kellie in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., LL.D., Governor-General of Canada, Etc., Etc.

May it please Your Excellency:—

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the municipal council and citizens of Victoria, province of British Columbia, desire to express the renewed pleasure we feel in that we have the opportunity of again welcoming Your Excellency to this city as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen.

This pleasure is, at present, as on previous occasions when we have been honored with your presence, heightened by the fact that you are accompanied by your noble consort, Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, to whom also, with Your Excellency, we beg to present our heartfelt expression of deep respect and most affectionate esteem.

Bearing as this city does, the illustrious name of Our Most Gracious Sovereign, and priding itself in nothing more than in its unvarying loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's throne and person, we cannot fail to recognize with enthusiasm, and with every mark of profound regard, the coming, at any time, of Her Majesty's representative among us.

During the five years now past, Your Excellency's efforts to promote the best interests and welfare of all, irrespective of class, nationality, or creed, have not ended with the faithful, official discharge of the very grave and delicate duties pertaining to your exalted station.

The keen and sympathetic interest Your Excellency has always manifested in every phase of Canadian life and activity from the Atlantic to the Pacific, coupled with the philanthropic movements which owe their origin and development to the womanly heart, benevolent aims, and unwearying exertions of Lady Aberdeen, has appealed most sensibly to the patriotic and nobler sentiments of the Canadian people. They have touched the finer chords of human nature, and have tended powerfully to join in the bonds of mutual sympathy, amity, and co-operation for laudable ends, the different elements of our common nationality.

So far from being temporary or evanescent in character, the results of these disinterested labors for the intellectual, social, and moral welfare of the people, have been felt and appreciated in every part of the Dominion, and constitute already a potent factor in the history of the higher development of this country.

Their reflex effect is plainly indicated in the unusual tokens of esteem, and affection which Your Excellencies, on the eve of your departure for the old land, have received from the Parliament of Canada and other influential representative bodies.

We have noted these spontaneous expresisons of appreciation with more than ordinary pleasure, inasmuch as we have come to claim you as citizens of this fair province, which, of all others of the Dominion, you have chosen for your Canadian home.

While this pleasure, however, is tinged with regret that Your Excellencies' stay with us on the present occasion is to be so brief and that your contemplated departure from Canada will take place so soon, we are, in a measure, consoled by the thought that your material interests, in this part of our beloved country, as well as your proved solicitude for the highest well-being and advancement of its people, will ensure your return to us again at no distant date.

Meanwhile, whether the absence of Your Excellencies be for a longer or shorter perior, we beg to assure you that we shall never cease to entertain and cherish for you both the warmest and kindliest wishes of heart and mind.

We trust that your present visit may add some pleasing memory to your expiring term of office, and that in the future the choicest blessings of heaven may attend you and yours, and be your portion and inheritance forever.

(L.S.) CHAS. E. REDFERN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

Victoria, B.C., July 25, 1898.

His Excellency made a brief but fitting reply, pointing out that the words of the address and the large gathering of citizens could not but be taken as a deep expression of loyalty, while the welcome to himself and Lady Aberdeen as British Columbians was greatly appreciated. The mining and agricultural resources of the province were becoming better known, but not only this, the development of these resources were becoming known and practised. The wonderful scenic attractions of the province were now also recognized and as they became better known the countries famous for their scenery sank into insignificance. Victoria, the capital, was not the least attractive place in the province, and with the scenery she had a climate containing unequalled health restoring properties. From what he knew of Victoria, he expected a pleasing reception, but he was hardly prepared for the splendid one of which they had been the recipients. He could join with His Worship the Mayor in a feeling of congratulation regarding the prosperous condition of affairs in Canada, not only business and commercial, but in the manifestations of patriotism and public spiritedness, which had become more firmly established among the people. There was also the kindly good feeling that had grown up between the United States and Canada. Britishers had always been kindly treated in the United States, but there was a certain class, who never having had intercourse with British subjects and being unacquainted with British literature, misunderstood the British people and had wrong notions respecting the feeling of the people of Great Britain towards the United States. This misconception was being wiped out and it was to be hoped that it would soon be entirely obliterated.

He and Lady Aberdeen claimed to be British Columbia. In early days, before he was appointed to his present position, they were impressed with the attractiveness of the province and recognizing that it had a brilliant future before it, became interested. This claim that they were British Columbians was not inconsistent with a claim of Canadianism, for all were anxious to promote Canada, and in promoting the interest of British Columbia, they were promoting the interests of the whole Dominion. Canada was a young country and there were difficulties in the way of advancing it but these difficulties would be overcome in time and many desirable changes obtained gradually. He would not say that the present would be their last visit to the province, for they hoped to sooner or later return to British Columbia and particularly to Victoria, where they had received so many kindnesses, which they deeply appreciated. (Applause.)

After a a few selections by the band Mrs. Gordon Grant read the following address from the Local Council of Women:

To Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen:

It is with mixed feelings that we approach Your Excellency on behalf of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island upon the occasion of this, your farewell visit to our city.

The memory of the inaugural meeting in 1894 still remains in our minds, and we are thankful to say that of those who received their first impulse to undertake the work of the Local Council from the stirring words of Your Excellency on that occasion, the majority have continued steadfast until to-day, and by their example have induced many others to join our organization. Prominently among the first supporters is our president, Mrs. Baker, whose absence from the province we much regret.

The Local Council has been in no sense the addition of a new organization, but the consolidation of existing works, and has been the means of drawing together in close harmony and fellowship many who before had been isolated workers in this city.

To this fact the work of the Friendly Help association bears evidence, both in preventing the overlapping of charitable organizations, and in the systematic relief of those who really are in need.

With regard to the future, we fully realize the loss that will be felt when Your Excellency, no longer our leader, will be unable to extend the personal influence and assistance that, in every way possible and at all times, has been the means of encouraging and sustaining our work. Yet we trust that in this city and throughout the whole Dominion the formation of the Local Councils of Women is sufficiently secure to bear the severe loss which the departure of Your Excellency will inevitably cause, and we believe that, whoever may be chosen to fill the important position of president of the National Council of Canada will, in following your footsteps, help forward the work you have been allowed to commence and carry on so successfully during your residence in this country.

In bidding farewell to Your Excellency, we confidently hope that the experience which you have had among the women workers of Canada may prove useful in the wider sphere of the International Council of Women, which is so essential to complete the organization of women's work throughout the world.

With every wish that Your Excellency may long be spared to enjoy the blessings of our Heavenly Father in your home and family, and to carry on your noble work for others, we beg to subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island.

MRS. M. ROBSON, 1st Vice-President.
MISS M. LAWSON, 2nd Vice-President
MRS. BEAVEN, 3nd Vice-President.
MRS. ANGUS, 4th Vice-President.
MRS. McQUADE, 5th Vice-President.
MRS. WILLIAM GRANT, Treasurer.
MRS. A. J. C. GALLETLY, Cor. Sec.
MRS. MARIA GRANT, Rec. Sec.

As Lady Aberdeen advanced to reply, said the tone of affection and confidence Frances Willard Grant, a little tot of five years, stepped up and presented Her Ladyship with a handsome bouquet and Lord Aberdeen with a buttonhole bouquet, on behalf of the W. C. T. U. In replying to the address Lady Aberdeen expressed in it deeply touched her. She could not tell what a help the comradeship of the women workers of Canada had been to her or how it would help her in the future. The Countess referred to the work done by the local council, and how the Victoria representatives, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Scaife, had been appreciated by the members of the National Council. She was pleased to hear of the success with which the local council had met, and the fact also that the men of the city had contributed to this success. The council she hoped could count on their same assistance in the future. The ladies of Victoria had likewise met with success with their Friendly Help Association and in their efforts to have women representatives on the school board, until they were the envy of other councils. Lady Aberdeen also spoke of the Aberdeen Association, the local branch of which Mrs. Turner took so much interest in, and explained the object of the association, which is to send literature to sparsely populated districts. A branch has been established in London, with Lady Dufferin as president, and literature was received and forwarded to Canada. The association, which was now on a firm basas, owes much to the Dominion government for free postage and to the provincial and municipal authorities for assistance. It was a source of gratification to Her Ladyship that Miss Livingstone had been able to carry out with her cooking school what had been predicted. Lady Aberdeen referred at some length to the benefits of proper cooking, many diseases now prevalent being caused by poorly cooked food. A most interesting address was concluded with an explanation of the Victorian Order of Nurses and a touching reference to the early departure of Lord Aberdeen and herself from Canada.

The band having played "Auld Lang Syne," the Governor-General made a few remarks on the admirable arrangements for the reception, and the splendid decorations, for which they were indebted to the men of the Navy and Fifth regiment.

A most successful affair was brought to a close with cheers for the vice-regal party and the playing of the National Anthem.

The party left by the Charmer this morning for Vancouver. They were accompanied by Bishop and Miss Perrin.

The Three Famed Blacks.

Of the world are Diamond Dye Fast Black for Wool, Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods, and Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers. The results that each of these Blacks produce are marvellous and pleasing. Your faded and dingy dresses, jackets, capes, coats, pants, vests, hose, etc., that are now so useless and repulsive-looking, can be made like new garments with the Diamond Dye Blacks. Your faded, rusty and dead-looking silks and feathers are made new creations by using Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers.

Do not be deceived by bulky package dyes, adulterated with grease and other foreign substances; insist upon your dealer giving you the Diamond Dyes, one packet of which will dye as much as three packets of any other make.

AMERICAN EXPANSION.

Discussion of Probable Outcome of Recent Additions to Territory.

London, July 25.—Sir George Syndenham Clarke, the expert on naval tactics for imperial defences, writes in the Daily Graphic this morning strongly approving of American annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico. He says: "It is for the best interest of the world that any canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific should be controlled by the United States, and whatever attitude the European powers may take, foreign interference in Central America is out of the question, because the interests of the United States and Great Britain in the future canal will be paramount. Therefore, Lord Salisbury's policy toward the United States is wise and statesmanlike."

The letter was evoked by an article in the Daily Graphic, calling attention to the revival of England's traditional policy to prevent the United States from acquiring strategical positions in the Atlantic and the Pacific, enabling it to control the possible canal. The Daily Graphic in an editorial this morning, says it agrees with Sir George Sydenham Clarke, but is curious to know what induced Lord Salisbury to adopt an attitude which has so much facilitated the success of America.

MONDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 4.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 2.

At Chicago—Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 0.

Many sorrowing friends of the deceased followed the remains of the late Mrs. Alexander Peden to the grave on Sunday. The funeral took place from the family residence, Simcoe street, and was very largely attended. Rev. A. B. Winchester conducted the service and the pall bearers were Messrs. A. Young, J. Richie, F. Hedges, and Geo. Brownley.

HONEST TREATMENT FOR **NERVOUS, WEAK. DESPONDENT and DISEASED MEN.**

YOUNG MAN You are nervous and despondent, weak and debilitated, tired mornings, no ambition, memory poor, easily fatigued, excitable, eyes sunken, and blurred; pimples on face, dreams and night losses, drains at stool, oozing on excitement, haggard looking, weak back, wasted or shrunken organs, varicocele, want of confidence, impotency, lack energy and strength. **YOU NEED HELP.**

DON'T LET YOUR LIFE BE DRAINED AWAY

MIDDLE AGED MEN: Has your nervous system run down? Do you feel as though your power and vigor were declining? You have weakness of different organs. It is not old age, it is premature decay and decline. **I CAN CURE YOU!**

DR. BOBERTZ Celebrated Home Treatment

Builds up and strengthens the nervous system, restores lost vitality and development to the generative organs, stops all drains and losses, invigorates and restores lost manhood. It never fails in curing the results of SELF ABUSE, LATER EXCESSES, BLOOD DISEASES, or the effects of a MISSPENT LIFE.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

WHAT I CURE:

EMISSIONS, VARICOCELE, SYPHILIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, IMPOTENCY, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, LOST MANHOOD, KIDNEY and BLADDER DISEASES. CONSULTATION FREE.

DO NOT DELAY,

write at once for free book, question blank and valuable information for home treatment.

Highest references and absolute proof of cure.

Charges always reasonable and all correspondence confidential. Plain envelopes used only.

Medecines sent everywhere in plain package, *free of duty* and secure from exposure. Call or address, naming this paper.

DR. G. H. BOBERTZ,
252 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON

& SON'S (DUBLIN.)

"Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES

Blue......One Star
Pink......Two Star
Gold......Three Star

Of all dealers

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J.J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO., London

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, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

BOYS BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation.
Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria
Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new
sl)-lyd&w

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 30 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.

Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

C. ROBERTS.

June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 6, 1898.

(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.

E. E. BELL.
Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph creek.

Dated this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the land surveyed for H. A. Munn, near Lake Linderman, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along the south boundary of H. A. Munn's surveyed land to the place of beginning and comprising 160 acres, more or less.

M. KING.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post 20 chains west of the west shore of Windy Arm of Tagish lake and about 20 chains north of the south end thereof, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore line of Windy Arm, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction to a point 20 chains east of the starting point, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement and comprising 640 acres, more or less.

D. E. CAMPBELL.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Stikeen river and Shakes creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.

F. W. TOWNSEND.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commission of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post ½ mile from the Stikine River and ½ mile above Shakes Creek marked J. H. McG., S. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

June 3, 1898. J. H. McGREGOR.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.

VICTORIA'S ATTRACTIVENESS.

If one should say that Victoria is not a beautiful city, he would be in danger of prosecution for lese majeste or something of that kind. To avoid disastrous results, it is better to ask why Victoria is beautiful. Get on a car at the outer wharf and ride to the terminus, and if that is all you see, you certainly will not think Victoria a beautiful city. From one end of Government street to the other there is nothing, so far as the city is concerned, that can be called beautiful. The same is true of Douglas street and every principal thoroughfare, except Fort street above Cook. Of fine residences and grounds on some of the less frequented streets there are many, but if you set out to count the number of places where there are attractive grounds on both sides of the street, you will be surprised at the smallness of the number. When you get to the outskirts of the city and look away from it, you see beauty on every side. This it is that makes it so delightful a place, but within the city, to use a common phrase, "any old thing goes." This is not a pleasant thing to have to say; but it is a fact that when a visitor comes to town, and we wish to give him a favorable impression, he is hurried out to the surburbs as fast as possible. We all know this is true. We all know that when we tell each other what a beautiful city we have, we are not thinking of the city at all, but of things with which the city has had nothing to do. As a general proposition what the city has touched it has spoiled. Yet if Victoria were made as beautiful as it might be, it would be of direct pecuniary advantage. People who come here would stay longer, and more people would come here to stay permanently.

To simply grumble is a poor piece of business, and the justification of this growl is this, that what the city needs immediately is a beautification by-law. And the beauty of the by-law is that it will not call for the imposition of a dollar's extra taxation. Let it be ordained that every householder shall be compelled under penalty to keep the side of the street opposite the premiss occupied by him neat and tidy out as far as the carriageway. In a matter of this kind it is the first step that costs. Make a beginning and people will wonder that they ever did without such a municipal regulation. It may be said that this would entail considerable expense upon people who have large estates within the city. It would do nothing of the kind, for there is not apt to be much litter in front of unoccupied grounds or places where no houses front upon the street. All that would have to be done in such places would be to keep the bushes down, and mow the grass once in a season. In the majority of such cases a few dollars would be the cost at the outside; while in the very great number of cases throughout the city, all the burden upon the householder would be that once a week or so he would have to rake up the front of his premises.

In towns where this rule prevails, and Victorians must not lose sight of the fact that in many respects the city is in the "town" stage of existence, the effect is surprising. It is far-reaching. A neat sidewalk makes a shabby front yard look even more shabby, and the improvement begun outside of the fence is generally continued within. The use of paint more frequently follows as a matter of course.

Another matter calling for attention is the planting of shade trees. The Colonist recalls the case of an Eastern mayor who asked permission of the city to set out a double row of maples a mile in length as a souvenir of his official term. Needless to say permission was granted, and the trees kept his memory green. This is not intended as a suggestion to Mayor Redfern, but if there are any gentlemen of means in the city who would like to perpetuate their memory in this very graceful fashion, we are sure the citizens would applaud the act. But if any one should act on this suggestion, it is to be hoped his work will be better appreciated than was that of the public-spirited people who erected the fountain at the intersection of Government and Douglas streets. There stands the fountain to-day a monument of civic neglect. A double row of trees on Yates street, and another down the centre of Douglas street from Yates street south, to be continued at an early day, let us hope, across James Bay flats and along Belleville, would be very beautiful.

A PROTEST.

We print elsewhere an article from the Province newspaper of Vancouver, entitle "Island Morality." In doing so, we desire to say that the Colonist does not wish to be considered as suggesting that the article is in any way representative of public opinion in Vancouver. There are many instances in which a paper is so closely in touch with the sentiments of the community in which it is printed, that its views may be taken as fairly representative of what the people think. But the character of the Province is such that no one would so insult Vancouver as to suppose it to be representative in its utterances.

Though the Colonist contends for the impersonality of journalism, it admits that the personal element cannot wholly be eliminated. A paper represents something. Its policy is shaped in accordance with the views of those who are responsible for its publication. The actual interference of such persons may be very slight. They may not in point of fact interfere at all, but it is presumable that they are satisfied with the general lines upon which their paper is conducted or it would be conducted otherwise. By this we do not mean that the president or directors of a newspaper are responsible for everything the paper says. That would be absurd. It would be equally absurd to hold the individual, who for the time being holds the post of editor, responsible for the general policy of the paper. The responsibility may be thus distributed between the two. The editor is responsible for the method of treating subjects and the time when they are discussed. The owners are responsible for the general tone of the paper. We make this distinction, because we do not wish to be misunderstood in saying that Mr. Hewitt Bostock is responsible for articles of the kind quoted from the Province. If the extract reproduced to-day form it were an isolated article, he could justly plead that he cannot be expected to supervise what goes into the paper. But the article is not isolated. It is simply the culmination of a series of articles, which have appeared in the Province ever since Mr. Bostock started it as a daily paper. He cannot, therefore, escape responsibility for it.

To the Colonist it is a remarkable thing that Mr. Bostock has been willing to prostitute the great opportunity which he has in British Columbia. He has youth, leisure and large means. He holds a representative position. There is no man in Canada who has a finer opportunity. How is he employing it? He must be judged by his works, and the only evidence of his works which the public have is afforded by the Province, for the existence of which he is responsible and which is maintained by him. In such articles as that quoted, the public see what Mr. Bostock regards as the proper way to deal with public questions and public men. He could stop the vile course of the Province by speaking a word. He does not see fit to speak that word. There does not seem to be any reason to say anything more. No language could add to his condemnation.

THE COST OF GOLD.

A correspondent writes the Colonist asking how we fix the cost of gold and also the cost of paper money. He takes exception to the view advanced in the Colonist of the 19th instant as to the cost of the gold brought from Klondike. The cost of gold bears no relation to its value. If a man should go out into his garden, turn over a shovelful of earth and find a nugget of gold weighing a thousand ounces, it would cost him nothing, but its value would be, approximately, $20 an ounce, if it was pure. If on the other hand he spent $1,000 on a trip to Klondike and came back with only $500 worth of gold, the yellow metal would clearly cost him twice as much as it was worth, and, if he valued his time at anything, a great deal more than twice as much. The price of gold is regulated by law. If the law said that it should sell for $40 an ounce it would sell for that sum, and that would be its value in terms of currency.

Not only is there a distinction between cost and price, but there is also a difference between price and value. As the cost of gold represents the labor and material spent in its production, and the price represents what the bank must pay for it, so the value of gold is to be measured by its purchasing capacity. The cost fluctuates, the value fluctuates, but the price remains fixed. If the price fluctuates there would be no measure of value. This statement must be qualified by saying that the price does fluctuate at times within narrow limits. For example, just at present gold sells in the London market for a fraction over the bank price as fixed by law. This is because Russia and Japan are accumulating gold. There are two ways of getting gold in the market. One is by obtaining it from the bank. The other is by purchasing it, just as iron or wheat is purchased. The purchasing nations are willing to pay a little more than the bank is authorized to pay for bullion, because it comes cheaper that way than to obtain it through the medium of the bank. But this fluctuation is so narrow that, as a general proposition, it may be said that the price of gold is permanent.

In regard to paper currency, of which our correspondent speaks, it has no appreciable value of itself. A lot of bills issued by a defunct bank would be worth nothing whatever, after they had been redeemed by the bank. It is not easy to imagine anything of less value than a bank note that is no longer currency. The cost of bank notes is of course small. We need hardly tell our correspondent that a $5,000 bank note costs no more than a $5 note. Bank notes can hardly be said to have any price, for a man cannot go into the market and buy them. Having therefore no practical intrinsic value, their cost being in effect nominal and not possessing any price in a commercial sense, whence comes the value of bank notes? The answer is that their value is based upon the credit which they represent. Unlike gold which has a price because the law says it shall have it, which price could be taken away from it at any time by legislation, a bank note, being founded upon the credit of business men, which is based upon the necessities of mankind, is really the most permanent representative of value in the monetary world. If gold were demonetized and men ceased to mine silver, the necessities of mankind would remain the same, and hence in the supplying of these necessities credits would be established, and these credits would possess a value. The bank note is a type of modern civilization. Only a highly civilized people, living in a country where property is safe and where the general instincts of the people are honest and where the laws are so administered that breaches of trust are followed by punishment, can maintain a paper currency. A man leaves London and puts a few Bank of England notes in his pocket. He knows that in every civilized country in the world he can procure what he needs with those notes, provided he has enough of them. He would find them of no use among uncivilized people. The reason is that in civilization we have grown accustomed to using something, that represents the good faith of the business community, as a real thing and as a guarantee that what it promises will be done. The uncivilized man has no conception of anything of this kind. Our correspondent will remember how his history tells him that once upon a time a man, who desired to give a pledge that he would do a certain thing, might often be called upon to leave his children or perhaps his wife as a hostage. If he failed in his promise, the wife or children were either killed or became slaves. Now when he gives a guarantee, he can offer nothing more likely to be accepted than a small piece of paper, which cost little or nothing in the first place, which has practically no price in a commercial sense and absolutely no intrinsic value—that is a bank note.

We have dealt with the matter spoken of by our correspondent at this length, and said some things which to many may seem elementary. We have done so for the reason that erroneous ideas prevail to a very general extent as to the relations between the cost and value of gold and the nature of bank currency. This article will not serve to remove these errors, but it may help to direct some people's ideas into correct channels.

The Times copies some extracts from the Winnipeg Tribune in regard to the British Columbia election, and in one of them the opinion is expressed that the Lieutenant-Governor should take notice of "the trick played in Casisar." As no trick of any kind was played in Cassiar, but the elections came on in regular course without any interference from the government, it is difficult to see what the Lieutenant-Governor is to take notice of. In printing the extracts from the Winnipeg paper, the Times, although it knows the statement as to a trick being played in Cassiar to be absolutely false, does not contradict it. This discloses a very dishonorable disregard of the reputation of the province; but it is of a piece with the spirit which has prompted the slandering of honorable men because they ventured to oppose those whom the Times champions. It is very greatly to be regretted that any British Columbia paper would permit such a slander upon the province to pass uncontradicted. We repeat for the information of the Tribune and every one else, that the nomination in Cassiar and the election were fixed by the returning officer without any suggestion, direct or indirect, from the government as to the time, which was left solely to his own discretion. The government did not send a returning officer to Cassiar after the election in other parts of the province, as the Tribune falsely alleges. The government did not send any returning officer to Cassiar, but instead issued the writ to an officer in that constituency at the same time the other writs were issued.

The despatches to-day indicate that there may be a speedy cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain. Doubt is expressed as to whether the beginning of negotiations is likely to mean a suspension of military operations, but there can be hardly any doubt on that point. So long as there is a probability of peace, it would be utterly indefensible for either nation to take any steps likely to result in the sacrifice of life. It will not do, however, to feel too certain as to the result of the negotiations. The President may find his action hampered by public opinion. The people of the United States will not tolerate a surrender of much that they have gained the right to hold. For example, if it is proposed to be content with a coaling station in the Philippines, Germany may demand one also, and so may France and Russia. Then there will be trouble.

The Colonist must decline to print any further anonymous communications regarding Senator Templeman's qualification. The paper has said all that it deems necessary to be said editorially at the present time, and if any person believes that the matter ought to be discussed further, we must ask him to send a signed letter, for no others will be printed. While the question is a public one, it especially touches one individual, and the Colonist will insist that the rule laid down above shall be followed.

It is not likely after all that the United States will send a squadron to Spain. Doubtless the President sees that to do so would be needlessly to arouse European feeling, which is likely to be difficult enough to handle when it somes to settle the terms of peace, without any new elements of complication being introduced. The real difficulties of the United States will begin after Spain has given up.

By mistake the credit for decorating the drill hall was given by the Colonist to the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment. As a matter of fact the work was done by some men assigned to the work by the Admiral. The mistake is due to the Governor-General, who in his speech gave the credit to the militia.

There is no joy in this world equal to the happiness of motherhood. A woman's health is her dearest possession. Good looks, good times, happiness, love and its continuance depend on her health. Almost all of the sickness of women is traceable, directly or indirectly, to some derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Troubles of this kind are often neglected because a very natural and proper modesty keeps women away from physicians, whose insistence upon examination and local treatment is generally as useless as it is common. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do more for them than 99 doctors in 100. It will do more than the hundredth doctor can, unless he prescribes it. It is a prescription of Dr. R. V. Pierce, who for 30 years has been chief consulting physician of the World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, at Buffalo, N.Y.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get his great book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely free.

The Soldier's Mother—I got a letter from George to-day, and he is grumbling about the victuals in the army.

The Soldier's Wife—I am glad to hear that he is making himself at home.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE YUKON OUTPUT.

The exact output of gold from the Yukon this year will never be ascertainable with any approach to accuracy, but if we accept $10,000,000 as the figure, and this will not be considered extravagant even by the most conservative, the amount is sufficient to warrant the highest hopes and the undertaking of such enterprises as are necessary to furnish proper highways of travel and transportation. In order to appreciate better what this moderate estimate of the output implies, let it be supposed that word should be received that in Northern Labrador or Scuthern Greenland gold mines had been found that would yield $10,000,000 in a year. Would not such a discovery completely transform the Northeastern section of this continent? Those people who are disappointed because the amount has not reached $20,000,000 are difficult to satisfy. One New York paper headed the despatch announcing the reduced estimate with the line "Not a Bonanza." We venture to say that if a half dozen steamers should sail into New York harbor in the next thirty days, bringing in all $10,000,000 in gold from Labrador or Greenland, there would not be type in the office of the paper big enough to be adequate to the expression of its jubilation.

A few things are to be mentioned in this connection. One is that the public mind had been prepared for so vastly larger an amount, that when the enormous probable output was made known, the fact that it cut the estimate in two was the principal thing thought of. Another is that several causes combined to reduce the output, lack of candles, fear as to the scarcity of food and a shortage of water in the spring being among them. Another is that this output does not represent the work of those who went in last year to any great extent. Very few of these appear in the list of those returning with gold, the reason being that they got in too late to do more than work for wages. The list does not embrace any of those who went up since the beginning of the year. Most of these have hardly begun prospecting yet. The $10,000,000 of gold represents the operations of the people who were in the country a year ago, that is as a general proposition.

It is perhaps just as well that the output was not so sensationally large as there was reason to suppose it might be. If it had reached $20,000,000, there would have been a rush North, which would have led to a very serious state of things next year. As it is the development of the Yukon will proceed at a more moderate pace, and on a more substantial basis. In view of what is now known, there seems reason to believe that the Yukon placers in Canada and Alaska may be counted on as reasonably certain to yield yearly for some time to come a minimum of $15,000,000 of gold. Further prospecting may greatly augment this amount, but if it does not, this will be sufficient to be the foundation of an extremely important business. The real value of the Yukon placers to the country does not consist in the fact that a few hundred people go into the country, remain there a year or two and come out with a fortune, but that profitable mining can be established as a permanent industry. It will be better for Canada if the mines only yield sufficient profit to render it worth while for their owners to work them, for this will secure the steady employment of labor, the consumption of a large amount of goods and the carrying on of a large transportation business. There is a wide distinction between the gains of the speculator and the adventurer and the profit to the community, and this difference ought to be kept in mind when the future of the Yukon, and the means of promoting the exploitation of its wealth are discussed.

SEEDS OF ANARCHY.

The British Columbia News says that "the Turner government should lose no time in stamping out the weeds of socialism and anarchy, which have secured such rank growth in this province of late." In another article it likens the arguments of the opposition to "the utterances of populistic windbags, who freely promise relief for every human ill, if they get in power." There is a good deal in this. The Colonist does not wish to criticize with undue severity those with whom it is unable to agree on political questions, but it is only too true there has been lately manifested in this province a tendency, which will work incalculable mischief if it is not checked.

British Columbia needs capital to develop its resources, and this can only be secured by the observance of certain cardinal principles. These are the maintenance of a high standard of political morality; the keeping of good faith with investors by the legislature, the passage of laws which will favor the actual investor rather than the speculator, the encouragement of investment by refraining from experimenting in legislation. Men who have money to invest in the province will keep it in their pockets unless they can be certain that the conditions, under which they will expend it, are likely to be permanent and that they will not be assailed as monopolists and be met by a demand for severe taxation upon them as soon as they have made a locality prosperous by reason of their enterprise. In short we do not want in British Columbia the condition of things which populism wrought in Kansas, where the effect of a little piece of legislation was the withdrawal of $15,000,000 in a single year from a single class of investments, that is mortgages. The self-styled reformers, of whom we have some samples in British Columbia, got control of the Kansas legislature and passed one of their newfangled laws. The moment it received the assent of the Governor, the mortgage companies began withdrawing their loans. This meant the foreclosing of past due mortgages and the refusal to extend the time on those falling due. Thus the evil effects of the experiment fell upon the very people, whom it was intended to relieve. The result was that the next legislature repealed the law. The message of the Governor on the subject is one of the best of all warnings against tampering with the good faith which ought to be kept by a country with those who invest their money in it.

This populistic tendency, so manifest in the Western States a few years ago, was characterized by a feeling almost akin to hatred of those who are vested with authority. It found expression in language such as British Columbians were unfamiliar with, until the development of Kootenay offered an opportunity for adventurers in journalism to put in print here the theories learned under populistic influences. Populism is only a step from anarchy in one particular. Anarchy teaches that all government is only legalized robbery. Populism teaches that all men in authority, not populists, are robbers. British Columbia has seen this claim advanced to the detriment of the province, and if there is one thing that is more necessary than another at the present time is that such teaching shall be stamped out. The men who advance such an idea are incapable of appreciating the possibility of any public man being able to steal and yet remaining honest, of his having the opportunity to be corrupt and yet remaining pure. Their minds are incapable of such a conception. To them power is synonymous with plunder. If evidence is wanted of the injury done by these assaults upon the honesty of public men, let the experience of those states, countries and cities in the United States be taken, where for years a constant attack of this nature upon public men has been carried on, and it will be seen that when they borrow money they have to pay far beyond the market rates, and that even then their debentures failed to command a decent price. It is not because of a fear that the interest will not be met, or that the property upon which the debentures are issued is not ample security, but because the standing of the community is lowered in the opinion of the investing public, and the men who handle the loans have this in view when dealing with it.

The sprouting seeds of anarchy, which have been implanted in the soil of this province should be killed before they have choked the healthy growth of confidence, without which abiding prosperity is impossible. Parties may differ upon questions of policy; but there should be perfect harmony on all things touching the standing of the province abroad.

The estimable Columbian keeps pegging away at the government. If our contemporary should appear some day without denouncing Mr. Turner or the Colonist, its readers would not recognize it. Whenever the Colonist feels the need of rest it opens the Columbian and reads one of the familiar articles, which serves the same purpose as the opiate, which the Columbian recommends the Colonist to furnish to its readers. The Colonist feels towards the Columbian like the Irishman felt towards his wife. "Can't you two live together without quarrelling?" asked the justice; to which the prisoner replied, "Not happily, yer anner."

There seems to be a deadlock between the Mayor and city council over the waterworks question. If it is true, as was stated at the council, that the city engineer is not averse to the plan recommended in the committee's report, there ought not to be any insurmountable difficulty in getting him to say so. Less rigmarole and stricter business methods would suit the citizens infinitely better than the present attempt to administer the affairs of this city after the fashion of the Imperial parliament.

The Nelson Miner thinks that when the vacancy on the British Columbia bench is filled the new judge should be required to live in Kootenay. The question of judicial residence cannot be settled off-hand. There are some things to be said in favor of requiring the judges to reside in different parts of the province, but there are arguments in favor of permitting them to make their homes at the capital. The question is not a new one, nor is it confined to this province.

It is amusing to read the claims in our Liberal contemporaries as to the credit attaching to the Laurier ministry for the good times now being enjoyed by Canada. These same papers, when times were good before, were very particular to have it understood that the Conservatives had nothing to do with it. The truth of the matter is that good times and bad times come and go without any particular reference to what any government may do.

It is interesting to recall that it is now a little more than a year since Andree set out on his balloon voyage to the North Pole. In what part of the 3,000,000 miles of unknown territory he has found a resting place is a mystery and will probably remain one.

There ought to be no delay in arranging for the car service to the James Bay district while the bridge is being renewed or replaced. We suppose it would be premature to talk about extending Douglas street across to join Belleville, but we are not sure. The area to be acquired is not very extensive. What ought to be done is to extend the street, then lay a track down it to connect with the tramway at Yates street, and make arrangements to get gravel, either over the Victoria & Sidney or the E. & N. railway, and haul it down in specially constructed tram cars. With this a fill could be made across the flat, to the great advantage of all concerned. Then the tram cars could run down Government street, turn into Humboldt street and across the flat by the extension of Douglas. If this cannot be done, the line will have to go around the head of the flat, which will lengthen the distance a couple of blocks. We repeat that this matter ought not to be allowed to rest. If the life of the bridge is as short as the engineer thinks, it is better, in view of the experience of Victoria with unsafe bridges, to take no chances and to get the cars off at the earliest possible day. The Colonist feels that it is discharging a public duty in giving this timely warning, and if any evil results from delay, it will have the satisfaction of knowing that its skirts are clear in the matter.

Mr. Richardson, the engineer who surveyed Vancouver Island for the Dominion government, said to a gentleman of this city that, after his investigations, he was satisfied that the Island, if properly developed could sustain a population of four millions of people. This is a vast number, but there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the estimate. It would be a pretty good island to live on if it had one-tenth of that population. Very many people fail completely to appreciate what the Island is capable of doing. Too often we hear it said that except for lumber and mineral it is of very little value. But there is a very considerable area of farming land, and its fertility and the very favorable character of the seasons make an acre of land here worth a good deal more to a farmer than an acre in most places. We have not begun to realize what the Island is capable of doing. Its natural wealth has been eclipsed by the vast treasures of the Mainland. More attention should be paid to the Island by the legislature. This ought to be a feature of the government policy in the future. The Mainland will not be so unreasonable as to oppose it.

Our Seattle special despatch says that $12,000,000 has reached that city during the present season from the Klondike mining districts. There is no doubt that very much more gold has yet to be brought down. This represents not merely the output of this year but doubtless some produced in the previous year. We shall not be at all surprised if the total amount of gold brought out of the Yukon this year, exceeds $15,000,000 at a conservative estimate, but all of it will not be the result of the 1898 wash-up.

Fosdick—Tenspot thinks that he is one of the big guns.

Keedick—He is one of the smooth bores.—Detroit Free Press.

"He seems to be pretty prosperous. Why don't you think he is a good physician?"

"His prosperity. Why, sir, do you know he manages to collect 75 per cent. of the fees that are due him, and it seems unprofessional."—Chicago Post.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Talking about neckties," gally remarked the western sheriff, as he deftly arranged the noose, "here is something that is perfectly killing.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Cawker—But how do you know that it is a secret?

Mrs. Cawker—How do I know? Why, everybody knows that it's a secret.—Exchange.

Mistress—Bridget, these are ewers. I hope you'll not call them jugs any more.

Bridget—Thank yez, mum. Sure, an' is these cups mine, too?—The Jewelers' Weekly.

"Ma, wuz you a bride when you had this photograph taken?"

"Yes, Johnny."

"Well, ma, if you wuz as pretty as that, what made you go and marry pa?"—Puck.

"Ah, the charms of a vanished childhood!" sighed the sentimentalist. "I've forgotten all of them," said the prosaic person, "except a charm for warts."—Indianapolis Journal.

"To hear a military march well played is surely a treat."

"No doubt, and on the field to some men a quickstep is just as surely a retreat."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"The poem I sent in has been rejected and I am tired of life."

"Don't send the next, then—take it there yourself."—Brooklyn Life.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Judge—Witness, you are forty years of age?

Female Witness—Yes, alas! One gets older every day. And yet I was young once (heaving a sigh). Ah, your lordship would hardly believe how young I was.—London Tid-bits.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Visiting Humorist—I saw a new gag today on the New Jersey mosquitoes.

Jerseyite (soberly)—Don't you deceive yourself, young man. Yew may hev seen suthin' on 'em that looked like a gag, but ten to one it's only some new-fangled contrivance for gettin' a better holt.—Judge.

"That translated letter is a miserable attempt to misrepresent me!" said the Spanish diplomat.

"Do you contradict the assertion that you are a chief of spies?"

"No."

"Can you refute the charges that you have assailed men high in the affairs of your own government?"

"I do not wish to."

"What is it then that you deny?"

"The grammar."—Washington Star.

Her task wasn't pleasing,
For William was teasing,
But their marriage proves she won the day;
All her troubles uncounted,
Were quickly surmounted,
For where there's a Will, there's a way.
—Chicago News.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks. Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

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LOSS OF POWER.
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Card of Thanks.

Inverness, B. C., July 8, 1898.

To Messrs. A. C. Murray, The Ven. Archdeacon Collison, Thorold Lee, R. G. Cunningham, T. H. Gamble, and 60 other voters of Cassiar District:

Gentlemen,—I beg to accede, with sincere thanks, to your proposal to place me in nomination as your representative in the local legislature, and to assure you that I do not aspire to this honor from a vain notion that I possess the qualifications requisite to perform its duties, otherwise than by acting uniformly, to the best of my ability and judgment, uninfluenced by considerations of a personal nature.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. D. CLIFFORD.

NOTICE

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the island locally known as Darr Island, situate at the mouth of the West Arm of Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot District, and containing 60 acres, more or less.

J. M. ASHTON.

July 14, 1898.

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Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment. Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Leaving for Europe. One of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver Island. Dr. Dickson's place on the Quamichan Lake, two miles from railway. Sixty-nine, or hundred and eighteen acres, as preferred (nearly half cleared). Large double barn, and other buildings. Hot and cold water. Adjacent to first-class fishing, both trout and salmon, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to Major Mutter, Somenos, Vancouver Island, B. C.

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