

POWER.
ASTED VITALITY CAN BE
ELECTRIC BELT.

ROSDALE, WASH., May 20.
T. SANDEN,
Sir:—As you remember I bought an
Electric Belt from you on April 21, 1908, for
physical, being completely broken
physically and mentally, and gave you
afterwards a statement of the work that
it did for me. I want to say here
making that statement, I marched back
the Commonwealth and returned here
the tip as any healthy man should
be seen, since first wearing the belt, no
of my old trouble and considering
completely and permanently cured. As
working in the same line, for the
ment and betterment of mankind, I will
at any time to answer inquiries as to
this work and curative powers of the
Electric Belt.
I am writing you for what you have done for
a wishing you the success you deserve, I
yours truly, RICHARD LEONARD,
Rosedale, Washington.

SOME CURES
of merit in Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt
ment can. When you receive your
if and every advertised remedy which
that a man who was once a failure
so that you may find relief from your
an infirmity if you use Sanden's
and vitality. Try Dr. Sanden's
Classes of Men," is free. For informa-

NDEN,
ington Street, PORTLAND Oregon.
to this Province.

**IFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A
FOREIGN COMPANY.**

Companies Act," Part IV, and Amending Act,
Raven Copper and Gold Company
(Foreign).

registered the 23rd day of March, 1907.

EBBY CERTIFY that I have this
registered "The Raven Copper
Company" (Foreign), under the
Companies Act," Part IV, "Registration
Foreign Companies," and under the
head office of the said Company
at the City of Seattle, State of
Washington, U.S.A.

objects for which the Company is
Incorporated:
The mining, milling, smelting, or
any other process, or for any
purpose:
To locate, buy, sell, lease, own,
and mortgage mining claims and
sites, whether patented or unpatented,
and or ungranted.

To locate, buy, sell, lease, own,
and mortgage any other species of
property, whether real or personal,
for any other operation of business
purpose whatever, and for the carry-
out of any business for the acquisition
of the same.

To appropriate or locate waters in
streams, to dig canals, ditches,
aqueducts, reservoirs, dykes, dams,
bridges, not only to facilitate mining,
for any other operation of business
purpose, and to buy, sell, lease, own,
and mortgage any other property for any
purpose whatever.

To develop mining and other kinds
property, both upon the Company's own
and upon that of others, and to
tunnels, drifts, shafts and cross-cuts;
To build, buy, sell, lease, operate,
or mortgage mills, furnaces, smel-
and reduction works and all kinds of
factory, either for mining operation
or any other kind of business whatsoever.

To build, buy, sell, lease, and operate
and sailing boats, steamships, and
kinds, and steam and electric railways,
their rolling stock, telephones and
graph lines, electric light and power
works, and other works, and to be
engaged in the development of electricity
by use of railway, telephone, telegraph
and electric light lines, and in the
uses, either for light or power, and to col-
lect or compensation for the use of
the same.

To buy, sell, and traffic in merchan-
dise of all kinds for all purposes; to build,
sell, lease and operate stores and mer-
chandise.

To buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, hy-
poteque and otherwise dispose of all
and to deal in mining stocks and bonds,
any other kind of stocks or bonds for
and all purposes.

To buy, sell, pledge, or mortgage
bullion, concentrates, and sulphurates
of any kind or all kinds and for all pur-
poses.

To operate in any and all of the
resaid capacities in the Province of
British Columbia, in so far as the laws of
that Province may allow, and in conform-
ance with the statutes respecting foreign
corporations.

To do any and all of the aforesaid
acts and business either in the State of
Washington or Province of British Colum-
bia, or in any other State, Province, or
territory whatsoever.

The capital stock of the said Company is
a million dollars, divided into ten million
shares of the value of one dollar each.
Given under my hand and seal of office
at Victoria, Province of British Columbia,
on 23rd day of March, 1907.

S. Y. WOOLTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

FOR THE BLOOD

Spring Time get Pure Blood
by using B.B.B.

No other remedy possesses such per-
fect cleansing, healing and purifying
properties as Burdock Blood Bitters,
not only cleanses internally, but it
also, when applied externally, all
resolvents, abscesses, scrofulous sores,
itches, eruptions, etc., leaving the
skin clean and pure as a babe's.

taken internally it removes all morbid
fets or waste matter from the system,
and thoroughly regulates all the organs
of the body, restoring the stomach,
liver, bowels and blood to healthy
condition.

B.B.B. FOR THE BLOOD

CORONATION DAY
St. John's, Nfld., June 28.—To-day all
the warships in port have been galley
decked with bunting in honor of Her
Majesty's coronation. At noon a salute
of twenty-one guns was fired by the
United States warship Massachusetts,
the British warships Cordelia and Buz-
ard, and the French warship La Cloche-
ronne. After the salute the Massachu-
setts steamed out of port and her de-
parture brought to a close the Jubilee
celebrations at St. John's.

The Colonist.

FORTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY JULY 5 1897. VOLUME XL. NO. 7

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

**Crow's Nest Railway Tenders Already
Invited for Two or Five
Mile Sections.**

**Lumber Duty Proves Satisfactory—
Dr. Borden's Return—Move-
ments of B. C. Members.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, July 2.—Vice-President
Shaughnessy was here on Monday
and had a conference with Mr. Haney, superin-
tendent of construction. As a result it
was decided to call for tenders forthwith
for the construction of the first 100 miles
of the Crow's Nest line, from Lethbridge
westerly. Mr. Haney left for Montreal
with Mr. Shaughnessy this afternoon.
He will proceed to Winnipeg on Mon-
day, and thence on to Macleod, where
he will open the tenders, which are to
be for two or five mile sections.

Twenty-four printers were laid off at
the Government bureau to-day. Some
were old timers, one having been em-
ployed over twenty years.

Ottawa lumbermen are satisfied with
the duty of \$1 a thousand adopted as the
United States rate on pine, and now do
not want an export duty on logs.

Messrs. Earle and Maxwell left for
home yesterday, and Mr. Bostock to-
day. Mr. Morrison has gone to Cape
Breton for a brief visit.

Mr. Merry del Val is here again; he
leaves for Toronto early next week.

Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, re-
turned to the Capital to-day.

Joseph Dubois, aged 108, Ottawa's
oldest inhabitant, died last evening.

OTTAWA, July 3.—Colonel Irwin, As-
sistant Adjutant-General for Artillery,
has been retired after twenty-five years'
service. He has an Imperial pension of
\$1,000 a year. Colonel Cotton will tem-
porarily succeed him, but sweeping
changes are contemplated in the militia
staff. Several district officers, brigade
majors and storekeepers will shortly get
their marching orders.

Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, who
returned to duty yesterday after a long
absence dating from the Intercolonial
railway accident last fall, is looking well
and in very good health. He will re-
main for a couple of weeks and then
make a visit to Nova Scotia until the hot
weather is over.

The Canada Gazette to-day contains a
notice to the effect that the
territorial waters of British Columbia shall in
future be 12 miles in extension measur-
ed, instead of 7 1/2.

An order-in-council has been passed
admitting New South Wales to the bene-
fits of the reciprocal tariff.

Grand Forks, Midway, Ashcroft and
Huntington have been created customs
outposts and warehousing ports under
Westminster's jurisdiction.

Whenever when tea is entered at the
customs the country of origin must be
specified.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

WINNIPEG, July 2.—Messrs. Mac-
kenzie and Mann, contractors for the
Lake Dauphin railway, have been not-
ified by Premier Greenway, railway
commissioner, to cease further construc-
tion operations on the road, and the
workmen have been recalled. The in-
tention was to construct an additional
25 miles this summer, connecting the
line with Lake Winnipegosis.

Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have
secured the contract for building 80
miles of the Railway River railway, from
the end of the Port Arthur, Winnipeg &
Duluth line, over which perpetual ran-

EX SHIP BALMORE

60 bbls. English Linseed Oil,
65C. PER GALLON
IN 4-GALLON LOTS.

Elephant White Lead,
\$.50 PER 100 LBS.

Pure White Lead
\$.60 PER 100 LBS.

Pure Mixed Paints
\$.150 PER GALLON.

Roof Paint
\$.100 PER GALLON.

5 Tons Barbed Wire,
4.1-2C. PER LB.

Mellor's Ready Mixed Carriage Paints
REQUIRES NO
VARNISHING, \$1.00.

J. W. MELLOR,
76-78 Fort Street, above Douglas.

WALL PAPERS, GLASS, PAINTS, Etc.

DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

The Whole Native Community Had
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Warning Letter to the Commis-
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A DISPLAY OF FORCE

LONDON, June 30.—Sir Michael Hicks-
Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer,
was the principal speaker at a meeting
of the National Conservative Union held
here this morning. He strongly urged
that the colonies ought to contribute
both money and men to the navy, and
said that the question is one that must
be seriously discussed between the gov-
ernment and the colonial premiers. He
did not believe for a moment, he
declared that, conscious of their power
as great nationalities, the colonies would
shirk their responsibilities on grounds
upon which formerly they might fairly
have claimed exemption as poor and
struggling communities.

Referring to the Canadian tariff pro-
posals he said the basis of agreement yet
suggested, he said he believed the Jubilee
celebrations had done much towards
realizing imperial federation, which
must, however, be preceded by colonial
federation.

CHURCH UNION.

LONDON, July 3.—The United States
and Canadian bishops are being royally
entertained everywhere. Every bishop
has more invitations of hospitality than
he can accept, and the same is the case
with invitations to preach. The Arch-
bishop of Canterbury received them
all most cordially and influences by the
whole, as reported in the press, are
being brought to bear in favor of the
Archbishop of Canterbury's great scheme
to obtain the admission of all colonial
and all Americans if possible, to such an
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THE HOLIDAY AT HOME

A Chill Was On the Picnic and Tamales Supplanted the Ice Cream.

The Man Who Hugged the Fire Had the Most Fun of the Crowd.

Paradoxically perhaps, it was the man who stayed at home beside the comfortable fire who had the picnic yesterday. The little girls in new white dresses who went out into the green woods and sought happiness in the frivolity and dissipation of the Sunday school picnic found the word itself a misnomer, a delusion, a mockery and a deceit.

And so the picnic-Victoria's chief reliance for Dominion Day entertainment was yesterday and for once a decided chill.

The city, too, was only an enlarged edition of the deserted village. The tramcars hurried through abandoned streets, their bells clanging a noisy and discordant protest against the funeral aspect of everything, and along the waterfront a dreary fog contributed still more to the generally melancholy effect.

A solitary peddler of "nice chewing candy" came forth with the evident intention of making life happier and less tedious to the picnic-makers. He took a short promenade along the silent thoroughfares, and then grunted out an expression of the prevailing sentiment and retired.

"No use doin' anything to-day," he observed philosophically. "This ragin' excitement's about as hot as Christmas at the north pole. Guess 'll bring tumbles out for a change when de gang's comin' home."

The police, to whom a holiday usually means longer hours and more work, hadn't enough to do to keep warm; they said they felt as blue as they looked, and their uniforms were all right. No one in the town displayed sufficient energy to be boisterous; it was so quiet you could hear the fall of Capital lacrosse club stock. Even the flags clung for support, to the poles—they were like everything and everybody else—just about as merry as a punctured tire.

In the evening the returning crowds of cold and tired excursionists brightened the streets a bit, but this did not save the day from being the quietest and chilliest Dominion holiday that the capital of the most western province has yet survived.

THE PICNIC PARTIES.

It drizzled a little yesterday morning but that did not prevent the children and many grown people attending the united Presbyterian Sunday school picnic at Goldstream. The P. E. N. Y. school took out several hundred picnickers and set them down on the damp grass to roam about and enjoy themselves.

At the Victoria Yacht Club, the excursionists and all got back to town in good time.

The Baptists were out in force yesterday at their Sunday school picnic, in a manual church at Macaulay Point and Calvary church at Big Kanaka ranch. The tramway company had their hands full for a while carrying out the crowds who were out after fun.

The Victoria and Sidney railway carried out three trainloads of pleasure seekers to the big combination Methodist picnic at Sidney, for rain or no rain they were not to be disappointed of the day's outing.

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THE CITY

The Albion cricket team which journeyed to Nanaimo yesterday returned home by the midnight train, tired but satisfied—for victory had been theirs.

Yesterday Mr. John Braden, M.P.P., had a letter from his son, E. H. Braden, who is at present at Sandon. The letter states that young Braden and his partner in prospecting expeditions have struck a vein of galena which runs 3000 ft. in silver. There were no particles as to what part of the Slokan the find was made in.

The funeral of the late Patrick Callan took place yesterday morning from the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic cathedral, Rev. Father Althoff officiating. The Pioneer Society, with the officers and a number of sympathizing friends accompanied the remains to Ross Bay cemetery, where they were laid to rest. The following acted as pall-bearers: M. Kane, E. Metcalf, T. Lewis, J. Stephenson, I. Clearhill, and E. Pearson.

FARMER JOHN, in the person of a spry-looking Chinaman, brought a span of well-cared for horses to the waterfront yesterday with a load of vegetables for the steamer ship. The man, standing upright while he was shouldering the vegetables from wagon to steamer when suddenly the team made off spreading ruin and destruction in their wake. The horses were not captured until Government street had been reached and Yates street been paved with miscellaneous collection of eatable odds and ends.

E. A. WADHAMS, who came over from the Sound yesterday, returned on Tuesday from Rivers Inlet by the steamer Oscar, which his company has chartered for the salmon prospecting north. Mr. Wadhams says that at Alert Bay on the 26th June Spencer had put up 300 cases, 125 of them being the result of the previous day's catch. At Rivers Inlet, however, the salmon had not begun to run last Sunday, though the fishermen were looking for the advent of the fish daily. A few sprigs of salmon had been put up on the 26th.

The statistics of the Victoria Custom house for the half year just closed show a marked and most appreciable development of the city's trade. The figures for the six months are not yet available for comparison with the records of the past, but the custom house summary for June may be taken, as a partial indication. It is appended:

Table with columns: Free, Dutiable, Total, Exports, Imports, Receipts. Includes sub-totals for Produce of Canada and Non-produce of Canada.

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FIREWORKS AT SEA.

The Passengers, Officers and Crew of the Warrimoo Celebrate the Jubilee.

Fast Passage From the South Seas Completed by the Australasian Line.

With an opposition liner three days ahead of her on leaving Sydney the R.M.S. Warrimoo got what an American skipper would be pleased to term an "extensive hustle" on her, with the result that she surprised Victorians not a little by berthing at the ocean dock last evening, before any one had thought of looking for her. Her trip had been a noteworthy one, as pleasant as good weather and congenial passengers could make it, and she had a most successful variety and extent of the amusements by which the tedium of the voyage was relieved as for the speed of the passage.

At the fast trip, it was no doubt due in no small measure to the fact that the Moana, a brand new ship, which had replaced the Monowai on the present run, is a much better officer, voyage to San Francisco, and comparisons of speed will naturally be in order along the coast. The Warrimoo was herself in excellent shape, and made a record run, having just left the hands of carpenters and engineers, who in five weeks had wrought many improvements, although in one particular she was handicapped by a foul hull, no time for cleaning remaining after the other more pressing work had been accomplished.

One 10 was the sailing date from Sydney, and no call, since made this trip at New Zealand the big Southern liner was able to make Suva four days later, and Honolulu on the 24th.

On the present trip the Australian steamer is commanded by Captain Hays, formerly of the Miowera—Capt. White having taken a commission in Japanese waters. The Warrimoo's general cargo has resulted from the transfer of Third Officer Reda to the Aorangi, the list now being: Sidney Phillips, first officer; H. C. Hamilton, second officer; J. A. Reed, third officer; J. Staff, fourth officer; F. O. Blakeley, chief engineer; Vincent, second engineer; Wilson, third engineer; Clayton, fourth engineer; Mr. Robinson, purser; Mr. Gardner, chief steward.

The great feature of the voyage was the enthusiastic celebration by passengers, officers and crew of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The programme included sports in endless variety on the 22nd, a special banquet and a first class concert in the evening.

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HARLEY AND GEORGE.

Davidson is King of the Professionals at the Great Championship Meet.

While Sharick's Star Shines Brightly Through the Wellington Rain.

CHATHAM, Ont., July 1.—The Canadian Wheelmen's Association meet races here to-day were attended by over 7,000 people. Everything was very successful. In the second heat of the open one mile amateur, Riddle, Bain and McCulloch, of Winnipeg, finished one, two, three. Summary of the day: One mile novice—F. C. Robinson, Toronto, won; J. Robinson, Hamilton, second; S. Gascoigne, Hamilton, third. Time: 2:10 2-5.

Half-mile championship, amateur—F. A. Moore, Toronto, won; J. Drury, Montreal, 2; R. E. Axton, Brantford, 3. Time: 1:02 3-5.

Half-mile championship, professional—Harley Davidson, won; Angus McLeod, 2; T. B. McCarthy, 3. Time: 1:03.

One mile championship, professional—Harley Davidson won; T. B. McCarthy, 2; Cecil Elliot, 3. Time: 2:00 2-5.

One mile, open—C. L. Davidson, Toronto, won; W. Tuft, Montreal, 2; D. Bain, Winnipeg, 3. Time: 2:00 3-5.

Two mile tandem, amateur, championship—H. A. Cousin and L. Robertson, Montreal, Time: 4:48.

Two mile handicap professional—R. O. Sharick, Toronto, won; H. B. Freeman, Victoria, 2; J. Shariak, Tacoma, 3. Time: 3:04 4-5.

Three mile professional race—George Sharick, Tacoma, won with 23 points; J. Shariak, Tacoma, 2; C. E. Barker, Vancouver, 3. Time: 13:13.

Three mile, amateur—T. Bryant, Wellington, won; H. B. Freeman, Victoria, 2; C. E. Barker, Vancouver, 3. Time: 17:25.

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NOTABLE TRAVELLERS

The R.M.S. Warrimoo had a notable as well as a sociable party of passengers on the fast trip which she completed here last evening, not a few of the number being round-the-world sight-seers, who had left Great Britain in the Aorangi, and dropped off that vessel at Sydney or Honolulu to give more than passing attention to the charms of those places.

One of these well known people, but not a globe-trotter, is Lady Hampden, wife of the Governor of New South Wales, who is on her way to England by the Canadian steamer, to place at Etom school her son, Hon. Godfrey Brand. Hon. Miss Brand and Hon. G. G. Hardy, the latter secretary to the Governor, accompany Lady Hampden on her journey, while in her party are also Messrs. A. F. and C. H. Tritton, who disembark at Vancouver to spend some time in this province, and Mr. H. McArthur.

Mr. Lingham, who represents the South-Premier typewriters in the land of the Southern Cross, is journeying to England, accompanied by Mrs. Lingham. He is a Canadian from Belleville, Ont. Mr. F. A. Griffiths represents Reuter's agency in Sydney, and his destination is the same; Mr. G. Somerville is also bound for merrie England.

Mr. Yeagher is a wealthy ship owner whose mission to the old land is to purchase several new steamers for the New South Wales coasting trade; Mr. Woods is a prominent butter manufacturer from across the sea, with an eye to the regularity of his trade, and he is here to give special attention to the fishing interests of British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. H. White and family are going to the north, accompanied by Mr. White, who is a prominent business man in New Zealand home some time about Christmas; Mrs. H. A. Pringle is on her way to the north, and her husband, a husband; and Dr. Warner is a Boston millionaire who with Mrs. Warner has been making an all round tour and is now homeward bound. They are two of the Aorangi "deserters," while others are Mr. Ewing, Mr. S. Bates, and Mr. Miss Bates, Mr. Burmaster, and Mr. Goodrich of the British diplomatic service.

Others of the just arrived passengers are: Mr. and Mrs. Hurley of New York, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Miles, Dr. Evans, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Mr. Edgar Dutton, Mr. P. Hannes, Mr. F. Kohler, Mr. W. W. Zoller, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh of Honolulu, who is here to meet his son; Mr. G. Davis, Mr. H. C. Thomas, Mr. Tate, Mr. Jensen, Mr. C. Lund, Miss Rounsfell, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Fraser, Mr. E. Ward, Mr. R. E. Ferguson, Mr. T. J. Egan, Mr. J. C. Egan, Mr. J. Egan, Mrs. Omer Abbott, Mrs. E. W. Jop, Mr. I. Blake, Mr. H. Kermeze, Mr. Paul Jameson, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. H. Young, Mr. W. Morrison, Mr. J. A. Higgins, and in good condition; Mr. A. Brown, Mr. C. Marquardt, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. Grover, Mr. Chambramb, Mrs. Fothergill, Mr. J. McLeod, and Mr. Kohler of Honolulu.

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Peculiar People, Ex-Scientists at Cadboro Bay.

Characteristics Es-herent From Those Coast Tribes.

History Society meetings ago an interesting re-ported regarding an expedi-tion to Cadboro Bay, at number of Indian cairns opened. Prof. Dr. von esident of the Geographi-erlin, was present and ex-amination. It may be re are hundreds, or at ny of these cairns in that a number of points Victoria city.

mon in question six of ead. The mounds are ad about three feet above en to twenty feet long twelve feet wide. On which covers a layer of d boulders some with a larger stone in the eath the stones a layer hick of gravel, under a flat uneven surface of acropagophans in which nains exist. The laboring them is therefore a of them were found a deposit of charcoal and flat stone, and at the avily was found a little which consisted of b. Three of the cairns of charcoal; in two was the gray earth matter; and had no remains in it

ever, a most important hich; it contained a com-nd, judging from the es, was that of a large trog man who would feet ten or eleven inches lay on the left side the north and head to ce to the west; the body ed up, the hands on the to the chin; the enclo- skeleton was found to sepulchre three feet wide and fourteen inches was slightly deformed e left side and the test- aw were fully preserved ondition; the rib and re completely gone. The e of the skull was dif- middle class, although it among the higher classes except when blended with other. The majority of the people in all countries in the lower classes. The United States does not represent the financial but the numerical population. The majority of the people are now engaged in deal on account of this sudden heavy duty, which is just doubling the ordin-ary price of tea to the customer. There-fore I presume this heavy duty will be opposed by public opinion, but it is not known yet exactly what will occur. But this subject is not a pleasant one for Shinzuka prefecture, and we feel sorry for the imposition of so heavy a tax, which will prove an impediment to general trade, which trade has connected us so closely with the United States.

"On account of the heavy duty to be imposed on tea an equivalent duty will be put upon our chief articles of export, such as silks, rugs and carpets. This is an unpleasant fact to face, but there is no help for it. The United States does not propose levying a heavy duty on Japanese goods only, but the same duty will be laid upon tea from China and India, and also from those silks imported into America from France, Switzerland and Great Britain. The average annual value of the exports of the United States is now 700,000,000, of which yen 25,000,000 comes from Japan. Up to the present a quarter of Japan's exports to the States consisted of silk and tea, which were duty free. This being the case it will be manifest that the proposed new tariff will affect Japan more than it will England, France and Belgium. It appears that the only course open is to warn America that Japan and other powers will reciprocate by imposing heavy duties upon her goods."

den Steimen said that in which the remains re exactly similar to those e, to some of which great n set. Regarding the these Indians belonged, ing, he said, to indicate were 200 or 2,000 years something upon which it difficult to venture any ar as could be ascertained British Columbia could ation nor have they any rding the origin of these a builder; but Mr. Hast- in Washington and other an cairns had been found d that the remains were "Indians," a term which meant Indians of the existed in their imagina- of some kind, like the e Eastern Indians. So ascertained by the evi- by these graves and the surroundings, the Indians em had no connection in the present race on this tish Columbia. The mark- ed also that all the ue north and south. In one in which the skeleton differences was noticed e, that on all previous remains were found the north and the feet to his case the feet were ed had the head to the south, ed ashes and charcoal rs of seats made of stone ed the top of the ground, ed for convenience "ac- and it is supposed that the deceased or members to which the deceased be- and on these and watched burial and burning.

of the Natural History and for the purpose of get- will make sketches of the which the cairns occur a mounds before and after- ke most minute observa- the remains in order the conclusion may be ar- ing the period to which their origin and signifi- on was made to McNeill and another of the ened up on the Pembro- was considered, after a tion, that the mounds for cremation purposes, burial.

these corsets are unbreak- doubling customer. "I dig one every year," he ay, "and it ain't broke continued, blushing."

JAPAN IS ANNOYED.

The Tariff of the United States Criticized by Premier Count Okuma.

A Jingo Press Advises Uncle Sam Not to Arouse the War Party.

Now that the people of Japan have humbled in the dust their traditional enemies the Chinese they have come to the conclusion that their revolutionized country has reached its vigorous manhood, and is now quite capable of taking care of itself anywhere and at all times. Just at present the United States of America has the unfortunate distinction of being in the disfavor of the versatile and volatile little brown men, and some of the editorial emanations of the Japanese press are now making a most un-pleasant reference to the most blood-thirsty of Uncle Samuel's Jingos. In this connection the "Jiji" appears to lead the procession, remarking with reference to the immigration difficulty with Hawaii, that the governments at Honolulu and at Washington, appear to be still ill informed as to the nature of the power with which they have to deal. "Japan," it says, "is not a nation to be trifled or bullied; we do not court the issues of the war with all its attendant miseries, but neither do we fear the gaze whenever it may become necessary for the armies of Japan again to take the field for the honor of the flag and the protection of the rights of its citizens—either at home or abroad."

Nor is the press alone heard from in regard to the subjects causing dissatisfaction with the attitude of the United States on certain large public questions. Count Okuma, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered himself as follows at Shinzuka recently with regard to the new tariff now being revised by the American legislators: "Referring to the proposed customs duties of the United States, I may state that it is a very important subject, and bears upon the tea business of Shinzuka prefecture. cannot now make conclusive statements regarding the tariff, but I believe that the majority of the people of the United States are opposed to its coming into force, because Japanese tea is the chief beverage of the middle class, although it is seldom used among the higher classes except when blended with other tea. The majority of the people in all countries in the lower classes. The United States does not represent the financial but the numerical population. The majority of the people are now engaged in deal on account of this sudden heavy duty, which is just doubling the ordin-ary price of tea to the customer. There-fore I presume this heavy duty will be opposed by public opinion, but it is not known yet exactly what will occur. But this subject is not a pleasant one for Shinzuka prefecture, and we feel sorry for the imposition of so heavy a tax, which will prove an impediment to general trade, which trade has connected us so closely with the United States.

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THE BOSCOWITZ CASE.

When the Behring sea commission met in Montreal last month, the most interesting business, as already reported, related to the attempt on the part of the United States representatives to establish that Mr. Joseph Boscowitz of this city, one of the claimants, is really an American citizen. The following is from the Montreal Gazette's report: "The proceedings opened with the secretary announcing what documents had been filed since the commission adjourned at Victoria, B. C. These included an application from the United States counsel for leave to have heard at the present session a motion for the admission of certain evidence in regard to the citizenship of Joseph Boscowitz, one of the claimants.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson said that the question referred to in the motion spoken of by the secretary was not a new one, as it was raised before the first seal arbitration, in Paris, in 1892, and the counsel for the United States, without regard to their own views, were instructed to raise the question before the present commission. In order to establish the naturalized citizenship of Joseph Boscowitz they had searched the records of the places where he had lived, so far as they could ascertain them, and they had found that he had engaged in several litigations in which it became essential to him to reside in the United States as an American citizen. In these cases he had sworn to that citizenship. It was from the record that during the whole time that the commission was sitting in Victoria Joseph Boscowitz was in that city; and on the last day preceding the close of sessions there he was on the stand and testified that when he took the oath that he was an American citizen, he supposed that he was such. He was, however, satisfied that he might have been mistaken; but he did not know whether he was or not. Cross-examination showed that between the claimant and his father Aaron Boscowitz, who was a Bavarian by birth, pleasant relations did not exist, and it also threw light on some of the places where the Bosco-

witzes had resided in the United States. Upon learning this, the counsel for the United States at once proceeded, by telegram, to have the records at Mineral Point and Madison, Wis., investigated, with a view to ascertaining what they could regarding the Boscowitzes and naturalization papers, and this investigation could not be completed before the commission adjourned. Taking into consideration all these facts, it was submitted that counsel was entitled to put in the result of the investigations at Mineral Point and at Madison.

The commissioners having intimated that the motion might be read, this was done. It showed that on August 24, 1882, Aaron Boscowitz, father of the present claimant, declared before the clerk of the Circuit court of Dane county, Wis., that it was his intention to become a naturalized citizen of the United States. That statement, of course, only referred to the taking out of preliminary papers. The court records for the period at which the final naturalization papers would be issued—two years after the preliminary papers had been taken out—were missing. Further, the voters' lists at Mineral Point showed that one A. Boscowitz had voted at a judicial election there, thus showing that he was a citizen of the United States.

Hon. Mr. Peters opposed the granting of the motion. He pointed out that any person in the state of Wisconsin who signified his intention of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States, and had resided in the state for at least one year, could vote; so that the fact of Aaron Boscowitz having exercised the franchise was no presumption whatever that he was actually a naturalized citizen at the time he voted. It was alleged at Victoria that Joseph Boscowitz was a citizen of the United States. That was in no way material to the suit whatever; the point was, he was a citizen of Great Britain."

When the court reassembled in the afternoon Hon. Judge Putnam announced that the commissioners had concluded to allow the United States to take out such proofs as they had there, pertinent to the motion. The commissioners, however, reserved until the close of that evidence, the power of making such orders as might be found desirable in order to protect Her Majesty. They could not allow poll lists to be read for the purpose of proving that Joseph Boscowitz was registered as a voter, or that he voted. The notice did not cover that.

After the examination of court officials from Madison, Wis., to take out the fact of the application for naturalization mentioned in the motion, the commission adjourned, to meet at Halifax in August.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed for at the Victoria post office on June 30:

- A. Alexander, Hy.
Aubrey, Arthur C.
Angus, C.
Allen, George F.
B. Bettin, M.
Bradley, Leo
Brown, Mrs. Nellie
Browning, H.
Burns, J.
C. Colubre, W. D.
Colburn, J. D.
Chisholm, Geo.
Clegg, W.
Clyde, Thomas
Collins, J. C.
D. Davidson, W. B.
Davis, F.
Dean, Rev. J. A.
De Lair, Miss.
Dieler, F.
E. Ekberg, Elias.
Evans & Sons.
F. Farish, L. U.
Fairbairn, W. M.
Flanagan, Patrick.
G. Guertin, F.
H. Harris, G. D.
Haigh, B.
Hamer, Geo. L.
Hamer, Geo. J.
Henderson, A. C.
Holmes, J.
I. Johnston, D. W.
J. Kenward, Mr.
Knight, Mrs. J. A.
L. La Bluner, E. P.
Land, Dave.
Larson, Mrs. M.
M. Martin, Tomas.
Meit, Wm.
Mirfield, Miss M.
N. McClaren, F.
McCormick, W.
McGregor, J. M.
McNeill, Charles.
Macintosh, Rebecca
McDonald, Dr.
O. Norton, F. J.
O. Oldershaw, C. R.
Owen, W.
P. Page, Jos.
Pears, A.
Pears, Arthur.
Q. Quadras, J.
R. Reid, W. T.
Reese, John.
Rospen, Mrs. or Miss.
S. Mattie
Riddell, Mrs.
S. Somers, Mrs.
Stevens, James
Stephenson, E. C.
T. Taylor, Miss Ruth.
Teare, E. N.
Teague, John
Tippens, W. H.
Toulinson, W. M.
W. Ward, John
Ward, Sam.
Whittaker, B. A.
Webber, J.
Wilson, Miss C. Maria.
Y. Young, Miss Lena.
Young, W. H.

"How is it that your son's head seems to be drawn to one side? Only a year ago he was straight as an Indian." "I can only account for it through the fact that he did some courting on a tandem."—Detroit Free Press.

EVERYONE IS BUSY.

New Strikes and Active Development of the Order of the Day.

Dr. T. J. Jones Brings Latest Tidings From the Boundary Country.

Dr. T. J. Jones, who has just returned from the Boundary country says much disappointment was shown by the people of the various mining districts in that part of the province at the failure of the Dominion government to subsidize a railway line to Pentiction. There were several large capitalists he knew of who had been prepared to invest, but when the news came they decided not to operate. With immense bodies of low grade ore cheap transportation is imperative to open up the Boundary Creek country properly and consequently the failure of the Dominion to take out a loan was a keen blow to the people. The chief object of Dr. Jones' trip was in connection with the Cascade Water Power and Light Co., in which he is largely interested and while away he arranged about surveys and other requirements of the act. At Cascade City where the company will take their power, there is a splendid stream with a fall of sixty feet which will furnish excellent power for the transmission of electricity. Dr. Jones says that the work will be put to work at once also on the telephone system of the company, which will connect all the southern camps of that portion of the province with the Washington long-distance system. The country is by no means only a mineral one, for Dr. Jones says that there are large tracts of agricultural land as one would wish to see. At Carson, six or eight miles from Grand Forks, he saw magnificent orchards, and a month ago he saw fine agricultural lands. Grand Forks, Dr. Jones considers one of the very finest locations in the province for the purpose of making a large number of new farms. There are 6,000 mining locations within a radius of 25 miles, and lately there have been some new quartz discoveries made and opened up on the West Fork of Kettle river, with very promising results.

A good deal of development work is being done at Camp McKinney, and on the way to Pentiction Dr. Jones was passed another coming out with an \$11,000 gold brick from the famous Cariboo mine. The Cariboo is putting 20 men to work every 24 hours and the concentrates are being shipped to Denver for treatment. Three or four other mines in the vicinity are doing a good business. Dr. Jones speaks lightly of the Greenwood camp, where among other mines is the Mother Lode, an enormous body of rich ore. He says that the mine will yet strike the other. Mr. W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, was at Long Lake, on the authority of one Greenwood, and was working up gradually to Grand Forks examining the various mining camps and gathering material for reports on the development of the other camps in the district.

The great Ice Milling camp, Dr. Jones says, is at Pentiction, though there are also copper properties there as well. He had an opportunity of visiting the Tin Horn, which has four tunnels driven in on the ledge from the mountain top. The upper tunnel is over 600 feet above the lower, and the mine is so favorably situated in the mountain that the ledge has been worked for a long time with no wall yet. The mill is now under way and the whole of the workings and machinery have been placed in first class shape.

Another portion of the mining country visited was Kamloops, where a good deal of prospecting is being done. At the Iron Cap, which Patsy Clarke worked a short time ago, two shafts were at work and were down 50 feet when Dr. Jones was there, and he has seen such a quantity of ore that the second payment would be made this month and the sale would go through all right. The amount of the bond is \$20,000. Besides tin mines from various mines already referred to, Dr. Jones brought down with him some very fine copper specimens from the Pascook Mountain in the province of British Columbia. In these properties Dr. Jones is interested with W. L. Chalmers and D. E. Campbell, of this city. On top the ledge is covered with copper concentrates, but a little deeper the copper changes to a peacock, and is very promising in appearance. Assays on the top went \$40 in copper and gold, and a small shipment has now been made to the Victoria Metallurgical Works, where a thorough test will be made. The vein, which is 46 feet wide, probably never would have been found, as it is covered with a capping, had not a stream cut right down through the vein and laid a portion of it bare. It lies sixty miles from Kamloops and fifty from Spence's Bridge, the roads being so level that a bicycle can be used on them the whole distance.

PLACES FOR LIBERALS.

MONTREAL, July 2.—(Special)—Attorney-General Archambault has ordered the dismissal of about 40 clerks, appointed by the late Quebec government before the recent election, who were to receive the payment of the salaries due them. He also intimates that those permanent courthouse employees who are Conservatives for over 1000 feet of tier, or to be used in the construction of a new railroad through Manchuria.

A DEADLY AWAKENING.

MANTLE, July 1.—Additional details of the eruption of Mayou volcano, in the province of Albany, show that 120 inhabitants of the village of Liboug perished. The village was greatly damaged and the tobacco crop of the vicinity was destroyed. The eruption was accompanied by an earthquake, the shocks being felt over an area of one mile. The volcano of Mayou has been asleep since 1817.

A GRAND TATTOO.

LONDON, June 30.—At Aldershot to-day a grand tattoo was witnessed, a grand torchlight tattoo, arranged by the Duke of Connaught, who with the Duchess of Connaught and a distinguished party were present. The brigades were engaged in the evolution, and the spectacle was a very fine one.

SUGAR MEN IN SESSION.

A Deal Against the Trust Said to Be Under Consideration.

Mr. R. P. Rithet's Presence in Honolulu Works a Favorable Change.

A wonderful change has come over the local sugar people within the past few days, and it is attributed to the presence in this city of R. P. Rithet, says the Honolulu Evening Bulletin of a recent date. Two weeks ago the outlook for holders of sugar stocks was certainly gloomy and the prospects of dividends for the balance of the season were rather dismal to say the least. Indeed, it may be asserted that nearly all the plantation corporations had decided to close up their purse strings for an indefinite period, and let the money which otherwise would have been paid out in dividends accumulate in their respective treasuries as a sort of reserve fund against the evils that were threatened from the abrogation of the treaty and an unfavorable tariff. Two weeks ago there was not a dividend in sight for this month from any source, not even from Ewa.

To-day it is different, so different that local sugar magnates may be in receipt of some information that is withheld from the press, for in spite of persistent interviewing nothing has been learned by the reporters so far. The change in the state of affairs dates from the moment of R. P. Rithet's arrival on the Australian, and how great the change may be estimated by the fact that the directors of sugar companies since. During last week Wellington plantation declared a 3 per cent. dividend and Honolulu 4. To-day it says 5 per cent. Hukilau 2, Pahi 3, and Pacific Sugar Mill 5, where none was expected by stockholders two weeks ago.

rumor says correctly, Mr. Rithet's presence in Honolulu is directly responsible for the disbursement of these large sums of money among stockholders. There can be but one conclusion to be derived from the fact of their disbursement, and that is that he brought favorable news with him, at least favorable enough to put the directors in loosening their purse strings.

What was the nature of this news is what a good many people would like to know, but plantation managers are very close-mouthed, so far the knowledge has not gone beyond the innermost circles. It seems to be generally understood that Mr. Rithet is here as a representative of a number of prominent owners, including Mr. Sewall, who is now in San Francisco; with the object of making contracts for the carrying of the sugar crop of the present season. This new deal is now in process of consummation, if the terms of the agreement agreed on at a secret meeting held in P. O. Jones' back office this morning at which representatives of the large plantations were present. It may be stated, on the authority of one of those who was present, that after January 1, all of Hawaii's sugar will go to New York next week, except that from the plantations controlled by the Spreckels combination. This positive assertion would seem to indicate that the deal has already been arranged. As much of the money from next year's crop will be available until say June 1, this should make it almost imperative on plantation managers to keep money in their treasuries to keep the plantations going until the returns come in from New York. The dividends mentioned above show they are doing directly the opposite and paying out money two weeks ago they intended to hoard up. The only explanation that can be made of this is that the terms of the new deal carry with them the assurance that the profits from Hawaiian sugar will not be materially interfered with at present, in spite of the present attitude of the Senate and the House.

Since the above was in type another gentleman who was present at the meeting assured the Bulletin that the subject under consideration this morning was not any proposed new deal with the Sugar Trust, but rather to discuss the present situation and adopt such measures as might be needed to offset its evident hostility to Hawaii. Asked about the truth of the statement that all Hawaiian sugar would be shipped to New York next week, he replied: "Yes, that is strictly true. We have decided to send every pound of sugar that is not directly controlled by the Spreckels combination to New York, where it will be sold in open market. We have done with the Trust, and if they want our sugar they will have the same chance to buy as anyone else. We came to the conclusion that there was no other course left open for us."

"Does Mr. Rithet represent the Trust?" asked the reporter. "No, certainly not," was the reply. "Is the Sugar Trust secretly favorable to Hawaii, as is still asserted by some?" "No, it is not. If the sugar clause in the Senate tariff bill was not dictated by the Trust, then I am woefully mistaken. If that clause was not directly aimed at the injury of Hawaiian sugar and for the benefit of the Trust then I can't read the English language. No, the Trust is no friend to Hawaii. No, I can't answer any more questions."

THE CROW'S NEST ACT.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows: Subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, the Governor-in-Council may grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a subsidy towards the construction of a railway from Lethbridge, in the Territory of Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass to Nelson, in the province of British Columbia (which railway is hereinafter called the Crow's Nest Line) to the extent of eleven thousand dollars per mile thereof, and not exceeding in the whole the sum of three million six hundred and thirty thousand dollars, payable by instalments on the completion of each of the several sections of the said railway of the length respectively of not less than ten miles, and the remainder on the completion of the whole of the said railway; provided that an agreement between the government and the company is first made in writing, and that the Governor-in-Council thinks fit, containing covenants to the following effect, that is to say: (a) That the company will construct or cause to be constructed, the said railway upon such route and according to such designs and specifications and within such time or times as are provided for in the said agreement, and, when completed, will operate the said railway for the public use of the people; (b) That the said line of railway shall be constructed through the town of Macleod, and a station shall be established within the limits of the said town, in which case the said line of railway shall be located and a station established at a distance of not greater than five hundred yards from the limits of the said town; (c) That so soon as the said railway is opened for traffic to Kootenay lake, the local rates and tolls on the railway and on any other railway used in connection therewith, shall be now or hereafter owned or leased by or operated on account of the company south of the company's main line in British Columbia, as well as the rates and tolls to be charged on any such line or lines of railway and on any point on the main line of the company throughout Canada, or any other railway owned or leased by or operated on account of the company, including its lines of steamers in British Columbia, shall be first approved by the Governor-in-Council or by a railway commission, if and when such commission is established by law, and shall at all times thereafter, and from time to time be subject to revision and control in the manner aforesaid; (d) That a reduction shall be made in the general rates and tolls of the company as now charged, or as contained in the present tariff, whenever the rates are now the lowest, for carloads or otherwise, upon the classes of merchandise hereinafter mentioned, westbound, from Lethbridge, Edmonton and all points east of Fort William on the company's railway to all points west of Fort William on the company's main line, or from any of the points aforesaid, or owned or leased by or operated on account of the company; whether the shipment is by rail or by lake and from time to time be subject to revision and control in the manner aforesaid; (e) Upon all green and fresh fruits, 33 1/2 per cent.; Coal oil, 20 per cent.; Cordage and binder twine, 10 per cent.; Agricultural implements of all kinds, set up or in parts, 10 per cent.; Iron, including bar, band, Canada plates, galvanized, sheet, pipe, pipe fittings, nails, spikes and horse shoes, 10 per cent.; All kinds of wire, 10 per cent.; Window glass, 10 per cent.; Roofing and roofing purposes, 10 per cent.; Roofing felt, box and packing, 10 per cent.; Live stock, 10 per cent.; Woodware, 10 per cent.; Household furniture, 10 per cent.; And that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be hereafter charged by the company upon any such merchandise carried by the company between the points aforesaid; such reductions to take place on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight; (f) That there shall be a reduction on the company's present rates and tolls in grain and flour from all points on its main line, branches or connections west of Fort William to Fort McMurray and Fort Athur and points east, of three cents per one hundred pounds, to take effect in the following manner: One and one-half cents per one hundred pounds on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and an additional one and one-half cents per one hundred pounds on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine; and that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be charged after the dates mentioned on such merchandise from the points aforesaid; (g) And on the part of the government, to pay the said subsidy by instalments as aforesaid; (h) The company shall be bound to carry out in all respects the said agreement, and may do whatever is necessary for that purpose; (i) In order to facilitate such financial arrangements as will enable the company to complete the railway as aforesaid without delay and to acquire and consolidate the same, the company may call on or issue debentures, under the authority of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1883, it now operates as lessee, and is under covenant to purchase, the company may issue bonds which will be a first lien and charge and be secured exclusively upon the said debentures and bonds; (j) The money of the company shall be consolidated together in the same way and with the same effect as if both the said pieces of railway to be so consolidated were being built by the company as one branch of its railway within the meaning of section one of chapter fifty-one of the statutes of 1883, and that section shall apply accordingly; (k) Such first lien and charge on the payment of the purchase money of the Alberta branch, as provided for in the said covenant to purchase.

THE CROW'S NEST ACT.

Tug Lorne is above the E. & N. bridge having her boilers blown down.

EVERYONE IS BUSY.

New Strikes and Active Development of the Order of the Day.

Dr. T. J. Jones Brings Latest Tidings From the Boundary Country.

Dr. T. J. Jones, who has just returned from the Boundary country says much disappointment was shown by the people of the various mining districts in that part of the province at the failure of the Dominion government to subsidize a railway line to Pentiction. There were several large capitalists he knew of who had been prepared to invest, but when the news came they decided not to operate. With immense bodies of low grade ore cheap transportation is imperative to open up the Boundary Creek country properly and consequently the failure of the Dominion to take out a loan was a keen blow to the people. The chief object of Dr. Jones' trip was in connection with the Cascade Water Power and Light Co., in which he is largely interested and while away he arranged about surveys and other requirements of the act. At Cascade City where the company will take their power, there is a splendid stream with a fall of sixty feet which will furnish excellent power for the transmission of electricity. Dr. Jones says that the work will be put to work at once also on the telephone system of the company, which will connect all the southern camps of that portion of the province with the Washington long-distance system. The country is by no means only a mineral one, for Dr. Jones says that there are large tracts of agricultural land as one would wish to see. At Carson, six or eight miles from Grand Forks, he saw magnificent orchards, and a month ago he saw fine agricultural lands. Grand Forks, Dr. Jones considers one of the very finest locations in the province for the purpose of making a large number of new farms. There are 6,000 mining locations within a radius of 25 miles, and lately there have been some new quartz discoveries made and opened up on the West Fork of Kettle river, with very promising results.

A good deal of development work is being done at Camp McKinney, and on the way to Pentiction Dr. Jones was passed another coming out with an \$11,000 gold brick from the famous Cariboo mine. The Cariboo is putting 20 men to work every 24 hours and the concentrates are being shipped to Denver for treatment. Three or four other mines in the vicinity are doing a good business. Dr. Jones speaks lightly of the Greenwood camp, where among other mines is the Mother Lode, an enormous body of rich ore. He says that the mine will yet strike the other. Mr. W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, was at Long Lake, on the authority of one Greenwood, and was working up gradually to Grand Forks examining the various mining camps and gathering material for reports on the development of the other camps in the district.

The great Ice Milling camp, Dr. Jones says, is at Pentiction, though there are also copper properties there as well. He had an opportunity of visiting the Tin Horn, which has four tunnels driven in on the ledge from the mountain top. The upper tunnel is over 600 feet above the lower, and the mine is so favorably situated in the mountain that the ledge has been worked for a long time with no wall yet. The mill is now under way and the whole of the workings and machinery have been placed in first class shape.

Another portion of the mining country visited was Kamloops, where a good deal of prospecting is being done. At the Iron Cap, which Patsy Clarke worked a short time ago, two shafts were at work and were down 50 feet when Dr. Jones was there, and he has seen such a quantity of ore that the second payment would be made this month and the sale would go through all right. The amount of the bond is \$20,000. Besides tin mines from various mines already referred to, Dr. Jones brought down with him some very fine copper specimens from the Pascook Mountain in the province of British Columbia. In these properties Dr. Jones is interested with W. L. Chalmers and D. E. Campbell, of this city. On top the ledge is covered with copper concentrates, but a little deeper the copper changes to a peacock, and is very promising in appearance. Assays on the top went \$40 in copper and gold, and a small shipment has now been made to the Victoria Metallurgical Works, where a thorough test will be made. The vein, which is 46 feet wide, probably never would have been found, as it is covered with a capping, had not a stream cut right down through the vein and laid a portion of it bare. It lies sixty miles from Kamloops and fifty from Spence's Bridge, the roads being so level that a bicycle can be used on them the whole distance.

PLACES FOR LIBERALS.

MONTREAL, July 2.—(Special)—Attorney-General Archambault has ordered the dismissal of about 40 clerks, appointed by the late Quebec government before the recent election, who were to receive the payment of the salaries due them. He also intimates that those permanent courthouse employees who are Conservatives for over 1000 feet of tier, or to be used in the construction of a new railroad through Manchuria.

A DEADLY AWAKENING.

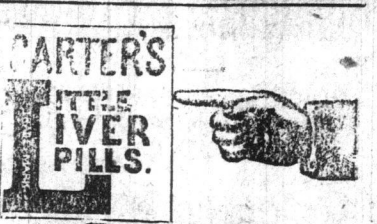
MANTLE, July 1.—Additional details of the eruption of Mayou volcano, in the province of Albany, show that 120 inhabitants of the village of Liboug perished. The village was greatly damaged and the tobacco crop of the vicinity was destroyed. The eruption was accompanied by an earthquake, the shocks being felt over an area of one mile. The volcano of Mayou has been asleep since 1817.

A GRAND TATTOO.

LONDON, June 30.—At Aldershot to-day a grand tattoo was witnessed, a grand torchlight tattoo, arranged by the Duke of Connaught, who with the Duchess of Connaught and a distinguished party were present. The brigades were engaged in the evolution, and the spectacle was a very fine one.

THE CROW'S NEST ACT.

Tug Lorne is above the E. & N. bridge having her boilers blown down.



CURE SICK HEADACHE. Each bottle would be almost useless 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 pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after a trial...

ACHE they would be almost useless 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 pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after a trial...

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER. For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums. Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best disinfectant known. It will strengthen the breath and prevent infection by substitution.

MEN MADE MANLY. The new remedy "Oriental Pills" for all ailments connected with the male system, is highly endorsed by leading physicians, and is highly endorsed by leading physicians, and is highly endorsed by leading physicians...

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY. "Companies Act," Part IV, and Amending Acts. "The Haven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign).

Ontario Supply Co. 77 Victoria St. Toronto, Agents for Canada. y716

Man Is Half a Man.

AND PLEASURES OF full nature. His sense of duty is a weak, depressed nerve. He lacks vital force. He is mostly subject to irritation in weak and the off the impurities which are common to the...

ELECTRIC BELT

Weak men. Illustrates the volume of animal magnetism power of the nerves and why, there is not a which knows not a cure by...

From you! Must say has of good. I feel stronger tree or four years ago. My gets increasing. The writes, B.C., March 9, 1897.

LEAD ORE.

29.—In the Senate tariff bill was taken and lead in pigs. Mr. Allen, of length against rates, argued against 1 1/2 cents a pound because as he operate to keep out of Mexico and Canada...

AND NORTHWEST.

3.—(Special)—Severe famine throughout the Finlay aged 12, son of, was killed by lightning. A small cyclone struck...

NG BUT CHEEKY.

July 3.—When the seners was little evidence the long and arduous near at hand. The sec- the free admission of the province of New owned by American...

dis King

Plant your own claim with the King. Brigg's "Grade" Seeds, leading dealers. Ask for them. Investment. RETURNS LOGUES FREE E. Brigg Seed Co. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

VICTORIA WORKS

LL, B.A., F.G.S., M.E. and MANAGER. 300 200 200 per Day. REPORTED ON. - VICTORIA, B.C. BUGGY FOR \$1.00

MELLOR

per Plate VICTORIA. 100137 DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Terms and household by or pressed equal to new. 13-1765

EAST KOOTENAY AHEAD

It Leads in Quality and Variety of Minerals and Has Rich Farming Land.

Quesnelle River's Rich Placers—Silvertown's Great Expectations—The Le Roi Output.

W. R. Ross, of Fort Steele, who in town, brings some highly satisfactory news of the progress of the East Kootenay mining country. There are a couple of thousand prospectors out in the hills in the district and greater attention is being attracted to the mineral finds each week.

For the amount of development work done Mr. Ross considers East Kootenay the best looking mineral portion of the province. That gold has been found there is no new thing, for in placer mining \$17,000,000 have been taken out of Wild Horse creek and to-day there are a number of companies operating on various creeks that flow into the Columbia.

ON QUESNELLE RIVER. E. De Loynes, who is interested in some placer mines on the Quesnelle river in British Columbia, reported in Spokane some heavy investments in that district.

THE CITY. The Colonist is pleased to congratulate young Victorians, Mr. Frank J. Nicholson, B.A., has taken the first prize for the highest aggregate in all subjects of the second year of the University examinations just concluded.

WHOLESALE CLAIM JUMPING. ROSSELAND, B.C., July 3.—A special to the Miner from Grand Forks, dated 1 am, to-day, says: The first of July was a day of unparalleled excitement here.

Do You Use It? It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth.



Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its natural color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

THE BECHE DE MER. MONEY FOR SEALERS.

British Columbia Waters Team With the Sing Dear to Chinese Epicures.

Compensation in Sight for the Russian Seizures of Five Years Ago.

Dr. Walker Says He Caught Four Hundred Pounds at a Single Haul. "I can tell you of a new industry that would be of immense profit to British Columbia," said Dr. W. W. Walker, M. P., yesterday.

THE HARSHIPS OF THE "ARIEL" AND "WILLIE MCGOWAN" FOREBLY REVIVED. Although the star of their fortunes appears to be rapidly descending—the industry having been a flat failure during three or four seasons past—British Columbia's sealing men cannot but be well pleased with the energetic stand taken by the British government to settle up as speedily as possible all claims outstanding for injuries due to international interference in years gone by.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE. WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, July 2.—Tipsh townsite has been located by the Fire Mountain Company, who own the famous Fire Mountain proposition on Harrison Lake, and are making preparations for a permanent location, such faith have they in their property, which small steamer is being purchased for navigation from the head of Harrison Lake, and the townsite is to be lighted with electricity.

TEXADA ISLAND. Mr. A. Maxwell Muir has just returned from a visit to Texada Island, and reports everything progressing there in a very satisfactory manner. The townsite is very prettily situated and when cleared as it is the intention of Mr. Palmer to do, will improve the general appearance of things.

THE CITY. CLAIMS amounting in all to about \$200,000 were sent in by the owners of the two vessels, Mr. H. Bingham and the owners, acting for the Ariel—which is principally owned in Nova Scotia—by Mr. J. H. Bingham, of the Ariel, which was also visited by Mr. H. Bingham, who is measuredly within distance of receiving the compensation after the long and tedious work of the past few days.

VICTORIA'S VOYAGERS.

Between 150 and 200 passengers—people from all parts of the United States and of nearly all degrees of prominence—were here last week on the steamship Chong Cum, a cannery employe whose services are much in demand at this season of the year, was charged by his fellow countryman W. S. Chong, with having obtained \$29 from him by fraud.

ROSSLAND. Thomas McCrea, a recent arrival from Wellington, B.C., died at the Sisters' hospital last Saturday afternoon. An operation was performed on him for pyelitis, the result of an injury received some time ago, and he was too weak to rally from it.

PORT SIMPSON. NEWS has just reached here of some new discoveries of extensive valuable quartz ledges on the upper Skeena, three locations having already been made when my informant left Hazelton.

NOT NEIGHBORLY. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 1.—The common council has been in a war against alien labor. The council adopted unanimously a resolution revoking the franchise of the Niagara Falls & Lewiston railway if within 30 days from date the company does not discharge all alien labor, its tracks in this city will be torn up.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1897.

VICTORIA'S ENEMY.

The Times has got where we thought it would. Actuated by a contemptible spirit of hostility to the Colonist and the provincial government, it opposed the movement looking to a demand upon the Dominion government for aid for a railway into the Boundary Creek district. The movement went along just as well without its aid, and the Times found itself compelled either to fall in line with those whose efforts it had endeavored to nullify, or take an attitude of hostility. It has chosen the latter. Last night it characterized as a bugbear the statement that two American roads contemplate building into the district and asks why a Canadian road cannot be built into it without a subsidy. This will be cited by the opponents of the effort now being made as proof that any claim made on behalf of British Columbia for railway construction in the locality referred to is without merit. It can be used with equal force against any effort to obtain a subsidy for a line from the Columbia to the Coast. It is the most open attack upon the interests of Victoria and the Coast cities that we have seen. The only satisfactory feature of the case is that the Times is utterly without influence with the Federal government, and is in this matter going directly in the teeth of what is the avowed intention of that government. But its attitude is worthy of notice, as showing it to be willing to sacrifice, if it were able, the interests of Victoria rather than permit those whom it hates to be instrumental in securing the railway construction which ninety-nine out of a hundred of British Columbians want at the earliest possible day.

NO TIME TO BE LOST.

The Boundary Creek Times is authority for the statement that the Seattle & International railway is to be pushed into the Boundary Creek country. We reprint on this page what the Times says on the subject. This is quite in accord with what we have heard at intervals lately. When the Minister of Railways was in Seattle last fall, the intention of the Seattle & International to build in this direction was brought under his notice, and he expressed himself very strongly on the desirability of a Canadian road being first in the field. A hundred miles of railway will tap this valuable country, and as the route is not a very difficult one, we believe it would be possible, if a beginning were made at once, to have the rails ready for traffic very early next year. Indeed, it might be possible to run over a portion of the line before snow flies.

There is no time to be lost in this matter. The people ought to show themselves thoroughly in earnest in their demands. It happens that one or two avenues, through which public opinion might naturally be expected to express itself on this question, are blocked by self-interest. Unfortunately those controlling them are more interested in the success of a project out of which they hope to make some money than in the advancement of the general welfare of the Province. The men of the people are, however, very desirous of seeing the line built from Peniticon to Boundary Creek at once, and so long as proper regulations are made in regard to freight rates, they do not care who builds it. We suggest to the people along the proposed line and at its termini that they begin and continue an earnest agitation until their just demands are recognized. Agitate! Agitate!! Agitate!!!

AMBITIOUS JAPAN.

Japan is at present occupying a large place in the public eye. The London Graphic regards the various foreign questions with which the island empire of the Orient is identified as the initiative of a great movement, which it characterizes as "The Yellow Peril." We are inclined to think that a disposition exists to exploit in a sensational way anything relating to Japanese policy; but at the same time it is impossible to overlook the evidence of an ambitious restlessness on the part of the Mikado's kingdom. The result of the war with China and the action of the nations of the Caucasian race in recognizing Japan as being upon the same plane of civilization with themselves has naturally had a profound effect upon the Japanese mind. This can hardly be a surprise, for all must concede that the progress made by that people since the Marquis Ito perfected the new constitution and carried it into successful operation, is such as not only to inspire, but to warrant extravagant anticipations of future greatness. His Colonist interview was the only notable utterance made by the Marquis since he left Japan, and has been reproduced in the leading Japanese papers. It may very properly be regarded as a declaration to the world of the dominant Japanese idea and may be studied with profit. In this interview the Marquis made three points. One was that events have demonstrated that the Japanese are naturally superior to other Oriental races. A second was that the foundations of the country's future greatness is to be the common school. The third was that

Japan claims to be the peer in all essential points of any civilized nation. Unless these points are kept in mind, and the fact is not forgotten that Japanese soldiers and sailors have had a taste of the glory of successful war and are not averse to another experience, we shall fail rightly to grasp the policy of Japan's government.

It is interesting to note some of the recent features of Japanese foreign policy. When the legislature of this Province passed a law to exclude Japanese workmen from certain lines of employment, the emperor caused a strong protest to be made to the Federal Government against such a measure receiving the royal assent. When the Congress of the United States set about framing a new tariff and proposed to impose heavy duties on Japanese products, a protest was sent to Washington and strong threats of commercial retaliation were at once made. When Hawaii showed a disposition to disregard her treaty obligations, a Japanese special commissioner was dispatched to Honolulu on a diplomatic mission, but he was sent on a war vessel. When the proposed Hawaiian annexation treaty was sent to the United States Senate, a protest, in which was a scarcely veiled threat, was sent from the Japanese foreign office.

These incidents have been conspicuous, and they show an activity on the part of the Oriental power which certainly bears out the position taken by the Marquis Ito as to the substantial equality in an international sense of Japan and the other great powers. They demonstrate that, in the determination of all questions relating to the future of the Pacific Ocean, Japan must be reckoned with.

During the last year reports have come from Mexico, Central America, and the United States of Colombia to the effect that the Japanese government is seeking to acquire certain rights in those countries for colonies. Not many particulars have been received, and such as are at hand came through United States channels and are rendered in a great measure valueless by reason of transparent exaggeration; but the simple fact that such negotiations are pending is of intense interest in connection with the question of Japan's ambition. The island empire of the Orient may treat the world to a new surprise at any day.

In illustration of the sentiment which animates the new Japan, reference may be made to a speech by Count Okuma, the present premier. Referring to the fact that in two years the country will be open to foreigners, who may go where they like and transact what business they choose therein, he told his hearers that the new comers would be people who insisted on what they deemed their rights, being different in that respect from Japanese, whose rule of conduct was to do their duty, and he urged upon them to adopt the foreign idea in this respect.

THE RAILWAY MUDDLE.

Mr. Norman McLean, of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway Company, says that he and his associates understood very well before going East that no subsidy could be granted to their road this year. The impression, which he seems to desire to convey, is that the unseemly squabble at Ottawa really did not postpone the building of a road into the Boundary Creek country; but this is quite different from the assurances which Hon. Mr. Turner received from the Premier and Minister of Railways. Both these gentlemen assured him that it was the intention of the government to aid the building of the road in question. Mr. McLean does not deny this, but the interview published in the Vancouver World is so framed as to convey the impression above mentioned.

Mr. McLean also gives an account of what took place when the abortive deal between the rival companies was attempted. We quote his language:

At our first meeting with those who represented the Hon. Mr. Turner, we stated, plainly and emphatically, that no proposition would be entertained unless it would secure the construction of the direct line from the Columbia river to the coast, and that at the earliest possible period, and on the basis already laid down by the promoters of the V. V. & E. R. After several meetings with our opponents, at which Messrs. Maxwell and McInnes were present, an agreement was arrived at by which the interests of both companies were to be combined, so as to carry the undertaking through to the coast, and thereby ensure connection between Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster and Kootenay. In view of our agreeing to this, and as the promoters of the V. V. & E. R. had already spent a considerable sum in surveys and preliminary work during the last four years as well as in procuring a Provincial charter, it was agreed that a consideration was to be given for part of this. A part of this was to be paid when both bills passed the House of Commons and a subsidy was arranged for while the balance was to be handed to us when the road was constructed from the Columbia river to Peniticon and from there on to the Coast. The members of the railway committee, as well as many not of that body, and some of the ministers, agreed that this was a fair and honest business arrangement, and made in the best interests of all concerned. All I conversed with believed that if carried out simple justice would be done to the people along the line of the projected railway, and would be in the interests of the Coast cities, the Province and Canada generally.

In this connection a resume of a few important facts is interesting. First

we had declarations, more or less public, made by the Minister of Railways when on the Coast last fall, that a line to the Coast would not be subsidized. Then we had the knowledge of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern people that the line to the Coast would not be subsidized. Then we had the distinct assertion of the Minister of Railways before the railway committee that the Coast cities would have to wait for a few years. These things were known to the promoters of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern at the time when they "proposed to combine" the interests of the two companies. What was the nature of the combination? The Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern were to withdraw from opposition to the Columbia & Western in consideration of a promise by the latter to pay the former \$55,000. It is said that this was to reimburse the V. V. & E. Co. for their outlay in connection with their project. This is immaterial. No matter what the money was to be used for, the fact remains that the V. V. & E. people were to withdraw from the field and leave it free to Mr. Heinze's company. The public are not concerned about what the money was to be used for.

But we are told that they insisted on such terms as would secure the construction of a road all the way to the Coast. It would be interesting to see some evidence of this. The terms of the bargain as telegraphed were: \$12,500 to be paid when the Columbia & Western got their charter; \$11,500 when the road reached Boundary Creek; \$10,000 when it reached Peniticon; \$11,000 when it reached Hope, and \$10,000 when it got to the Coast. The accuracy of this statement of the terms has not been called in question. We would like some one to tell us how this would secure the building of a road to the Coast. It secured \$21,000 to the V. V. & E. people if the road was ever built to the Coast, but so far as it being in the nature of a pledge or an inducement on the part of the Columbia & Western to build to the Coast, it is the reverse, for it made the extension of the Columbia & Western to the Coast conditional upon the payment of \$21,000 to the V. V. & E. people. In the face of this, the claim put forward to the effect that the V. V. & E. people did not cease from their opposition to the Columbia & Western until they secured the construction of a line to the Coast is absurd. The facts are, that knowing they could not get a subsidy for a line to the Coast, they labored to prevent anyone else getting a subsidy for a part of the distance except they were first paid to get out of the way. It is a miserable piece of business.

INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

Some months have passed, since the attention of the Dominion government was directed to the importance of having a customs official stationed on the route from Lynn Canal to the Yukon. The Board of Trade forwarded a memorial on the subject; more than one of our representatives spoke in parliament about it, and the press has pointed out the reasons for prompt action. Of promises on the subject that has been enough; but of performance nothing. Meanwhile a large amount of trade, that ought to be done at Victoria and Vancouver, has gone to Seattle.

We do not believe in finding fault unduly with a government, and are quite well aware that things must be dealt with in their turn, but cannot help saying that the delay in this matter appears to be wholly inexcusable. Canadian merchants are losing trade, and the Canadian government is losing revenue by reason of the procrastination of somebody, and presumably that somebody is the Comptroller of Customs. It is understood that that gentleman is to visit British Columbia soon, and we suppose that before he returns to Ottawa he will make the necessary recommendations; but it is not easy to understand why he has not done so already.

It is asked off-hand which is the largest city in South America and how many people it contains, most people would be unable to answer correctly. Most of the books award the distinction of first place to Rio de Janeiro, but that is because they were written a few years ago. Buenos Ayres is the first city of the Southern continent, and its population is close on to three quarters of a million. It has doubled in twelve years, and at its present rate of growth will soon be the third city of the new world. A very large proportion of the population is made up of Italians. Buenos Ayres is very wealthy, substantially built and has a vast and rapidly increasing commerce.

The attention of horse ranchers is directed to the fact that the Japanese government is greatly in need of horses. The Japan Advertiser says that horses are greatly needed for military purposes and there is no way of breeding them. We suggest that a very profitable business may be found here. The Colonist will make inquiries on the subject and give the public the benefit of the information which it is able to gather.

CURRENCY reform is likely to be the principal subject dealt with by President McKinley in his next message to Congress. It is alleged that he will favor the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of a bank currency on a similar basis to that of the Canadian banks. The probabilities are all against

such a measure passing. In the Senate it would be opposed by the silver interests and its passage would be most effectually blocked. In this event the elections of 1898 will be run on the issue of bank currency and a gold standard vs. national currency and bimetalism. We think that the party supporting the latter will win. The silver men very nearly carried the country last year; that is, a change of a few votes in a few localities would have made Bryan president. The promises on which McKinley was elected are all as yet unfulfilled, and if an excited campaign on the financial issue is precipitated by the presidential message in December, the revival of business, now apparently probable, will be at once checked. Hard times in 1898 will mean a Democratic congress in 1899—or rather a congress with a majority of Democrats and Populists committed to the free coinage of silver.

WHAT is the meaning of the movement among the Mohammedans in India? The outbreak in the hill tribe, reported some ten days ago, is easily explained, but not so the disturbances elsewhere. It is, of course, supposable that the latter have been greatly exaggerated. We need not be surprised if a certain section of the foreign press endeavors to make it appear that the British Empire is not quite so solid as it professes to be. At the same time any stories of Mohammedan uprising, taken in connection with the attitude that Great Britain is forced to take towards the Sultan, may well be disquieting.

The cairns of Vancouver Island, in regard to which the Colonist tells some interesting facts to-day, are the hiding places of secrets of unknown antiquity. So far as we know, there are no traditions among the Indians as to the tribes who buried their dead in these mounds of stone. The skeleton which was brought to light the other day was of a man who may have been living many centuries ago. There is absolutely no way of telling whether he was a contemporary of George Washington, Christopher Columbus, Julius Caesar or Moses. The only thing positive about him is that he is dead—very dead.

Quite apart from its action in regard to the intercolonial railway, with the result of which we have already expressed satisfaction, it seems very clear that the present method of filling seats in the Senate is objectionable. On a strict party vote the Senate stands 37 Conservative to 10 Liberal. If men appointed to the upper chamber ceased to be partisans, as judges cease to be partisans, it would matter very little to what party they owe their positions. But we have seen lately that strict party votes may be looked for in the Senate, and this is very likely to be a cause of trouble.

SPEAKING of the disappointment of the Kootenay people over the failure of the Federal government to aid in the construction of a railway into the Boundary Creek country, the Toronto Globe's special correspondent at Rossland says: "It seems a shame that the Province should be held back at a time like this when the road is so necessary for the development of the country. The Boundary Creek country is a fine agricultural one as well as a mineral one, and the loss caused by the delay will be a severe one all round."

From present indications a good summer for East Kootenay is assured. All our advices are to this effect and the interview with Mr. Roes, of Fort Steele, which we print to-day, confirms the general opinion. As yet Victoria merchants have only made a beginning at securing the trade of this section; but it may be assumed that they will not sleep on their opportunities. During the next five years East Kootenay ought to be one of the liveliest regions on the continent.

The Americans propose to celebrate the Fourth of July at Rossland. Nobody will raise any objections to this, but when the Record of that city gives, as a reason why they should be permitted to do so, viz: that they subscribed to the Jubilee festivities, it makes a very poor argument indeed. If our American friends take the view of their position in Canada, which the Record's paragraph indicates, they are under a very great misapprehension.

DONALD MACKAY did two good things twenty-five years ago. He got married and subscribed to the Colonist, and he has been happy ever since. Reader, go thou and do likewise—that is, if you have not already done so. It is not necessary that like Donald you should wear your kilt to church—bicycle trousers will do.

WITH Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Louis Davies and Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere all in the ministry at once, even the extreme Grit organ will admit that the present is a much be-knighted cabinet.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

OUR REPRESENTATION AT OTTAWA. Unfortunately for the province, it is an open secret that more than one of its Liberal representatives are persons not grate to the powers that be at Ottawa, and the influence of the provincial delegation is, therefore, diminished, with the consequent result that we do not fare as well as some of the other parts of the Dominion.—News-Advertiser.

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.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of DR. J. C. SANVELL, FLETCHER

Pumpkin Seed - Licorice - Rochelle Salt - Ammoniac - Sassafras - El. Carboneo - Sulfur - Turp. Soft - Castor Oil - Stearic Acid - Water - Sugar - Water - Sugar - Water - Sugar

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

116 months old

35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

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LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK

DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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ONIONS & PLIMLEY, - - AGENTS.

Think It Over.

Crow's Nest Pass, Columbia & Western, Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway subsidies. Victoria always has the black eye. A long suffering and forbearing public. We can't subsidize railways, but we can help you out on groceries, for we are Broad Guage and vegetable train of satisfaction.

Peaches and Apples for preserving, 90c. a box. 20 pounds Sugar for \$1.00. Bring your jug and we will fill it with pure Maple Syrup.

2 bottles local beer for 25 cents. Schlitz beer, Bass' Ale, Guinness' Stout.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VANCOUVER V.

But The Sun Smiled On Volunteers' Arrival Parade Following

Hospitable Treatment Visitors Away Happy After Won Lacrosse

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VANCOUVER, July 1, to-day seriously handicapped by the Dominion Day committee in providing an enormous number of visitors from minister and Nanaimo citizens. The weather much with the yacht cricket match between Victoria had to be postponed on the condition of the ground.

At 9:30 the Chalmers companies of the First command of Major St. James' parade ground under Col. Worsnop. The strong, under Capt. A. Imperieuse, and the M. neers under Lieut. R. M. A., awaited the Admiral was the troops marched past the parade ground through the principal music of the bands of perience, and those of from Victoria and V. were a large turnout to play. Of course the loudly cheered, and the auxiliaries were by behind as in a capable comment. In the Naval officers of themselves as surprised at the made by the Victoria they had last seen the toria companies came share of praise from their previous in their appearance and steaming past. The military display from first to last, pleased.

After the parade of the First Battalion, the Naval officers were by the officers of the while numerous other invited to lunch at the M. by the Corporation of V. At both luncheons lo made. At the citizens' toast of the Queen was Mayor Templeton, and the Dominion of Canada the same gentleman. He posed the toast of the responded to by the Imperieuse and by Lie donald, a son of Sen "Our guests" of 300 feet Mayor (Redfern Ald. Wilson, of Victoria of New Westminster, 4 aldermen Mayor Tem tion to the fact that better nature that was the top at meetings like sectional feeling once a dead and buried.

During the afternoon competed in some for the Cambie street ground, which did not in their ardor. An immense with umbrellas, and drizzle to see the fun immensely, for the high spirits of the Blue contagious even in dress.

A lacrosse match Pleasant and Vancouver at intervals between Mount Pleasant by four

At Mount Pleasant was in progress all auspices of the Barrard Four teams competed, was first, Victoria No. 2, 2 third, Vancouver. The winning team made the first team from of 75. The names of are R. Featherstone, S. McClure, and the V. Minor, B. H. John and Among the individual "Victoria, and J. C. M. ver, divided honors; but more in prizes.

In the senior lacrosse minister, between V. minister, the inevitable toria sent over a good enough for the Royal put on a very strong occasion.

On the Inlet the dirty and riotous yacht races. In there were three entr May and the Brita The Britannia broke over and could not s two failed to complete in the time limit. In the second class Venus, Triton, Paddy pen entered; they c lowing order: Glend W. DeLoraine, 1st 3 later, Triton 35 sec Glendochart and Ven

VANCOUVER VERY WET

But The Sun Smiled On The Victoria Volunteers' Arrival and a Fine Parade Followed.

Hospitable Treatment Sent the Visitors Away Happy—Westminster Won Lacrosse Event.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VANCOUVER, July 1.—Ceaseless rain to-day seriously handicapped Vancouver's Dominion Day celebration committee in providing amusement for the numerous visitors from Victoria, Westminster and Nanaimo and her own citizens.

At 9:30 the Chatter arrived with the companies of the First Battalion under command of Major Sargison. Up to that time it had been raining without intermission for 48 hours, but as the Vancouver band struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" the sun burst through the clouds and smiled on Vancouver.

At 10:30 the Fifth Regiment, consisting for the occasion of one company from Westminster, two from Vancouver and two from Victoria, marched to the parade ground under command of Lieut. Col. Worsnop.

After the parade the visiting officers of the First Battalion, the Admirals and the Naval officers were invited to lunch at the Metropolitan Club by the Corporation of Vancouver.

At both luncheons loyal speeches were made. At the citizens' banquet the toast of the Queen was proposed by Mayor Templeton, and was followed by the Dominion of Canada, proposed by the same gentleman.

During the afternoon the Bluejackets competed in some forty-two canoe races on the Cambie street grounds in pouring rain, which did not however, dampen their ardor.

A lacrosse match between Mount Pleasant and Vancouver was carried on at intervals between the naval sports, and Vancouver succeeded in beating Mount Pleasant by four to nothing.

At Mount Pleasant a clay pigeon shoot was in progress all day, under the auspices of the Burrard Inlet gun club. Four teams competed. Vancouver No. 1 was first, Victoria No. 1 second, Victoria No. 2 third, Vancouver No. 2 fourth.

In the senior lacrosse match at Westminster, between Victoria and Westminster, the inevitable happened, Victoria sent over a good team but they were mostly juniors and no match for the Westminster boys who beat them four to nothing.

On the Inlet the weather was very dirty and seriously interfered with the yacht races. In the first class race there were three entries, the Siren, the May and the Britannia of Nanaimo.

In the second class the Glendochart, Venus, Triton, Paddy, Norma, and Dolphin entered. In the first class race there were three entries, the Siren, the May and the Britannia of Nanaimo.

fouled the buoy, and the result will not be announced till to-morrow.

At 8:30 the Nanaimo and Victoria boats left the wharf with hundreds of guests, who, in spite of the beautiful weather, were so charmed with the warm welcome they had received from Vancouver that there were none discomfited, and the royal send-off they got as they floated into the stream will no doubt be remembered until next Dominion Day, when it is hoped they will return for a similar demonstration.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE

WINNIPEG, July 1.—(Special)—Dominion Day was quietly observed in Winnipeg, there being no special attractions. The Victorias defeated the Winnipegges by 3 to 2 at lacrosse. A regatta was held at Rat Portage; Logan, of Winnipeg, won the single scull event, and the Winnipeg crew the four-oared race, the latter by one length.

OTTAWA, July 1.—(Special)—Two gunners of the Ottawa Field Battery narrowly escaped a serious accident through the premature explosion of powder while the Dominion Day salute was being fired. The sponge stick tore off the tunic of one man and the flash burst on the face of another had his hand lacerated.

TORONTO, July 1.—Dominion Day passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily. No accidents were reported, and the weather was beautiful. About 5,000 people left the city by rail. The lacrosse victory over the Capitals, of Ottawa, was witnessed by about 5,000 people.

THE PORTE'S PROTEST.

LONDON, July 2.—A despatch to the Times from Constantinople dated Wednesday, says: "Tevfik Pasha will announce to the ambassadors of the powers to-morrow (Thursday) that the cabinet maintains the indefeasible right of Turkey to retain Thessaly by virtue of conquest."

Constantinople despatch to the Standard says that Edhem Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Thessaly, has tendered his resignation to the Sultan on the ground that under the proposed peace conditions he will be unable to guarantee the discipline of the army.

Explosion on the Track.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Two trainmen and three passengers were injured to-day by the explosion of the boiler of an engine of an incoming suburban train on the Chicago and North Pacific Railway at Morgan Park, while the train was going full speed between Morgan Park and 113th street. Fireman Jas. Latschaw will die from his injuries, while Fireman J. Fog is badly hurt and scalded.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A Young Daughter of David McHardy, of Fergus, the Victim—Has Suffered the Most Intense Agony—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

Nearly every person in this section is acquainted with Mr. David McHardy, the popular leader of St. Andrew's church choir, Fergus. His reports called a court at Mr. McHardy's home in Upper Ninth recently, and from him and his estimable wife a tale of terrible suffering was elicited, suffering that has brought a once exceptionally strong and healthy child to the verge of the grave.

The subject of the sketch is Mrs. McHardy, is fourteen years of age, and her parents say she has not grown any since her illness began some two years and a half ago. Her terrible suffering dates from the time she was vaccinated in June, 1894, and what she has since endured has aroused the deepest sympathy of all the friends of the family.

The tariff bill was promptly taken up when the session opened. It is reported that the amendment to the coal paragraph offered by Mr. White yesterday allowing a drawback of duty on coal used in the manufacture of iron in foreign trade and the trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States. The original amendment was modified by the committee to omit the coalwise trade. The amendment caused much debate and several senators urged that it go over. It was decided to go with the amendment.

A SHIP FOR PEARY.

St. John's, Nfld., July 1.—To-day Captain John Bartlett completed negotiations with her owners for the hire of the steamer Hope to convey Lieutenant Peary on his Arctic expedition. She will go into dry dock immediately and will receive a thorough overhauling, sailing for Boston on Wednesday next. Lieut. Peary and a party of scientists will join her about the 14th inst. The Hope will go North by way of the vessel engaged, and her first party at Resolute island, the second at some point in south Greenland to survey the coast, and the third on Witless island, from which Lieut. Peary will attempt to remove the meteorite.

Mrs. Allen's Boys. KINGSTON, June 40.—Mrs. John Allen of Sharbot Lake, gave birth on Saturday to 4 boys. All are doing well. Mrs. A. on has given birth to four nine sons in ten days over a year and is now mother to a family of twelve.

BEFORE HER MAJESTY.

Colonial Troops in Place of Honor at the Grand Review at Aldershot.

Lord Roberts of Candahar Led the Mounted Police—A Very Brilliant Spectacle.

(Special to the Colonist.)

ALDERSHOT CAMP, July 1.—The great Jubilee review of troops took place to-day. Queen's weather prevailed, and the town of Aldershot was gaily decorated with flags and festoons of flowers. Crowds of people flocked towards the camp from very early morning. Queen Victoria arrived at Farnborough shortly before four o'clock and was received by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolsley; the Adjutant-General, Sir Redvers Buller; the Quartermaster-General, Sir Evelyn Wood, and a brilliant staff. From the railway station to the saluting point on Laffan's Plain, three miles distant, the route was gay with decorations and a number of field mottoes of welcome at different points.

The Duke of Connaught, commanding the military district, was in supreme command of the troops, which numbered 25,000 men, including all the colonial forces, a division of cavalry and artillery, and four divisions of infantry. In the march past the colonial troops had the lead and were headed by Lord Roberts of Candahar, at the head of the Canadian Mounted Police. The march was followed by the Tenth Hussars past the saluting point.

Accompanying Queen Victoria were the Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, all the colonial premiers, and a brilliant throng of titled spectators and the march past was witnessed by squadrons, batteries and double companies. The firing of a royal salute closed the ceremony. The colonial troops lined the route followed by the Queen after leaving the saluting point. The heat was intense and the crowd present was enormous.

The Queen was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. On arriving at the saluting point Her Majesty's carriage drew up in front of those occupied by the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Connaught. The carriage was surrounded by a glittering crowd of attaches and the members of the different royal families now in England. The Duke of Wales wore the uniform of his regiment, the 10th Hussars, to which the late Duke of Clarence, his son, belonged. The Duke of Cambridge wore the uniform of a field marshal, and the Duke of York wore a Hussar uniform. The Queen seemed much interested in the march past and smiled at the Duke of Cambridge led their regiments past her. Her Majesty sat still until the end and departed amid a roar of cheers.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

LONDON, July 1.—A distinguished company was present at the banquet given this evening by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to the colonial premiers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier were the guests of honor. The company included the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Charles Beresford and Sir David Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner.

The Lord Mayor, in toasting the colonial premiers, laid stress upon the special significance of the presence in London during the Jubilee festivities, and Lord Salisbury spoke in the same strain.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who responded, dwelt upon the loyalty of the colonies to the Mother Country. His remarks were received with loud cheers.

TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The finance committee of the Senate suffered several unexpected reverses during the progress of the tariff bill to-day, being defeated on three important votes. Cotton bagging was placed on the free list, as were also cotton ties, and the duty on white pine lumber was reduced from \$2 to \$1 per thousand.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Residents of Fort Steele Celebrate the Jubilee—A Memorial Hospital.

Victorians in the Interior Mining Districts—Fire Protection Secured.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NANAIMO. Registrar Bray during the month of June recorded 24 births, 5 deaths and but 2 marriages. During the previous month there were 19 births, 2 deaths and 4 marriages.

The imports for June were valued at \$1,868 free and \$21,223 dutiable, the duty collected being \$5,220, and other customs receipts \$316. The inland revenue was from malt \$458, tobacco and cigars \$149, from mail \$123, and other sources \$138.

During June there were 191 claims recorded from the Nanaimo mining division. The claims are widely distributed throughout the district, a number being on Redonda Island and Kingcombe Inlet.

Thomas Smith, of Wellington, who has been in the Nanaimo hospital for several years, being subject to brain trouble and fits, died on Tuesday of heart failure. Smith left the hospital about four months ago and returned about three weeks ago much worse.

Mr. Andrew Smith, assistant of the Government Office at Alberni, and Miss Bellis, school teacher of Alberni, were on Tuesday married at Alberni by the Rev. Mr. Taylor.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

Dr. Powell, of Victoria, and a representative of a wealthy English syndicate, visited the district during the past week and viewed a number of promising properties. Dr. Powell was accompanied as far as Fairview by the syndicate's expert, Mr. Mitchell, who will also visit Boundary Creek in due course. Another English mining expert of repute, Mr. A. Woodhouse, arrived in Greenwood this morning on the steamer "Sawtooth" under Mr. Sanson's guidance at McKinnley. A large proportion of the investments lately made in the district are from money subscribed in England.

Mr. W. A. Carlyle, the provincial mineralogist, visited Copper, Deadwood, Wellington, Greenwood, Summit and Long Lake camps last week. Such prospects as the Molok Lodge, the Sunset, the Gold Drop, the Golden Crown and the Jewel gave him a fair idea of the wealth of the camps visited. Mr. Carlyle will continue until every section of the district has been gone over.

The first general annual meeting of the Bullion Mining and Milling Co. was held on July 23. The following directors were elected by ballot: J. C. Haas, president; C. L. Thomet, vice-president; R. Stuart, secretary-treasurer; A. K. Stuart, secretary; and J. C. Haas, secretary. The following officers were elected: J. C. Haas, president; C. L. Thomet, vice-president; R. Stuart, secretary-treasurer; A. K. Stuart, secretary; and J. C. Haas, secretary.

Mrs. Wilkins, who resided on a farm about four miles below Boundary Falls, died suddenly last week of heart disease. She had been a resident of the district for several years and leaves a husband and a family of five to mourn her loss.

Mr. J. H. Falconer, of the Independent Order of Foresters, has just called a court at Greenwood with 37 members. The following officers were elected and installed by the Supreme Deputy: C. D. H. Work has commenced upon the construction of a two-story brick block, to be erected for Messrs. Barnard & Mara, on Baker street, adjoining the Elliot block. The building will be devoted to stores and offices.

W. Warner Smith, of Victoria, has opened a paint shop on Stanley street in this city.

GRAND FORKS.

A glove contest took place in the Fashion hall last week, the participants being Posey, the colored porter at the White Horse hotel, and John Eostetter a miner. A purse of \$50 was up. After the first round Eostetter got in some hard hits on Posey, who at once commenced dodging and crouching down to avoid being hit. The referee repeatedly told him to get up, but in vain, and accordingly the contest was decided in favor of Eostetter.

The fire, water and light committee of the city council is at present corresponding with waterworks contractors on the subject of the C.P.R. waterworks. The committee has written them to come to Grand Forks and look the ground over, preparatory to making a bid for the putting in of a waterworks system. It is the intention of the committee to have work started as soon as possible, so that it will be completed before the winter sets in.

W. G. Hepworth, W. C. C. Manly and

MR. TARTE BOTHERED.

The Drummond County Railway Hitch Will Prevent Him From Touring Europe.

That Scheme May Yet Work Woe to Liberal Ministers if Reports Speak Truly.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TORONTO, July 1.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Mail says: Mr. Tarte, who lately announced his intention to go to Europe in the interest of Canada, is refraining for a time from rendering his country that service. He has other fish to fry before he leaves, if he does at all. Another deal with the Drummond County Railway will be matured between Tarte, Greenhalgh and Blair. This will be one of the first questions the cabinet will take up. It is said that the Grand Trunk is not at all anxious to enter into temporary arrangements, and Mr. Blair will have difficulty in making a new agreement. The prospects of Mr. Greenhalgh's company being able to finance the forty-two mile extension required to complete the line are not very promising. This will detain Mr. Tarte in the city for some time. competent authorities very much question whether the experiment of the intercolonial extension can be made this year.

The Montreal correspondent of the World says: There are rumors here to the effect that the Liberals have come to the conclusion that the Drummond railway scheme as at first projected cannot be revised, and if Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte insist too much they will have to go. It is also stated that the son of one of the ministers at Ottawa is connected with a big Western railway man who made a big push for a subsidy during the session just closed, but the deal did not go through.

RED CEDAR BOOMING.

Both from Minneapolis and Chicago markets come reports of unusual activity in the red cedar shingle market. A Minneapolis report says: "There was never such a famine in red cedar shingles as there is at the present time. The oldest dealers in this item have never seen such a demand, and they never want to see such a shortage of stock again. The mills on the coast seem to be doing all they can to fill the orders, but orders are certainly beyond their capacity. The best dealers in this city are turning down orders for lack of stock. The market is stiff at \$1.50, and it so that it cannot come to town unless the dealer could get \$2 without asking twice. Everybody who handles cedar shingles, and that is about everybody who handles any kind of lumber, is stuck on filling orders, and consequently there is much said about red cedar shingles. This shortage is helping out the white cedars, so that they will have no trouble in disposing of these stocks. It is getting in its work on the stocks of white pine shingles in this market. There are no heavy stocks of these, and the dealer who can sell in car lots is not common. But there are a few who can do it, and such are having a good trade. It is very evident that there is no more room in the lumber market to-day than shingles, red cedar, white cedar, white pine or any old thing."

THE ALLANS WILL FIGHT.

MONTREAL, June 30.—(Special)—A London cable says: Much interest has been excited by the fact, which has only now become known, that the Allan Line steamship company has ceased to be a private concern and was registered on June 19, as a limited company, with capital \$500,000 in shares of \$10 each, to carry on general business as shipowners. This was the course urged as essential when the Allans were taking up the last mail contract in order to free the line from the trammels which hitherto had been attached to it as a family concern. Its adoption now is accepted as an indication of their intention to contest every inch of the ground for supremacy in the St. Lawrence trade. They believe that Petersens must fail, and they mean to be on the spot. This certainly fits in with the strong and bitter representations which the Allans have made to the Canadian and Imperial governments as to what they regard as their unfair treatment in the awarding of the last service contract.

A SENSATION COMING.

MONTREAL, June 30.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's strong appeal for Anglo-American accord, which he made at the Dominion Day banquet last night, exciting much talk to-day. No one supposes he would go out of his way to talk thus on the occasion of Canada's national festival without some set purpose, a purpose rising perhaps out of the sensational scheme of the Imperial fiscal, naval and parliamentary union, which it is said Sir Chamberlain has laid before the premiers. Some developments of the very highest importance are imminent in that there seems no doubt. In the best informed circles Premier Laurier's speech last night seems to complicate the question of what part Canada will play.

HOST OF MEN IDLE.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—As the result of the failure of the amalgamated association of iron and steel workers and the manufacturers to agree upon the scale at the Youngstown conference yesterday, all the union mills are closed down to-day and between 72,000 and 85,000 men are idle. This morning the employees of Jones & Laughlins met and discussed the proposed 28 per cent. reduction in wages, which it is said is contemplated. It is said that the meeting reported unfavorably upon the proposition.

THESE ARE HOT STUFFS.

PARIS, July 1.—Leon Lecesire, curator of French archives, will issue during the present week the first volume of 300 letters, which were suppressed by the editors of Napoleon's correspondence issued in 1869, as not calculated to increase the glory of the great French emperor. The volume includes some heated family letters and some vigorously worded epistles to Fouché and Dubois, the ministers of police and war.

THAT HUGE FUNERAL BILL.

OTTAWA, July 1.—Judge Burbridge, in the Exchequer court, has awarded Keith & Johnson, of Halifax, \$6,242, or \$75 less than the referee's award on their account for \$8,539 for Sir John Thompson's funeral expenses.

Trade Looking Up.

St. John's, Nfld., June 30.—The customs revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, for St. John's only, was \$1,345,000, exceeding that of last year by \$125,000.

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The Montreal correspondent of the World says: There are rumors here to the effect that the Liberals have come to the conclusion that the Drummond railway scheme as at first projected cannot be revised, and if Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte insist too much they will have to go. It is also stated that the son of one of the ministers at Ottawa is connected with a big Western railway man who made a big push for a subsidy during the session just closed, but the deal did not go through.

RED CEDAR BOOMING.

Both from Minneapolis and Chicago markets come reports of unusual activity in the red cedar shingle market. A Minneapolis report says: "There was never such a famine in red cedar shingles as there is at the present time. The oldest dealers in this item have never seen such a demand, and they never want to see such a shortage of stock again. The mills on the coast seem to be doing all they can to fill the orders, but orders are certainly beyond their capacity. The best dealers in this city are turning down orders for lack of stock. The market is stiff at \$1.50, and it so that it cannot come to town unless the dealer could get \$2 without asking twice. Everybody who handles cedar shingles, and that is about everybody who handles any kind of lumber, is stuck on filling orders, and consequently there is much said about red cedar shingles. This shortage is helping out the white cedars, so that they will have no trouble in disposing of these stocks. It is getting in its work on the stocks of white pine shingles in this market. There are no heavy stocks of these, and the dealer who can sell in car lots is not common. But there are a few who can do it, and such are having a good trade. It is very evident that there is no more room in the lumber market to-day than shingles, red cedar, white cedar, white pine or any old thing."

THE ALLANS WILL FIGHT.

MONTREAL, June 30.—(Special)—A London cable says: Much interest has been excited by the fact, which has only now become known, that the Allan Line steamship company has ceased to be a private concern and was registered on June 19, as a limited company, with capital \$500,000 in shares of \$10 each, to carry on general business as shipowners. This was the course urged as essential when the Allans were taking up the last mail contract in order to free the line from the trammels which hitherto had been attached to it as a family concern. Its adoption now is accepted as an indication of their intention to contest every inch of the ground for supremacy in the St. Lawrence trade. They believe that Petersens must fail, and they mean to be on the spot. This certainly fits in with the strong and bitter representations which the Allans have made to the Canadian and Imperial governments as to what they regard as their unfair treatment in the awarding of the last service contract.

A SENSATION COMING.

MONTREAL, June 30.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's strong appeal for Anglo-American accord, which he made at the Dominion Day banquet last night, exciting much talk to-day. No one supposes he would go out of his way to talk thus on the occasion of Canada's national festival without some set purpose, a purpose rising perhaps out of the sensational scheme of the Imperial fiscal, naval and parliamentary union, which it is said Sir Chamberlain has laid before the premiers. Some developments of the very highest importance are imminent in that there seems no doubt. In the best informed circles Premier Laurier's speech last night seems to complicate the question of what part Canada will play.

HOST OF MEN IDLE.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—As the result of the failure of the amalgamated association of iron and steel workers and the manufacturers to agree upon the scale at the Youngstown conference yesterday, all the union mills are closed down to-day and between 72,000 and 85,000 men are idle. This morning the employees of Jones & Laughlins met and discussed the proposed 28 per cent. reduction in wages, which it is said is contemplated. It is said that the meeting reported unfavorably upon the proposition.

THESE ARE HOT STUFFS.

PARIS, July 1.—Leon Lecesire, curator of French archives, will issue during the present week the first volume of 300 letters, which were suppressed by the editors of Napoleon's correspondence issued in 1869, as not calculated to increase the glory of the great French emperor. The volume includes some heated family letters and some vigorously worded epistles to Fouché and Dubois, the ministers of police and war.

THAT HUGE FUNERAL BILL.

OTTAWA, July 1.—Judge Burbridge, in the Exchequer court, has awarded Keith & Johnson, of Halifax, \$6,242, or \$75 less than the referee's award on their account for \$8,539 for Sir John Thompson's funeral expenses.

Trade Looking Up.

St. John's, Nfld., June 30.—The customs revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, for St. John's only, was \$1,345,000, exceeding that of last year by \$125,000.

Advertisement for 'The Victoria' soap, featuring a large illustration of a woman and child, and text describing the product's quality and availability.

