

THE COLLISTER INQUIRY.

The inquiry into the charges made against Captain Collister, inspector of hulls, was continued on Saturday evening by Captain Gaudin, the only witness examined being Oliver Richards, a ship carpenter, who came over from Tacoma to give evidence.

Continuing, the witness said the inspector declared he would not let any of the crowd who were working against him have work on any boat he had anything to do with. Richards said: "Well, you have nothing to do with this boat," and Mr. Collister retorted: "I've got some bills to sign and I've got something to say about it."

In reply to Mr. Powell, witness said that Mr. Darling's statement to the effect that he (Darling) was solely responsible for Tagg's dismissal was not true, as Mr. Darling distinctly told him that Collister would not have Tagg there at all, and Collister had confirmed this in his conversation with witness.

A HORSE WITH A HEAD.

A horse careered madly along Douglas street at a two-minute gait, dropping the remains of an express wagon, caused some excitement yesterday afternoon. Dashing with undiminished speed into Fisgard street the frightened animal, which seemed almost a miracle, steered himself between two wagons and turned into Ledingham Bros. carriage factory, where the impedimenta with which the way was encumbered jammed in the doorway and brought him to the ground, uninjured.

STILL BRANDING SEALS.

The revenue cutter rush, with Prof. David Star Jordan aboard, arrived here at 11 o'clock Saturday night, 10 days from St. Paul island. Her mission now was to start the work of branding seals, and to aid in other scientific investigation in behalf of the fur seal commission, and in addition to bringing news of the successful inauguration of the brand.

The rush left the party, and for several days engaged in a patrol duty about the islands. Thirty seals were operating about the island, but none of them had yielded the law when the rush left. When the revenue cutter returned to St. Paul island, several thousand of the seals had been branded, and Prof. Jordan and the other members of the scientific party were residing in the complete and comfortable plan.

Prof. Jordan expressed himself as greatly pleased with the trip and the complete success of the branding. He is at present on his report, and will be filed shortly after his arrival at San Francisco, where he hurries without delay. He left Prof. Farmer and his party at St. Paul island and his carrying the branding work forward with great success.

A ROCKY EXPERIENCE.

Ashore on the rocks opposite Dr. Mine's house on the Dallas road all night yesterday morning and up till about three in the afternoon, the steam schooner Mischief was in a fair way of being smashed to pieces in a stiff breeze. The fortunately did not come until the steamer had been forced from her position, and then the wind came with a force that showed full what might have occurred had the little craft been half an hour longer at its mercy.

Premature silvery locks can be restored to the natural color, as in youth, and a head kept clean of dandruff, by Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer.

SEATTLE ANIMOSITY.

Victoria Goods Stopped at Any Cost If They Touch the Sound City.

The "Mischief" Gets Too Affectionate With the Rocks—"Empress of Japan."

To those who had come to the conclusion that the Klondyke excitement had practically subsided the steamer Queen, when she called here early yesterday morning, was an eloquent object lesson. She reached port shortly before one o'clock and left three hours later. Her excursionists were but four in number, including the well known Col. Chabourne of San Francisco, but her passenger list for Skagway was limited only by the ship's accommodation.

Continuing, the witness said the inspector declared he would not let any of the crowd who were working against him have work on any boat he had anything to do with. Richards said: "Well, you have nothing to do with this boat," and Mr. Collister retorted: "I've got some bills to sign and I've got something to say about it."

In reply to Mr. Powell, witness said that Mr. Darling's statement to the effect that he (Darling) was solely responsible for Tagg's dismissal was not true, as Mr. Darling distinctly told him that Collister would not have Tagg there at all, and Collister had confirmed this in his conversation with witness.

A HORSE WITH A HEAD.

A horse careered madly along Douglas street at a two-minute gait, dropping the remains of an express wagon, caused some excitement yesterday afternoon. Dashing with undiminished speed into Fisgard street the frightened animal, which seemed almost a miracle, steered himself between two wagons and turned into Ledingham Bros. carriage factory, where the impedimenta with which the way was encumbered jammed in the doorway and brought him to the ground, uninjured.

STILL BRANDING SEALS.

The revenue cutter rush, with Prof. David Star Jordan aboard, arrived here at 11 o'clock Saturday night, 10 days from St. Paul island. Her mission now was to start the work of branding seals, and to aid in other scientific investigation in behalf of the fur seal commission, and in addition to bringing news of the successful inauguration of the brand.

The rush left the party, and for several days engaged in a patrol duty about the islands. Thirty seals were operating about the island, but none of them had yielded the law when the rush left. When the revenue cutter returned to St. Paul island, several thousand of the seals had been branded, and Prof. Jordan and the other members of the scientific party were residing in the complete and comfortable plan.

Prof. Jordan expressed himself as greatly pleased with the trip and the complete success of the branding. He is at present on his report, and will be filed shortly after his arrival at San Francisco, where he hurries without delay. He left Prof. Farmer and his party at St. Paul island and his carrying the branding work forward with great success.

A ROCKY EXPERIENCE.

Ashore on the rocks opposite Dr. Mine's house on the Dallas road all night yesterday morning and up till about three in the afternoon, the steam schooner Mischief was in a fair way of being smashed to pieces in a stiff breeze. The fortunately did not come until the steamer had been forced from her position, and then the wind came with a force that showed full what might have occurred had the little craft been half an hour longer at its mercy.

Premature silvery locks can be restored to the natural color, as in youth, and a head kept clean of dandruff, by Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer.

Victoria Goods Stopped at Any Cost If They Touch the Sound City. The "Mischief" Gets Too Affectionate With the Rocks—"Empress of Japan."

To those who had come to the conclusion that the Klondyke excitement had practically subsided the steamer Queen, when she called here early yesterday morning, was an eloquent object lesson. She reached port shortly before one o'clock and left three hours later.

Continuing, the witness said the inspector declared he would not let any of the crowd who were working against him have work on any boat he had anything to do with. Richards said: "Well, you have nothing to do with this boat," and Mr. Collister retorted: "I've got some bills to sign and I've got something to say about it."

THE CITY

Through having to make an unexpected trip, leaving here on Sunday evening, the steamer Thistle did not sail for the North. The remains of the machinery, which is to form her load, arrived from Seattle yesterday morning, and it is believed that by this evening the vessel will be ready to get away.

Ms. JOHN MAXWELL, a farmer, for 37 years of age, of the village of South Spring Island, died yesterday morning, aged 74. He had been ailing for several months, and was brought down to Victoria for medical treatment. He leaves a widow and three children.

On Sunday last the tug Sadie, with Sanitary Officer Chipchase on board and quite a large party of prominent Victorians went out to Barclay island, taking with her the quarterly supplies for the little colony of exiles. These were not found reduced in number, but the boat was very close to the island, and was, "one or two being apparently in the last stages of their awful malady."

PERFECT weather and well planned and carefully executed arrangements made Saturday's picnic to Sidney of the Sunday school children of St. John's church, a very happy and consequently enjoyable event. Fully 200 picnickers went out to the sandy beach by the sea side on a special and regular train of the Victoria road.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received by Captain Gandia to have the Quadra ready for a northern trip the end of this week, but no information as to the exact date has been received. The Quadra had already been ordered to be in readiness to convey Hon. Clifford Sifton and Major Walsh to Skagway on Sunday morning, and it is expected that the object of her trip this week is to meet the party who are engaged on a survey of the Lake Tagish route.

The attention of the city pumpkeeper should be called to the cattle which are seen straying upon the tram line near the bridges beyond the provincial gate. The motor men are put to considerable inconvenience by this nuisance which is becoming notorious. The pumpkeeper should be notified of this, and the necessary steps should be taken to prevent such a nuisance.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jane Durance, of Lake District, took place on Sunday last, with a large attendance of sympathizing friends and very impressive services conducted by Rev. Mr. G. G. Howard at St. Paul's church. The deceased was 72 years of age, and was a native of the province of Quebec.

W. H. STEVES, after whom the salmon cannery on the Dallas road is named, is in the city on business connected with the proposed incorporation of Steveston. The Richmond municipal council having declined to sanction the proposed incorporation to be made by the residents of the fishing city, it has become necessary for them to take the initiative on their own behalf.

There was a large attendance at the quarterly meeting of the Sons of St. George yesterday evening, interest in the event having been specially aroused by the return of Grand Lodge representative, G. D. D. Bro. Thomas Bradbury, from the convention recently held in San Francisco. Brother Bradbury gave a very interesting account of the business transacted at the convention and the proposed changing of many laws, several being of vital importance to the successful furtherance of the best interests of the order.

Ashore on the rocks opposite Dr. Mine's house on the Dallas road all night yesterday morning and up till about three in the afternoon, the steam schooner Mischief was in a fair way of being smashed to pieces in a stiff breeze. The fortunately did not come until the steamer had been forced from her position, and then the wind came with a force that showed full what might have occurred had the little craft been half an hour longer at its mercy.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria Players Prominent in the Cowichan Tennis Club's Annual Tournament.

Results of Two Cricket Matches on Saturday—Team to Meet Navy Cricketers to-day.

Victoria yesterday had as a guest Mr. A. P. Swain, of Oakland, Cal., the president of the C.A.C.C. and the prime mover and organizer of their secession from the L.A.W. Since that momentous happening, the Coast league has grown amazingly, Colorado following California in declaring that the West is capable of managing its own affairs, and Washington and Oregon being the last to come in line and make the Coast organization complete.

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER.

"With shining morning face," but not "creeping like snails unwillingly to school," nearly 1,900 pupils in the graded schools, and only four short of an even hundred in the High school, returned to their duties yesterday morning. Such a gathering of bright-eyed, sun-burnt boys and girls, giving evidence of the healthful out-of-doors recreation they have been crowded into their vacation, such an exchange of stories of how the holidays have been spent; such delighted and delightful little chatters, all glad at heart to be back to school once again, and to recognize the sportsmanship of the riders.

CRICKET. SATURDAY'S SCORES.

Appended are the scores in Saturday's cricket matches, between Hon. C. E. Pooley's team and the eleven of H.M.S. "Porpoise" between the R.M.A. and the Fifth Regiment:

Appended are the scores in Saturday's cricket matches, between Hon. C. E. Pooley's team and the eleven of H.M.S. "Porpoise" between the R.M.A. and the Fifth Regiment:

Appended are the scores in Saturday's cricket matches, between Hon. C. E. Pooley's team and the eleven of H.M.S. "Porpoise" between the R.M.A. and the Fifth Regiment:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

THE COWICHAN TOURNAMENT. The annual tournament of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club was held at the club's courts, Cowichan flats, on Friday and Saturday last. The following contests were completed, Victoria's players being the fore in the open events:

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE HEADACHE. ACHE. BROWN BURIED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE HEADACHE. ACHE. BROWN BURIED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE HEADACHE. ACHE. BROWN BURIED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE HEADACHE. ACHE. BROWN BURIED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE HEADACHE. ACHE. BROWN BURIED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE HEADACHE. ACHE. BROWN BURIED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE HEADACHE. ACHE. BROWN BURIED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE HEADACHE. ACHE. BROWN BURIED.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE HEADACHE. ACHE. BROWN BURIED.

THE R. M. S. "Empress" Makes a Costly Call With Victoria.

Through what mariner, the R.M.S. Empress sailing for the Orient, delayed five or six hours—

Through what mariner, the R.M.S. Empress sailing for the Orient, delayed five or six hours—

Through what mariner, the R.M.S. Empress sailing for the Orient, delayed five or six hours—

Through what mariner, the R.M.S. Empress sailing for the Orient, delayed five or six hours—

Through what mariner, the R.M.S. Empress sailing for the Orient, delayed five or six hours—

Through what mariner, the R.M.S. Empress sailing for the Orient, delayed five or six hours—

Through what mariner, the R.M.S. Empress sailing for the Orient, delayed five or six hours—

Through what mariner, the R.M.S. Empress sailing for the Orient, delayed five or six hours—

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Makes a Costly Connection With Victoria.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint.

HEADACHE. Ache they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint.

ACHE. is the name of so many lives that it is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it.

BROWN BURIED. That everything possible was done by the medical fraternity to avert a fatal termination of the sufferings of the late Mr. George W. Brown, and so incidentally to save Aiken from the grim necessity of answering to the capital charge, goes without saying.

Through what mariner term humbug, the R.M.S. Empress of Japan is sailing for the Orient on Monday.

over 100 passengers, nearly all of whom are Americans, a great number of them being Seattleites.

THE TRANSIT AT UNION. A special despatch to the Colonist from Union mines says that the steamer Rapid Transit of Seattle, arrived there at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

RAILWAY CONNECTION. Klondykers a Few Years Hence May Ride in Pullman Cars.

THE CITY. A \$22,000 blaze is reported from Blaine, Mr. McKee's cannery having been totally destroyed and a Chinaman, who was engaged there, badly injured.

THE BRISTOL'S UNDEBTAKING. Now that the Humboldt is fairly on her way to St. Michael, says the Post-Intelligencer, the general drift of conversation on the coming trip of the large, staunch and speedy steamship Bristol.

WINONA LADY. The Natural History Society of British Columbia has decided that the forests of this province shall no longer miss the song of the Winona.

WORTHY QUININE A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health.

WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER. They act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD OR OUR SAVIOR IN ART. Cost over \$100,000 to publish. Contains nearly 200 full-page engravings.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR \$1.00. J. W. MELLOR. Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plaster, Glaziers, Port, Stove, and Blinds.

MANITOBA CROPS. WINNIPEG, Aug. 23.—(Special)—The latest Manitoba crop bulletin places the total yield of wheat for the year at 21,224,724 bushels.

TOO EXPENSIVE AN AFFAIR. In reply to a petition forwarded to Ottawa some months ago praying for the establishment in Victoria of a modern weather bureau, the following explanatory letter has been received.

THE "MEXICO" INVESTIGATION. Discussion on the probabilities of the action of the sea on the hull of the steamship Mexico, which sank in 85 fathoms water in Dixon's strait, on the 5th inst., has been ripe for some time.

TWO PERFECT COLORS FOUND Only in Diamond Dyes. Perfection in color or shade is sure to captivate the hearts of the ladies, who are always unerring judges.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Paon Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Brown was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Paon Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Brown was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

FOR THE BLOOD. In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and tonic properties.

SCALING ST. ELIAS.

Prince Luigi and His Party Succeeded Where So Many Have Failed.

No Evidence Presented That the Mountain Is of Volcanic Origin.

A Great Scientific Mission Well Directed and Satisfactorily Consummated.

At five minutes before noon on the 31st day of July last, Prince Luigi of Savoy joined hands with his darling companions and saluted the Italian flag as it fluttered in the gentle breeze from the very crown of Mount St. Elias, 18,100 feet above the level of the sea.

The expedition has determined two facts of prime importance to the scientific world. It has fixed once and for all the altitude of Mount St. Elias at 18,100 feet, this height being indicated by a mercurial barometer carried to the top of the snow-crag.

There is in the vicinity of the white-headed monarch of the range no slightest indication of volcanic action anywhere. The mountain like the rest of its neighbors would appear to have been raised from the ocean, tangible evidence of its cradling in the deep being found in many fossil shells, sandstone, and beds of pebbles.

It was at Port Manby, on the northern side of Yakutat Bay, that the world last had news of the expedition. At this point—reached on June 23—the story of the climb into the clouds is thus taken up by one of the officers of the party, who is constituted Prince Luigi's aide de camp.

"We at once proceeded up the Maplasina glacier to the foot of Seward glacier, this part of the journey being simply a tramp up a glacier to a stream to the foot of a great moraine. The next three miles took us up to the top of the moraine, which is nothing more than a mass of rock on the top of the ice, deposited there centuries ago.

"From that point to the foot of Newton glacier, a distance of twenty miles, the ice was covered with snow, and on account of the prevailing foggy weather, we were unable to see the mountains, and running by the compass was the customary method of advance.

"The Russian expedition landed at the head of Yakutat Bay, quite a distance from the point at which we made our debarkation. Our route was absolutely unknown—a new pathway in the moraine. Advancing up these glaciers and moraines took us thirty-nine days, or until July 4, on which day the Prince declared for the entire party a general holiday.

"We had then lifted not more than 8,000 feet in covering a tramp of fifty miles, but so difficult and rough had been the journey that all were ready for the twenty-four hour rest. The Americans in the party raised the Stars and Stripes over our little camp in the great bay, and Prince Luigi and his party gathered with us and cheered again and again in honor of the day and the flag.

"From this point our progress was up the left bank of Newton glacier for a distance of twelve miles to Pinnacle Pass. Here we found the first evidence of Mr. Russell's expedition in 1861—in the shape of a tent bottom and a single rusty fork.

crevasses and ice walls to be found in any corner of the world. It taxed to the utmost the experience and ingenuity of our Swiss guides to find a passage way over the three great cascades that are found between the mouth of the glacier and the divide.

"Lucky at this point fortune favored us with five days of perfectly clear weather, which greatly facilitated our advance. The ascent of the divide, which has an altitude of 12,400 feet, was made in a single day.

"The hour upon the summit was employed in planting firmly a flagstaff, and his retinue reached here about July 30th, and at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 31st they commenced the ascent of the great mountain.

"Next day the party descended to Mail camp, on the glacier, and there remained two days for rest. That is, all rested except Senor Sella and one guide, who again ascended the mountain to a height of 14,000 feet in order to make a panoramic photograph of the entire region north and east of Mount St. Elias.

"The exact height of the mountain was indicated by a mercurial barometer carried to the top at 15,100 feet. This is subject to some slight correction, but the figures will not alter them more than thirty or forty feet either way.

"The expedition has determined two facts of prime importance to the scientific world. It has fixed once and for all the altitude of Mount St. Elias at 18,100 feet, this height being indicated by a mercurial barometer carried to the top of the snow-crag.

There is in the vicinity of the white-headed monarch of the range no slightest indication of volcanic action anywhere. The mountain like the rest of its neighbors would appear to have been raised from the ocean, tangible evidence of its cradling in the deep being found in many fossil shells, sandstone, and beds of pebbles.

It was at Port Manby, on the northern side of Yakutat Bay, that the world last had news of the expedition. At this point—reached on June 23—the story of the climb into the clouds is thus taken up by one of the officers of the party, who is constituted Prince Luigi's aide de camp.

"We at once proceeded up the Maplasina glacier to the foot of Seward glacier, this part of the journey being simply a tramp up a glacier to a stream to the foot of a great moraine. The next three miles took us up to the top of the moraine, which is nothing more than a mass of rock on the top of the ice, deposited there centuries ago.

"From that point to the foot of Newton glacier, a distance of twenty miles, the ice was covered with snow, and on account of the prevailing foggy weather, we were unable to see the mountains, and running by the compass was the customary method of advance.

"The Russian expedition landed at the head of Yakutat Bay, quite a distance from the point at which we made our debarkation. Our route was absolutely unknown—a new pathway in the moraine. Advancing up these glaciers and moraines took us thirty-nine days, or until July 4, on which day the Prince declared for the entire party a general holiday.

"We had then lifted not more than 8,000 feet in covering a tramp of fifty miles, but so difficult and rough had been the journey that all were ready for the twenty-four hour rest. The Americans in the party raised the Stars and Stripes over our little camp in the great bay, and Prince Luigi and his party gathered with us and cheered again and again in honor of the day and the flag.

"From this point our progress was up the left bank of Newton glacier for a distance of twelve miles to Pinnacle Pass. Here we found the first evidence of Mr. Russell's expedition in 1861—in the shape of a tent bottom and a single rusty fork.

"The Russian expedition landed at the head of Yakutat Bay, quite a distance from the point at which we made our debarkation. Our route was absolutely unknown—a new pathway in the moraine. Advancing up these glaciers and moraines took us thirty-nine days, or until July 4, on which day the Prince declared for the entire party a general holiday.

"We had then lifted not more than 8,000 feet in covering a tramp of fifty miles, but so difficult and rough had been the journey that all were ready for the twenty-four hour rest. The Americans in the party raised the Stars and Stripes over our little camp in the great bay, and Prince Luigi and his party gathered with us and cheered again and again in honor of the day and the flag.

TONS OF VIRGIN GOLD.

The "Topeka" Brings Latest Reports From the North of Successful Miners.

Sacks of the Precious Dust Stacked up Like So Much Cordwood.

Six Millions Offered for Transportation Declined as Too Great a Risk.

"There is no use in anyone attempting to exaggerate the richness of these Klondyke diggings," writes Captain Clarence Cox, master of the well known sealing schooner Triumph, under date of Ounulaka July 28, in a letter which his wife has just received.

"The hour upon the summit was employed in planting firmly a flagstaff, and his retinue reached here about July 30th, and at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 31st they commenced the ascent of the great mountain.

"Next day the party descended to Mail camp, on the glacier, and there remained two days for rest. That is, all rested except Senor Sella and one guide, who again ascended the mountain to a height of 14,000 feet in order to make a panoramic photograph of the entire region north and east of Mount St. Elias.

"The exact height of the mountain was indicated by a mercurial barometer carried to the top at 15,100 feet. This is subject to some slight correction, but the figures will not alter them more than thirty or forty feet either way.

"The expedition has determined two facts of prime importance to the scientific world. It has fixed once and for all the altitude of Mount St. Elias at 18,100 feet, this height being indicated by a mercurial barometer carried to the top of the snow-crag.

There is in the vicinity of the white-headed monarch of the range no slightest indication of volcanic action anywhere. The mountain like the rest of its neighbors would appear to have been raised from the ocean, tangible evidence of its cradling in the deep being found in many fossil shells, sandstone, and beds of pebbles.

It was at Port Manby, on the northern side of Yakutat Bay, that the world last had news of the expedition. At this point—reached on June 23—the story of the climb into the clouds is thus taken up by one of the officers of the party, who is constituted Prince Luigi's aide de camp.

"We at once proceeded up the Maplasina glacier to the foot of Seward glacier, this part of the journey being simply a tramp up a glacier to a stream to the foot of a great moraine. The next three miles took us up to the top of the moraine, which is nothing more than a mass of rock on the top of the ice, deposited there centuries ago.

"From that point to the foot of Newton glacier, a distance of twenty miles, the ice was covered with snow, and on account of the prevailing foggy weather, we were unable to see the mountains, and running by the compass was the customary method of advance.

"The Russian expedition landed at the head of Yakutat Bay, quite a distance from the point at which we made our debarkation. Our route was absolutely unknown—a new pathway in the moraine. Advancing up these glaciers and moraines took us thirty-nine days, or until July 4, on which day the Prince declared for the entire party a general holiday.

"We had then lifted not more than 8,000 feet in covering a tramp of fifty miles, but so difficult and rough had been the journey that all were ready for the twenty-four hour rest. The Americans in the party raised the Stars and Stripes over our little camp in the great bay, and Prince Luigi and his party gathered with us and cheered again and again in honor of the day and the flag.

"From this point our progress was up the left bank of Newton glacier for a distance of twelve miles to Pinnacle Pass. Here we found the first evidence of Mr. Russell's expedition in 1861—in the shape of a tent bottom and a single rusty fork.

"The Russian expedition landed at the head of Yakutat Bay, quite a distance from the point at which we made our debarkation. Our route was absolutely unknown—a new pathway in the moraine. Advancing up these glaciers and moraines took us thirty-nine days, or until July 4, on which day the Prince declared for the entire party a general holiday.

QUITTERS QUIT QUICK.

Disappointed Men Who Essayed More Than They Could Complete.

A Budget of News From the Yukon Trails by the "Topeka."

Amongst the passengers down by the Topeka yesterday were several disheartened and disgruntled men, who, despite the biblical injunction to the contrary, had, after putting their hands to the plow, looked back and allowed the remembrances of the comforts they had left behind to outweigh the possibilities of fortune which beckoned them on to the inhospitable regions of the Klondyke.

Some of them frankly admitted that having under-estimated the hardships of the trip they had gone totally unprepared for the tough experiences they met with, and had returned because they could not stand the hard work entailed by an effort to make their trip at this season of the year.

Others, who are apparently afraid of having the money they have made disappear, have returned because they could not stand the hard work entailed by an effort to make their trip at this season of the year.

Others, who are apparently afraid of having the money they have made disappear, have returned because they could not stand the hard work entailed by an effort to make their trip at this season of the year.

THE CITY.

The matron of the B. C. Protestant Orphan's Home will be thankful for donations of cast-off boy's clothing.

The steamer Willamette is to carry North the thirty tons of freight and six head of horses left behind here by the steamer Queen.

On her up trip, the Topeka carried a party of nine Americans, who disembarked with the intention of going inland on the Cordova route.

Henry Cornelius, manager of two theatres in Juneau, arrived down on the City of Topeka yesterday to secure the unanimous opinion of those who profess to have knowledge of the Skagway and Dyea trails is that the Dyea route will, of the two, be always the more popular, very few, it is said, are likely to get through via Skagway, when the work now being done on the Dyea trail is completed it is considered certain that many of those who had intended going in via Skagway will change their plans and make Dyea their starting point.

It is estimated by some of the Topeka's passengers that fully 6,000 people are camped at Skagway, of which but a very small proportion have even the faintest chance of getting through, while at Dyea the number is under a thousand.

Leo Friede, a business man of Portland, Oregon, who made the trip to Dyea for the purpose of viewing the situation with a view to turning his information into a means of corraling some of the wealth which will emanate from the Klondyke region, says that the exorbitant demands which are being made by packers and others at Dyea and Skagway have, in a large measure, been caused by the arrivals themselves.

As an instance he mentions that Dyea, where the customary charge for conveying passengers ashore from the steamer was two bits, the tariff was raised instantly in consequence of one man who had had experience in most of the mining camps in the Pacific States says that it is nothing short of madness for anyone to risk his life in the Dyea and Skagway trail, and estimates that of those who are there now not one per cent will "make it."

"And," he added, "I know, for I have been fourteen miles up the Skagway trail and though packing is almost second nature to me, I preferred to turn back in the last few days as the cranking my life by continuing the trip."

On the other hand there is a story of one man who, having reached Lake Lindeman, returned to Skagway in 14 hours, en route to Juneau to settle some business matters, and who was returning by the same route expecting to reach Lake Lindeman again by the time the other members of his party had completed the building of their boats.

Rumors are current that a new chain of makes has been discovered on the Skagway route but confirmation seems difficult to obtain, it being freely stated however that the new discovery will result in this route being more patronized than that by way of Dyea.

The Birch party, who reached Juneau a day or two before the Topeka called in there, are reported to have passed the mail on their way from Dawson City, and it is expected that news will arrive in a day or two confirming or disproving the rumors which have been freely circulated in the last few days as to the amount of gold which is coming out of the country.

This Birch party which consists of Joe Birch, James McKay and Archie Shelby left Dawson City on July 29 and occupied 19 days in making the trip to the head of Lake Lindeman, and thence to Dyea in a day, thus completing the distance in 20 days, arriving in Juneau on August 10. Starting out with only 10 days' provisions trusting to be able to purchase more on their way, which they were not disappointed they claim to have worked twenty hours a day, making their way up the river in canoes by portage and then taking it in turns to pull the boat up from the shore. No poling was done, and the only delay encountered was one of eighteen hours on Lake Le Barge. They report that no excitement exists on the Indian or Stewart rivers, diggings averaging from \$10 to \$15 a day having only, so far, been discovered. They brought down about

JAMES WOOD.

Termination of One remarkable Law Western C.

Without a Visible T happy Man Awful D

NELSON, Aug. 25.—Wood paid the penalty the jail yard here at day morning, preserving apparent insensibility his position that has teristic of the man d for death.

Wood spend his la much the same as an vidual, not as all as shadow of the galloves be expected to. He a heartily in the mornin a solution of religion was chined with a smile to He would neither de gult. He had not notin in the matter, as he s asked if he had any being launched into reply was.

"Nothing at all. I as you just as I have. The signal to the h lever pulled, and crimal passed from crines. There was death was instanta cut down in half an malities followed, as the three men who taged that had coe same name their lives

The crime which v with his life was co last, and in some re able as any on the re western world, as a as "Paddy" Wood, kept his forge or stu together with the dea already retired on a 2, when he was a night by the deca sly asked the str doing in the sho denied having been a ceased and the de down the light," turned the electric the stranger (and the Mrs. Mallett, who her hotel opposite), shot the deceased, from which death hours later.

The assailant ran upon the shooting station. He was se owing to the dea further than by M 10:30 next morning engine-driver. Alex traded to the aclo alongside of the tra son to Robson at from the former plac mation given by D Robson, distant from miles. He said not further than four was found a 38-calib carrying a bullet ex tracted from the b upon the means of article found in h "billy" as it is b chambers of the rev charged and four w On the Sunday the shooting, the p the bedside of the c uted to the deca identification. Fo were taken in wit the deceased then pointed out the pri

A LARGE MINING SALE. Since the first of August the money to take up the original locations in the North Fork camp has been in the keeping of the Imperial Bank at Revelstoke, says the Kootenay Mail, and on Tuesday last this amount, \$65,000, was transferred to the accounts of the three pioneer owners, Ole Sandberg, J. P. Kennedy and Thos. E. Marshall. The claims taken up are the Waverley, Montague, Oldham, Tangier and Detroit, and are situated about 23 miles from Albert Canyon, B.C. Of the five claims, two—Tangier and Oldham—were located in 1861, the other three since 1861 these three persevering prospectors have striven to open up this now great section to the influence of money and trade. They had been for some years to push forward the camp to the notice of investors, owing to the many other attractions of the country, but in the fall of '95 they happened across that well known mining man, John Grant, and his business instincts were at once aroused. He bonded the group for the enormous figure of \$75,000, but he knew what he had and so did the prospectors, and while some people shook their heads the parties to the deal bided their time and did nothing. The first payment, \$5,000, was made by Mr. Grant in August, 1896, and in February, 1897, the second payment of \$5,000 came along. By this time Mr. Grant had negotiated the claims to the Gold Fields Co., formerly largely through the influence of Mr. Grant's Government, and the Gold Fields Co. have sent numerous experts and others to pronounce on the merits of the property, and every word received so far has been one to praise. General Anstey, the chairman of the company, has also personally visited the property and everything being up to his anticipations, the company has decided to take hold of the claims and paid in their paper for the balance of the bond.

HAS NOT THE MONEY. ATHENS, Aug. 25.—The British, French and Russian ministers to Greece have notified their respective governments that it is impossible for Greece to pay an indemnity exceeding £2,000,000 to Turkey. It is understood that negotiations are on foot to induce Turkey to accept a smaller sum than the amount originally demanded. Lord Salisbury is willing that Turkey should retain Lari in the Balkan line as a pledge, provided that Greece prove other than a readiness and ability to set apart certain revenues for the payment of the indemnity without prejudice to the interests of the existing bondholders.

A Double Cure. Mrs. Jas. E. Wood, St. Thomas, Ont., says: "My husband and myself have taken Doan's Kidney Pills. We used them for kidney and back troubles for which we have spent a great deal of money without getting relief. Doan's Pills cured us both in remarkably short time. I believe they will cure even the most obstinate bladder ailment."

On one of the uptown thoroughfares, all day long, sits a man grinding an organ. Beside him, on its haunches, sits a cute little pig. A tin sign swings on the dog's neck. It bears this legend: "An Advertisement"

This is an advertisement which tells the truth about Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from sleeplessness, dizziness, shortness of breath, smothering feeling, palpitation of the heart, pains through the chest and shoulders, nervousness, anxious, morbid condition of the mind, groundless fears of coming danger, anemia or impoverished blood, after effects of a gripe, general debility, etc., should

TRY THESE PILLS as they cure these complaints. Every box is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded through the party from whom the pills were purchased, and we authorize them to do so on the strength of the above statement. This offer is limited to the first box used by any one person. T. MILLBURN & CO., Toronto.

DIED. Brown—At the St. Joseph Hospital on the 19th inst. George Washington Brown, a native of St. Thomas, Ont., and aged 88 years.

JAMES WOOD.

Termination of One remarkable Law Western C.

Without a Visible T happy Man Awful D

NELSON, Aug. 25.—Wood paid the penalty the jail yard here at day morning, preserving apparent insensibility his position that has teristic of the man d for death.

Wood spend his la much the same as an vidual, not as all as shadow of the galloves be expected to. He a heartily in the mornin a solution of religion was chined with a smile to He would neither de gult. He had not notin in the matter, as he s asked if he had any being launched into reply was.

"Nothing at all. I as you just as I have. The signal to the h lever pulled, and crimal passed from crines. There was death was instanta cut down in half an malities followed, as the three men who taged that had coe same name their lives

The crime which v with his life was co last, and in some re able as any on the re western world, as a as "Paddy" Wood, kept his forge or stu together with the dea already retired on a 2, when he was a night by the deca sly asked the str doing in the sho denied having been a ceased and the de down the light," turned the electric the stranger (and the Mrs. Mallett, who her hotel opposite), shot the deceased, from which death hours later.

The assailant ran upon the shooting station. He was se owing to the dea further than by M 10:30 next morning engine-driver. Alex traded to the aclo alongside of the tra son to Robson at from the former plac mation given by D Robson, distant from miles. He said not further than four was found a 38-calib carrying a bullet ex tracted from the b upon the means of article found in h "billy" as it is b chambers of the rev charged and four w On the Sunday the shooting, the p the bedside of the c uted to the deca identification. Fo were taken in wit the deceased then pointed out the pri

A LARGE MINING SALE. Since the first of August the money to take up the original locations in the North Fork camp has been in the keeping of the Imperial Bank at Revelstoke, says the Kootenay Mail, and on Tuesday last this amount, \$65,000, was transferred to the accounts of the three pioneer owners, Ole Sandberg, J. P. Kennedy and Thos. E. Marshall. The claims taken up are the Waverley, Montague, Oldham, Tangier and Detroit, and are situated about 23 miles from Albert Canyon, B.C. Of the five claims, two—Tangier and Oldham—were located in 1861, the other three since 1861 these three persevering prospectors have striven to open up this now great section to the influence of money and trade. They had been for some years to push forward the camp to the notice of investors, owing to the many other attractions of the country, but in the fall of '95 they happened across that well known mining man, John Grant, and his business instincts were at once aroused. He bonded the group for the enormous figure of \$75,000, but he knew what he had and so did the prospectors, and while some people shook their heads the parties to the deal bided their time and did nothing. The first payment, \$5,000, was made by Mr. Grant in August, 1896, and in February, 1897, the second payment of \$5,000 came along. By this time Mr. Grant had negotiated the claims to the Gold Fields Co., formerly largely through the influence of Mr. Grant's Government, and the Gold Fields Co. have sent numerous experts and others to pronounce on the merits of the property, and every word received so far has been one to praise. General Anstey, the chairman of the company, has also personally visited the property and everything being up to his anticipations, the company has decided to take hold of the claims and paid in their paper for the balance of the bond.

HAS NOT THE MONEY. ATHENS, Aug. 25.—The British, French and Russian ministers to Greece have notified their respective governments that it is impossible for Greece to pay an indemnity exceeding £2,000,000 to Turkey. It is understood that negotiations are on foot to induce Turkey to accept a smaller sum than the amount originally demanded. Lord Salisbury is willing that Turkey should retain Lari in the Balkan line as a pledge, provided that Greece prove other than a readiness and ability to set apart certain revenues for the payment of the indemnity without prejudice to the interests of the existing bondholders.

A Double Cure. Mrs. Jas. E. Wood, St. Thomas, Ont., says: "My husband and myself have taken Doan's Kidney Pills. We used them for kidney and back troubles for which we have spent a great deal of money without getting relief. Doan's Pills cured us both in remarkably short time. I believe they will cure even the most obstinate bladder ailment."

On one of the uptown thoroughfares, all day long, sits a man grinding an organ. Beside him, on its haunches, sits a cute little pig. A tin sign swings on the dog's neck. It bears this legend: "An Advertisement"

This is an advertisement which tells the truth about Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from sleeplessness, dizziness, shortness of breath, smothering feeling, palpitation of the heart, pains through the chest and shoulders, nervousness, anxious, morbid condition of the mind, groundless fears of coming danger, anemia or impoverished blood, after effects of a gripe, general debility, etc., should

TRY THESE PILLS as they cure these complaints. Every box is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded through the party from whom the pills were purchased, and we authorize them to do so on the strength of the above statement. This offer is limited to the first box used by any one person. T. MILLBURN & CO., Toronto.

DIED. Brown—At the St. Joseph Hospital on the 19th inst. George Washington Brown, a native of St. Thomas, Ont., and aged 88 years.

JAMES WOOD.

Termination of One remarkable Law Western C.

Without a Visible T happy Man Awful D

NELSON, Aug. 25.—Wood paid the penalty the jail yard here at day morning, preserving apparent insensibility his position that has teristic of the man d for death.

Wood spend his la much the same as an vidual, not as all as shadow of the galloves be expected to. He a heartily in the mornin a solution of religion was chined with a smile to He would neither de gult. He had not notin in the matter, as he s asked if he had any being launched into reply was.

"Nothing at all. I as you just as I have. The signal to the h lever pulled, and crimal passed from crines. There was death was instanta cut down in half an malities followed, as the three men who taged that had coe same name their lives

The crime which v with his life was co last, and in some re able as any on the re western world, as a as "Paddy" Wood, kept his forge or stu together with the dea already retired on a 2, when he was a night by the deca sly asked the str doing in the sho denied having been a ceased and the de down the light," turned the electric the stranger (and the Mrs. Mallett, who her hotel opposite), shot the deceased, from which death hours later.

The assailant ran upon the shooting station. He was se owing to the dea further than by M 10:30 next morning engine-driver. Alex traded to the aclo alongside of the tra son to Robson at from the former plac mation given by D Robson, distant from miles. He said not further than four was found a 38-calib carrying a bullet ex tracted from the b upon the means of article found in h "billy" as it is b chambers of the rev charged and four w On the Sunday the shooting, the p the bedside of the c uted to the deca identification. Fo were taken in wit the deceased then pointed out the pri

A LARGE MINING SALE. Since the first of August the money to take up the original locations in the North Fork camp has been in the keeping of the Imperial Bank at Revelstoke, says the Kootenay Mail, and on Tuesday last this amount, \$65,000, was transferred to the accounts of the three pioneer owners, Ole Sandberg, J. P. Kennedy and Thos. E. Marshall. The claims taken up are the Waverley, Montague, Oldham, Tangier and Detroit, and are situated about 23 miles from Albert Canyon, B.C. Of the five claims, two—Tangier and Oldham—were located in 1861, the other three since 1861 these three persevering prospectors have striven to open up this now great section to the influence of money and trade. They had been for some years to push forward the camp to the notice of investors, owing to the many other attractions of the country, but in the fall of '95 they happened across that well known mining man, John Grant, and his business instincts were at once aroused. He bonded the group for the enormous figure of \$75,000, but he knew what he had and so did the prospectors, and while some people shook their heads the parties to the deal bided their time and did nothing. The first payment, \$5,000, was made by Mr. Grant in August, 1896, and in February, 1897, the second payment of \$5,000 came along. By this time Mr. Grant had negotiated the claims to the Gold Fields Co., formerly largely through the influence of Mr. Grant's Government, and the Gold Fields Co. have sent numerous experts and others to pronounce on the merits of the property, and every word received so far has been one to praise. General Anstey, the chairman of the company, has also personally visited the property and everything being up to his anticipations, the company has decided to take hold of the claims and paid in their paper for the balance of the bond.

HAS NOT THE MONEY. ATHENS, Aug. 25.—The British, French and Russian ministers to Greece have notified their respective governments that it is impossible for Greece to pay an indemnity exceeding £2,000,000 to Turkey. It is understood that negotiations are on foot to induce Turkey to accept a smaller sum than the amount originally demanded. Lord Salisbury is willing that Turkey should retain Lari in the Balkan line as a pledge, provided that Greece prove other than a readiness and ability to set apart certain revenues for the payment of the indemnity without prejudice to the interests of the existing bondholders.

A Double Cure. Mrs. Jas. E. Wood, St. Thomas, Ont., says: "My husband and myself have taken Doan's Kidney Pills. We used them for kidney and back troubles for which we have spent a great deal of money without getting relief. Doan's Pills cured us both in remarkably short time. I believe they will cure even the most obstinate bladder ailment."

On one of the uptown thoroughfares, all day long, sits a man grinding an organ. Beside him, on its haunches, sits a cute little pig. A tin sign swings on the dog's neck. It bears this legend: "An Advertisement"

This is an advertisement which tells the truth about Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from sleeplessness, dizziness, shortness of breath, smothering feeling, palpitation of the heart, pains through the chest and shoulders, nervousness, anxious, morbid condition of the mind, groundless fears of coming danger, anemia or impoverished blood, after effects of a gripe, general debility, etc., should

TRY THESE PILLS as they cure these complaints. Every box is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded through the party from whom the pills were purchased, and we authorize them to do so on the strength of the above statement. This offer is limited to the first box used by any one person. T. MILLBURN & CO., Toronto.

DIED. Brown—At the St. Joseph Hospital on the 19th inst. George Washington Brown, a native of St. Thomas, Ont., and aged 88 years.

THE PILL help you, Any

THE EAST SHOULD ACT.

As yet there has been a surprising apathy in the East in regard to the retention of the Yukon trade by Canadian merchants. The newspapers have very generally printed the Colonist's appeal, but there the matter seems to rest. The San Francisco Examiner says that \$2,000,000 worth of goods have been already sold there to go into the Yukon. We have no estimate of the amount sold in Seattle, but one business house claims sales amounting to \$200,000 in eight days. A large amount of goods has been sold also in Tacoma and Portland. We suppose that \$3,000,000 is a moderate estimate of the sales in United States cities to persons going to the Yukon. If duty is collected on these goods the cost to the miners will be \$750,000 more. With this advantage in our favor Canada ought to do the outfitting trade, and of course the future supply trade of the mining camps. No one can tell how many thousand people will go North in the spring. If they can be shown that Canadian cities are the best places to buy their supplies, the very great bulk of the business will come here. Suppose that 10,000 people go and take with them an average of \$300 worth. This will be \$3,000,000, and the suggested average is a very low one. If 50,000 go, as most people believe will be the case, this means sales of goods anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Do not Eastern merchants realize that if this vast supply trade can be brought to British Columbia cities all the great wholesale houses and manufacturers in the East will profit by it?

There ought to be a determined effort on the part of the business men and boards of trade, backed up by the Dominion government, to demonstrate to all the world that Canadian cities are the proper places for miners to buy supplies. This fact should be spread broadcast over Great Britain, for it is likely that thousands of people will come from that country, and, if our mines are to be left open to aliens, the information should be circulated in every part of the United States and the continent of Europe. There is no time to be lost in this matter. Next year will be the great outfitting year. After that improved means of communication will enable merchants to carry large stocks to the head of the Yukon.

LOCAL POLITICS.

If we may judge from the columns of the Times, the sole hope of the opposition in local politics consists of an ability to repeat, parrot-like, vague and pointless allegations against the government. The idea of venturing to make specific charges has been wholly abandoned, but the hope is cherished that by saying violent things and saying them often enough the public can be got to think that something must be grievously wrong. The opposition fear to make specific assertions, because they know that they will be confronted with specific refutation. They have tried it, and found out to their sorrow that their pet grievances exist in the imagination.

So far as the government is concerned, the ministers may well regret the character of the campaign against them; not because it is one that is at all calculated to win, but because they are debarred from showing the baselessness of the opposition's charges. It is easy to say that such and such a minister is a booby, but it is not so easy to take up every one of his public acts and show it to be honest, for that would take an interminable time and subject him to the charge of defending what was not attacked. Surely a minister of the crown is entitled to as much fair play as a common criminal, who before he has been called upon to plead has a right to know with what he is charged. If the most miserable creature in the country were indicted for being a thief he could decline to plead to the indictment and would be discharged, because nothing specific was alleged against him. In the old law books it is said it is not actionable to say of a man "You are a thief," but it is actionable to say of him "You are a thief, for you stole my horse." Surely before Ministers of the Crown are asked to reply to assertions that they are dishonest and incompetent, they have a right to know wherein they are alleged to have done wrong or omitted to do right.

The government has everything to gain from the most rigid inspection of its policy and its ministerial acts. The statute books give abundant proof of its industry; the public accounts bear evidence of its economy; the general condition of the public service establishes its efficiency. The public service may for convenience be divided under the following heads:

- Finance.
Public works.
Administration of Justice;
Public Lands.
Agriculture.
Mining.
Legislation.
Education.

These eight heads will, we think, cover the whole range of the public service, and we have no hesitation in again challenging the opposition to come forward with specific criticisms that can be assigned to a place under either of these heads, or under some other head,

which ought to be included in the list. We do not promise to wait until such criticisms are made before defending the record of the ministry. It may not be good policy to begin a defence before the attack, but since it seems impossible to force the opposition to adopt open and manly tactics, it may be advisable to lay the whole record of administration open, that the public may see what it is that is assailed by insinuation, what it is that these factious and irresponsible critics insist is worthy of utter condemnation.

Probably there is no other instance in Canadian politics where a ministry has been assailed with the sort of criticism that has been directed against the government of British Columbia. Some of its critics, like the Times, simply give vent to the jaundiced views, that have resulted from repeated disappointments. Some, like the Westminster Columbian, are in opposition simply because the accidents of politics placed them there. Some, like the Nelson Tribune, attack the government because those behind it are ambitious for personal advancement. Some, like the Rosland Miner, are hostile chiefly because of their ignorance of provincial politics. Their sole bond of union is the fact that they are not in power. They agree on no lines of policy. They are scarcely less opposed to each other than to the government. Those of them who have had experience in public life have demonstrated their unfitness for it; those of them who have had no experience have exhibited in countless ways their utter lack of appreciation of the principles and rules of conduct which actuate public men. A considerable portion of them believe in the American doctrine that "public office is a private snap," and as all they want power for is to profit by what they believe are the opportunities for self-aggrandizement it affords, they imagine that those who occupy positions of trust are dishonestly profiting thereby. There never was such an opposition.

A CASE OF PIRACY.

The case of the man whose goods were to all intents and purposes seized in Seattle for no other reason than because they were bought in Victoria, calls for immediate consideration. We do not believe that the action of the customs house pirates at Seattle will be sustained by the United States treasury. Here we have a man going from one part of Canada to another, who applies to be allowed to carry his goods in bond through a little strip of so-called American territory. It is conceded that he is entitled to do so under the agreement between the governments of the two countries; but because those goods in transit must pass over a few hundred feet of the Seattle waterfront they are confiscated. True, there was no formal confiscation; but when a man is told that he can neither take his goods with him nor send them back where they came from, and is compelled to leave them in the hands of the pirates, to whom they were reported for the purpose of complying with the law, it is not very easy to distinguish the performance from a confiscation.

We fancy that the Seattle customs house authorities will find that they have an elephant on their hands in the shape of this man's outfit. Surely no one will contend that under the law of the United States a man may not take goods to one of its sea ports, with the intention of complying with the customs law in regard to them, without being subject to seizure and confiscation. If this is the law of that country, it is time the rest of the civilized world knew it, for commercial relations with it would soon become impossible. The owner of these goods had not the most remote intention of taking them into the United States to be used there. He reported them to the customs house authorities in order that they might be bonded. When they declined to admit them to bond he asked permission to take them back again to Victoria. This was refused, and he was told that only one course lay open to him, namely, to abandon his purchase to the piratical officers and buy what goods he needed in Seattle. It is admitted that he had a perfect right to take his goods North on the Queen in bond. He was, in fact, told that he ought to have left them in Victoria to be put on the Queen here. Yet, strange to say, when he asked to be given back his goods again so as to send them to Victoria he was told that he could not have them without paying duties on them. Now we submit that in no other part of the world would a man, who in good faith brought goods into a port expecting to be able to put them in bond, be refused permission to take them away again, even if he had no right to bond them; much less would he be so refused when he had a perfectly legal right to bond them.

We are not prepared to believe that the treasury department of the United States will lend itself to this business of boosting the diminishing trade of the Seattle outfitters. The facts must be carefully ascertained and the proper complaint must be lodged at Washington. If this is done we are confident that the Seattle officers will be taught a much needed lesson. In the meantime the incident has an important lesson. Coming upon the heels of the persistent misrepresentations of the Seattle papers,

as to the effect of the Canadian temporary exemption, it shows the straits to which the Seattle people are driven. Yesterday's Colonist, in addition to the story of this Seattle piracy, contained an official communication from Collector Milne correcting the misrepresentations made in Seattle in regard to the exemptions. When these incidents become widely known they will afford the best possible answer to the blatant claim of that city that it is the only place where a miner should think of outfitting. We regret to have to write in this way about a city for which Victoria has always cherished such kindly feelings, but when a business campaign of falsehood is capped by an act of official piracy, it is time for plain speaking.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The great fall in the price of silver, coming so closely upon the heels of the Klondyke gold discoveries, suggests that speculators have been getting in the work. Japan has stopped buying and consequently a good customer has dropped out of the market, but this was foreseen and must have been, in a great measure, discounted by the dealers in bullion. The rule in matters of this kind seems to be to keep the real truth in the background, and it may be a long time before we know, if we ever do, why silver slumped. When the financial journals come to hand with their explanation, we will be told just what those, who manipulate the market, choose to tell us. We are somewhat impressed by the fact that this sudden drop in price followed hard upon the visit of the bimetallic deputation from the United States to the European capitals. This also suggests that it was engineered. Very large financial interests are deeply concerned in preventing the remonetization of silver, and they are able to depress the price of the metal whenever they see fit. One of the most effective arguments against bimetalism is the fluctuation in the price of silver. Monometalists compare it with gold, which they say is always uniform in price, forgetting or purposely concealing the fact that the value of gold owes its permanency to legislation. If gold were demonetized, as was suggested after the great California discoveries, its price would fall and thereafter fluctuate.

It is hard for us to realize any other money standard than gold, yet every time we speak of pounds and shillings we bear unconscious testimony to this fact that silver was the original money standard. Originally a pound meant a pound weight of silver, and it was coined into twenty shillings. English monarchs, having the prerogative right to fix the coinage, had some tricks of their own to make a little money go a long way, and they reduced the amount of silver in a shilling until they made 288 of them out of a pound of silver. Queen Elizabeth made 60 shillings out of the pound of silver; King James made 62, and so it continued until the thrifty Hanoverians came to the throne, when George I made 66 shillings out of the pound, and it was decreed that 20 of such shillings should thereafter be a pound in money, and this term ceased thereafter to have any other significance than that it was a sum of money equal to twenty-sixths of a pound weight of silver, and so it stands to this day. An interesting thing may be mentioned in this connection, namely, that the original pound was equivalent in weight to 7,980 full grains of wheat taken from the centre of the ear and well dried.

One remarkable incident connected with the present slump in silver is the rise in wheat. Hitherto a favorite claim of the bimetalists has been that silver and wheat rose and fell pari passu, that when wheat was worth \$1 a bushel silver was worth \$1 an ounce. Statistics seem to corroborate this claim to some extent, although when critically examined they do not. The demonstration of the fallacy of this claim will have the effect of greatly weakening the cause of bimetalism among the farmers of the United States, where it has hitherto been very strong.

We do not feel like hazarding an opinion as to the future price of silver, because the most any one can hope to do is to guess. Many of the mines must close if the present price continues, and this will create a shortage in the supply and consequently an appreciation in the price. The claim is made that the mines of Mexico cannot produce at a profit at the present price; but we do not know how true this is. One thing seems to be established, namely, that the mines of British Columbia will be the last to have to yield to the fall in value of the bullion, and they therefore seem to have a good chance ahead of them, even at the present price.

A CORRESPONDENT residing at Santa Ana, California, gives the provisions of the mining laws of the United States as far as they relate to aliens. These laws have been adopted to prevent what is likely to occur in the Yukon country. It is the American theory that no one should be allowed to possess the full advantages of citizenship without accepting its full responsibilities, or at least without giving an earnest of his intention to do so by making the necessary statutory declaration. In the light of the history of the United States it cannot be said that this policy has not much to recommend it. So well satisfied with it are the American people that not the

slightest attempt has ever been made to change it. We have hitherto pursued a very different course in Canada. Almost every privilege of citizenship is open to aliens. We do not call the voting power, eligibility to office, obligation to military service, and the like, privileges. These are responsibilities. As long as an alien refuses to accept these responsibilities in the United States he is debarred from the privilege of mining in all the States and even from purchasing real estate in many of them. We think it might be well for us to take pattern by our neighbors to some extent in these matters.

We would not venture to dispute the opinion of the British Columbia Mining Official on any subject under the sun. It knows more about every question that ever was or will be propounded than any other man or possible combination of men. At the same time it may be well to say that in endeavoring to allay the alarm felt by the friends of those who have started for the Yukon, by pointing out the actual character of the difficulties and hardships to be encountered in the North, and the reasonable prospect that while there will undoubtedly be some suffering and great inconvenience, if ordinary precautions are taken the great majority ought to be able to put in a tolerable winter, we only did what the facts warrant, and were not seeking to promote the business of the Victoria outfitters or anyone else.

There are some advantages of British connection which most of us do not think of, but they touch us none the less closely on that account. They are something like the atmosphere, which every one breathes. Alone Canada would hardly be a great power. As a part of the British Empire it is an integral portion of the greatest power the world has ever seen. It would not be easy to express the value of this in dollars and cents, but if we may judge from the tone of a section of the American press, this is all that enables Canada to be independent. There have been a dozen occasions in as many years when conscienceless politicians in the United States would have precipitated hostilities against Canada if it were not for British protection.

HERE we have the proposed new provincial administration, which is to succeed Mr. Turner and his friends:

Premier, Minister of Finance and Agriculture—C. A. Semlin.

Attorney-General—Adolphus Williams.

Provincial secretary, etc., etc.—F. C. Cotton.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—Donald Graham.

President of the Council—W. W. Walkem.

This is a combination that will not go down very well with the new oppositionists. It will be particularly popular on Vancouver Island, which will have the distinguished honor of being represented in it by Dr. Walkem without portfolio.

In order that COLONIST readers may understand the sort of tactics the Times resorts to we may mention that it describes a recent reference to Mr. Hewitt Bostock in these columns as finding fault with that gentleman because he has wealth and attributing to him base motives. If that can be spelled out of the article we will retract every word that was in it. The references to Mr. Bostock were kindly, were meant to do him so and were so understood by every one. So far as there was any imputation of base motives, it was against those, who for their own selfish ends, are seeking to get Mr. Bostock into the local political arena.

THE St. John Sun, replying to the COLONIST, says that when it said the greater portion of the Yukon mines are in Alaska the error was made by the printer, who substituted Alaska for Alberta. This is an "excuse as it is an excuse." If the Sun is under the impression that the Yukon touches Alberta only as far as the 56th parallel. Then comes Athabaska, which extends to the 60th parallel and then the vast region through which the Great Mackenzie and the Yukon tributaries flow.

The Dominion government has acted wisely in sending a detachment of Mounted Police from Edmonton to reach the Yukon by way of the Peace river. We have very little doubt that a feasible route can be found, although we do not suppose that it will cut very much of a figure as a rival to those from the Coast cities. The interesting fact likely to be developed in connection with this route is that it will in all probability lead to the opening of a vast region, parts of which are rich in gold and others admirably adapted to agriculture.

"SCARCELY a day passes, says the Nelson Miner, "but the Victoria COLONIST has something to say about a new route to Klondyke." As there is no truth in this we are at a loss to understand why the Miner said it. If the Nelson paper desires to intimate that in its judgment the Klondyke is somewhat overdone, we have only to say that it falls very short of appreciating the situation.

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

900 DROP'S CASTORIA. A 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. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. Fac-Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.-B-T-O-E-E-A. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Gold! Gold! Gold! HOI FOR THE KLONDYKE. Parties intending to outfit should call and inspect our prices before purchasing. We are the only house in Victoria running two complete stores. In the one we have Mackinaw Shirts, Underwear, Mitts, Gloves, Caps, Hats, Etc., while the other store carries Shoes and Rubber Boots of all descriptions. We do not believe in selling cheap goods for the mines. You will find when you get there that the best is none too good. See our 13 pound Blanket for \$7.50. It is without exception the very best for the money. A liberal discount to parties purchasing complete outfits from us. Gilmore & McCandless, 85 AND 87 JOHNSON STREET.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Ly. Have the following up to date Haying Machines just arrived: Toronto and Brantford Mowers. With ROLLER AND BALL BEARINGS. Sharp's and Tiger Sulky Rakes. Also a full line of hand tools, such as Scythes, Forks, Rakes, etc. Send for Catalogues and Prices. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

We Have a Strong Pull. and will ensure a quick return on your investments. Let us remind you that we are in the market with our cash picking up bargains. We buy in quantities to get the largest discounts, and can make prices to meet Wholesale buyers. Too hot to Cook?—use Armour's ready cooked meats. Roast Beef, 2-lb. tins.....25c. Corned Beef, ".....25c. Sliced Bacon, 1-lb. tin.....20c. Brawn, 2-lb. tins.....30c. Pigs Feet, 2-lb. tin.....30c. Deviled Meat.....15c. Bess' Ale, Quarts.....20c. Ginger Ale and Soda Water.....25c. Lime Juice.....25c. Dixie H. Ross & Co.

ALIENS IN THE Not Allowed to Take Acquire Real Territory. 8411 Americans Made to Conform Equal La. SANTA ANA, CAL., Aug. I see by the press deep resolutions to be submitted to the government, and there be incorporated mining laws regulation (unless for five years territory) to own, lease claims. On reading returned to me that it in to your readers to learn of the laws of the United to alien ownership of They are as follows: U.S. statute of March 340: "Be it enacted: unlawful for any persons citizens of the United have not lawfully been born to become such hereafter acquire, hold, estate so heretofore interest therein, in any of the United States or Columbia, except such acquired by inheritance. Chapter 6, section 2, revised Statutes: "All Aeral deposits in lands United States . . . declared to be free and by citizens of and those who have de to become such." Section 2,329 of the usually called "places be subject to entry, like circumstances and Besides the above re privileges of aliens to other property, the ture, at a late session, tional amendment (wards ratified by a v forbidding aliens to h an character in the The effect of these la seen, that no Canadian subject, and lawful sufficient ground in subject to the control of government (including ke), while American carry on their occupa territory on an equal ish subjects. Under such circum scarcely be supposed quainted with the m manners" of the peop Republic" (nothing w who do that any ca re, and the fact that Canadian mining law amongst all the wild as to what the Domini preparing to do, is no hint of any disc American citizens, s sooner was it reported cabinet were consider modify the existing m so as to meet the ne sented by the almo yield of gold on the (though these propos as hardly upon Cana ericans), that there Pacific states a how disappointed their, the continent was re to augment the clam these people began to priority at present, cans to grab the whol at least to some exte of custom's duty of miners entering, a gross insult to the republic, who claim contributions on all unshaded themselves. In order to prove, I have not overstated t two editorials, one fr cisco Examiner and Los Angeles Herald (osity). They present the stuff that has journals of this coun weeks, and truthfull of the masses. Jud position of a Br wishes to retain among such pe their irradicable however much he n their friendship. (a many good qualities since this he cannot mitting that white is wrong. For a subj by to the country used in any way of States is well nigh alone that the writt way of his preferm ployments of these plain; but there are lex non scripta, e consent and kept in ing prejudice, wil him, "Except ye bo and worship our god eat." It seems to me, M would justify the er minion parliament those enacted by the gross given above, w limiting their applic of countries enforc United States cou complain and they be in her power at provisions by the repealing her own. ORE SH ROSLAND, AUG. from Rosland min following: Le Roi, C Kootenay, 150 C Co Maak, 46; Cliff, 40, since January 1st, 8 The BOIL CAIRO, Ill., Aug. instantly killed and explosion of a boiler S. S. W. Whalley

SEE THAT THE C-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF ASTORIA

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

Gold! KLONDYKE.

Outfit should call and inquire. We are the only two complete stores in law Shirts, Underwear, Etc., while the other sell cheap goods and when you get there find out the very best discount to parties from us.

McCandless, 125 N. GASTRICH STREET.

& CO., Ltd. Ly



Raymond Machines just arrived: Mower, Reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

Strong Pull

- Roast Beef, 2-lb. tins... 25c. Corned Beef... 25c. Sliced Bacon, 1-lb. tin... 20c. Brawn, 2-lb. tins... 30c. Pigs Feet, 2-lb. tin... 30c. Deviled Meat... 15c. Glass Ale, Quarts... 20c. Binger Ale and Soda Water... 25c. Lime Juice... 25c.

ALIENS IN THE STATES.

Not Allowed to Take Up Mines Nor Acquire Real Estate in Territories.

Still Americans Complain When Made to Conform to Canada's Equal Laws.

SANTA ANA, Cal., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—I see by the press despatches that some one in your city has drafted a series of resolutions, to be submitted to the Ottawa government, recommending that there be incorporated in the Dominion mining laws regulations forbidding aliens (unless for five years residents in British territory) to own, lease or operate mining claims.

On reading the above it occurred to me that it might be of interest to your readers to learn the exact status of the laws of the United States relating to alien ownership of mining property. They are as follows:

U.S. statute of March 3rd, 1887, chap. 340: "Be it enacted: That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizen . . . to hereafter acquire, hold or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the territories or of the United States or in the District of Columbia, except such as may be acquired by inheritance, etc."

Section 2329 of the U.S. revised Statutes: "All valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States . . . are hereby declared to be free and open to purchase by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such."

Section 2329 of the same: "Claims usually called 'locators' . . . shall be subject to entry and patent under like circumstances and conditions, etc."

Besides the above restrictions on the privileges of aliens to hold mining and other property, the California legislature, at a late session, passed a constitutional amendment (which was afterwards ratified by a vote of the people) forbidding aliens to hold real estate of any character in the state.

The effect of these laws is, as will be seen, that no Canadian or other British subject, may lawfully gather a pan of auriferous gravel in any territory subject to the control of the United States government (including of course, Alaska), while American miners may freely carry on their occupation in Canadian territory on an equal footing with British subjects.

Under such circumstances it would scarcely be supposed by one not acquainted with the "tricks and the manners" of the people of "The Great Republic" (nothing will surprise those who do) that any cause of complaint could be found by its citizens against Canadian mining laws, especially since amongst all the wild rumors prevalent as to what the Dominion government was preparing to do in the premises, there was no hint of any discrimination against American citizens, as such. Yet no sooner was it reported that the Ottawa cabinet were considering a proposition to modify the existing mining legislation so as to meet the new conditions presented by the almost unprecedented yield of gold on the Klondyke region (through these proposed regulations being as hardly upon Canadians as upon Americans), than there arose throughout the Pacific states a howl of indignation and disappointed greed, which flowing across the continent was reflected back again to augment the clamor. The fact is that these people began to fear that the opportunity at present afforded to American citizens to grab the whole output would be, at least to some extent, curtailed. The collection of customs duties on the goods of miners entering, too, was instigated by a gross insult to the citizens of this free republic, who claim the right to levy contributions on all the world and pass untraded themselves.

In order to prove, Mr. Editor, that I have not overstated my case, I send you two editorials, one from the San Francisco Examiner and the other from the Los Angeles Herald (the latter is a curiosity). They present a fair sample of the stuff that has appeared in the journals of this country for the past few weeks, and truthfully reflect the opinion of the masses. Judge of the difficult position of a British subject, who wishes to retain his self-respect, among such a people. Such people, however much he may desire to gain their friendship, (and aware of their many good qualities, he naturally desires) this cannot do so without admitting that white is black and right is wrong. For a subject of Great Britain, loyal to the country of his birth, to succeed in any walk of life in the United States is well nigh hopeless. It is not alone that the written laws stand in the way of his preferment to certain employments; of these he does not complain; but there are far crueler ones, less iron scripts, enacted by common consent and kept in force by unreasoning prejudice, which virtually say to him, "Except ye bow down at our altars and worship our gods, neither shall ye stay."

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that equity would justify the enactment by the Dominion parliament of laws similar to those enacted by the United States congress given above, with a clause attached limiting their application to the citizens of countries enforcing similar laws. The United States could not consistently complain of such a law, because it would be in her power at any time to nullify its provisions by the simple expedient of repealing her own.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

ROSELAND, Aug. 23.—Ore shipments from Roseland mines last week were as follows: Le Roi, 1,550; Columbia and Kootenay, 150; Centre Star, 150; Iron Mass, 45; Cliff, 40. Total 1,890. Total since January 1st, 47,228 tons.

THE BOILER BURST.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Three men were instantly killed and eight injured by the explosion of a boiler at the brickyard of S. S. W. Whalley to day.

TURISH PROMISES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—The confession of the two Armenians arrested on Saturday, at whose residences bombs were found by the police, is said to have been prompted by the Turkish authorities. The prisoners are alleged to have confessed that they intended to use bombs at the pily of the nations of Europe not to allow the Armenian nation to be annihilated, asserts that Turkish promises of reform are a dead letter, and in this extremely the Armenians are resolved to carry out what is foreshadowed by the occurrences in August 26, 1896. These steps, it further states, are preliminaries of a plan the very idea of which fills them with terror. They declare they will not cease to act until their demands, which are satisfied by the blood of martyrs, are satisfied.

It was on August 26, 1896, that the Armenian revolutionists made an attack upon the Ottoman bank, invading the French bank with bombs and revolvers, and killing a number of policemen on guard.

DESPERATE MINERS.

They Pull Their Guns on the Extortionate Indian Packers at Skagway.

The Goods Went Through at Price First Agreed Upon Without More Ado.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—J. Fleming writes from Skagway to Vancouver: "We, passengers of the steamer Capilano promised to help the Indians widen the White Pass trail if they would pack our baggage at 15 cents per pound. We widened the trail when the Indians refused to pack for less than 30 cents. We took our guns out and lined up surrounding them. Some of us were pretty desperate. Several were going to shoot when the Indians threw up their arms shouting they'd take it through for nothing. We gave them \$15 a hundred. All of us shot the rapids in the canyon. It was a most terrible experience with coffin boats built here. There will be dozens drowned here and never heard of again."

LUETGART ON TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—After two special hearings and three months' confinement in the county jail Adolph L. Luetgart, the rich sausage manufacturer, was put on trial before Judge Tuthill in the criminal court to-day, charged with the murder of his wife. The big sausage maker has stated to his attorneys that he desired no further delay. Both the state and the defense propose that one thousand witnesses be examined and that a week will pass before a jury is selected. The theory of the state is that Luetgart induced his wife to accompany him to his sleeping apartments in the factory office and there strangled her. Then he thought to have taken her body to the basement and to have immersed it in a vat, filled with a solution of caustic potash heated to a boiling point. What remained of the body after this process, it is alleged was gathered together and thrown into the furnace of one of the factory boilers. The fire had been kept up under one of the boilers upon express orders given by Luetgart to his watchman, Frank Biak. When the case was called, the court room was filled to suffocation. Luetgart himself sat close to his attorneys, unusually pale. The coolness which has characterized the sausage maker ever since his arrest has deserted him and he showed unmistakable signs of nervousness. A controversy arose as to the manner of drawing the jury, the State's Attorney Dinsen for the prosecution, contending that it should be drawn under the new jury commission law. After some discussion this was agreed to, Attorney Vinson for the defence, however, not being an exception for the purpose of a test as to the constitutionality of the law. Court then adjourned.

BUSINESS WAKES UP.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Despatches from different New England manufacturing centre to-day announce that many cotton mills resumed operations this morning. A number are still closed and others are on short time, but in the majority of cases they will generally be running on full time by the first of next month if the market continues to improve.

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Girard mill of the Union Iron and Steel Company, which has not been running for four years, will start again on Wednesday, employing about 200 hands.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—Work was resumed in all departments of the Britton tin plate mill to-night, the strikers accepting the terms of the company and going back to work. Work has also been resumed in all departments of the Union rolling mill.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Figaro to-day publishes a report to the effect that the Bey of Tunis, Sidi Ali, will shortly abdicate in favor of his son, and take up his residence in Nice. Sidi Ali, Bey of Tunis, was born in 1817, and succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed EsSadok, on October 28, 1882. The heir-presumptive to the throne has been Sidi Mohamed Jab, who was born in 1821, and who is a younger brother than the actual Bey.

POPULAR HOPPLE MAN.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It not only helped me and took four bottles, but I am completely cured. I am, Proprietor Chapman House, Sarnia, Ont."

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

VISITING THE CZAR.

Great Demonstrations at Cronstadt Over the Visit of President Faure to Russia.

The Muscovites Doing All In Their Power to Show Cordiality to France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—From early this morning there has been a scene of great excitement, a steady flow of people toward the quay, where they embarked on profusely decorated steamers in order to meet President Faure at Cronstadt. Contrary to Russian custom the people were allowed to enter the park and to line the route followed by President Faure and other high personages. At 9 o'clock in the morning a semaphore message announced that the French squadron was 13 miles distant, and a Cossack was immediately despatched to convey the news to the Czar at Peterhof palace. Another and similar dispatch soon followed from Cronstadt, and then the Czar drove to the landing stage. His Majesty wore the uniform of a captain in the Russian navy, with the ribbon of the legion of honor on his breast. Groped at the landing stage were the high court dignitaries and the Russian minister for foreign affairs, Count Muraviev, who is to replace Count Muroviev, who is to replace Count Muraviev, who is to replace Count Muraviev.

DESPERATE MINERS.

They Pull Their Guns on the Extortionate Indian Packers at Skagway.

The Goods Went Through at Price First Agreed Upon Without More Ado.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—J. Fleming writes from Skagway to Vancouver: "We, passengers of the steamer Capilano promised to help the Indians widen the White Pass trail if they would pack our baggage at 15 cents per pound. We widened the trail when the Indians refused to pack for less than 30 cents. We took our guns out and lined up surrounding them. Some of us were pretty desperate. Several were going to shoot when the Indians threw up their arms shouting they'd take it through for nothing. We gave them \$15 a hundred. All of us shot the rapids in the canyon. It was a most terrible experience with coffin boats built here. There will be dozens drowned here and never heard of again."

LUETGART ON TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—After two special hearings and three months' confinement in the county jail Adolph L. Luetgart, the rich sausage manufacturer, was put on trial before Judge Tuthill in the criminal court to-day, charged with the murder of his wife. The big sausage maker has stated to his attorneys that he desired no further delay. Both the state and the defense propose that one thousand witnesses be examined and that a week will pass before a jury is selected. The theory of the state is that Luetgart induced his wife to accompany him to his sleeping apartments in the factory office and there strangled her. Then he thought to have taken her body to the basement and to have immersed it in a vat, filled with a solution of caustic potash heated to a boiling point. What remained of the body after this process, it is alleged was gathered together and thrown into the furnace of one of the factory boilers. The fire had been kept up under one of the boilers upon express orders given by Luetgart to his watchman, Frank Biak. When the case was called, the court room was filled to suffocation. Luetgart himself sat close to his attorneys, unusually pale. The coolness which has characterized the sausage maker ever since his arrest has deserted him and he showed unmistakable signs of nervousness. A controversy arose as to the manner of drawing the jury, the State's Attorney Dinsen for the prosecution, contending that it should be drawn under the new jury commission law. After some discussion this was agreed to, Attorney Vinson for the defence, however, not being an exception for the purpose of a test as to the constitutionality of the law. Court then adjourned.

BUSINESS WAKES UP.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Despatches from different New England manufacturing centre to-day announce that many cotton mills resumed operations this morning. A number are still closed and others are on short time, but in the majority of cases they will generally be running on full time by the first of next month if the market continues to improve.

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Girard mill of the Union Iron and Steel Company, which has not been running for four years, will start again on Wednesday, employing about 200 hands.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—Work was resumed in all departments of the Britton tin plate mill to-night, the strikers accepting the terms of the company and going back to work. Work has also been resumed in all departments of the Union rolling mill.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Figaro to-day publishes a report to the effect that the Bey of Tunis, Sidi Ali, will shortly abdicate in favor of his son, and take up his residence in Nice. Sidi Ali, Bey of Tunis, was born in 1817, and succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed EsSadok, on October 28, 1882. The heir-presumptive to the throne has been Sidi Mohamed Jab, who was born in 1821, and who is a younger brother than the actual Bey.

POPULAR HOPPLE MAN.

"I was troubled with pimples on my face and head which caused me much annoyance. After trying many remedies without benefit I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It not only helped me and took four bottles, but I am completely cured. I am, Proprietor Chapman House, Sarnia, Ont."

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

BY WAY OF EDMONTON.

Contingent of Mounted Police Will Make Their Way Overland to the Yukon.

Application to Parliament for the Incorporation of a Klondyke Transportation Company.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The department of customs is now considering a case involving the extension of the 12 1/2 per cent. reduction to French goods imported into Canada through Liverpool houses. Pending the decision of the controller, importers have been requested to pay the full duty under protest. Yielding to representations of Edmonton people, arrangements were completed by Hon. Mr. Sifton before he left for the seaside to-day that a small contingent of Mounted Police shall at once proceed to the Yukon gold fields from Edmonton. The route to be taken will be by way of the Peace river, the Lesser Slave lake, the Nelson river, the Liard, Dease and Pelly rivers. Distance to Dawson from Edmonton is about 1,200 miles. As the Mounted Police are to take their horses with them, it is obvious that the authorities consider that the route to be adopted is practicable, or at least is worth considering. It has been represented to the government that advantage of route by Edmonton is a cheap food supply, both for men and horses. The country is much better than that of the Klondyke, and cattle or pack-horses can support themselves. It is contended that a pack-horse will carry from 200 to 300 pounds, and that in one man can manage five horses travelling fifteen miles a day, provided, of course, the trail is good.

BOERS ARE MAD.

New York, Aug. 23.—A London special to the Sun to-day says: "The statement made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, in the House of Commons on August 4 that it was impossible to arbitrate the question of Great Britain's suzerainty over the Transvaal, which had been established by convention on the ground that such a course would be unprecedented between a suzerain power and its subordinate, has excited much indignation in the Transvaal.

AFRIDS FIGHTING.

Rumors That Forts All Musjed and Mande Have Fallen Into Their Hands.

Ameer of Afghanistan Denies That His Troops Have Joined the Mullah.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 23.—The Afridis began an attack upon All Musjed at 8 o'clock this morning, and upon Fort Mande shortly after 10. Both are garrisoned with Khyber, native levies. The enemy is also entering Khyber pass. Gen. West Macott has sent artillery to the mouth of the pass to shell them if possible. The artillery was accompanied by the 9th Bengal lancers.

SMILA, Aug. 23.—There are persistent rumors here to-night that Fort Ali Musjed and Fort Mande, which were attacked this morning by the Afridis, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, but there is no official confirmation of these reports.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A despatch to the Times from Simla says: "The following official communication was issued to-night (Monday). The Ameer has promptly replied to the letter in which the Indian government called his attention to information received by it to the effect that Afghan subjects had joined Paddah Mullah. The Ameer distinctly denies the truth of the reports that Afghan regulars have joined the Mullah. He engages solemnly and personally, on behalf of General Choolam Haidah and the regular army, that no act of hostility will be ever committed by them. He alleges that if tribesmen have joined at all they must have joined secretly, for they would not have dared to do so openly. He also expresses his regret that the disturbances to the action of the Mullah, and especially Haidah Mullah, who in former years have engaged the people to rise against him in Afghanistan and he denounces their conduct." This is a most important pronouncement and if published broadly upon the frontier may have a great effect upon the tribesmen. General Eller will endeavor to induce the Afridis to leave the hills and return to their homes, but it is feared they will cling to the various spurs running out towards Jamrud and Peshawar. This may delay their dispersal and they may become troublesome by demonstrations against the Kuki Ebel villages lying near the hills. The correspondent of the Times at Simla says nothing about this suspicion, which is probably born of the feeling that the Ameer, although he owns, does not disapprove of the doing of the tribesmen, while there is the further possibility of Russian intrigues in the back-ground.

TO PAY TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury has suggested that the powers co-operate in a scheme to enable Greece to guarantee the interest on a loan to pay off the Turkish indemnity by international control, if necessary, of a portion of the Hellenic revenues. The powers are considering this proposal.

KLONDYKE NOT IN IT.

A Statement Confirmed by Leading Union Miners.

We the undersigned know of the serious accident which happened Mr. Jas. Barrett. It was one of the worst cases of sprains we ever saw. We all saw his foot at the time and shortly after the accident, and have seen him daily since, and we know he was free from pain 24 hours after the accident, and that he was able to bear his weight on his foot the evening after he received the hurt. We also know he is sitting among us to-day almost as well as ever, and that 48 hours have not yet passed since the accident. It is the most remarkable cure we ever heard of. Too much cannot be said of Griffith's Magic Liniment. It is a wonder. We do not think a bottle of any other liniment will be sold in this camp from now on.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 24.—Sir James Erskine, the present commander of the British North American squadron, has become a full fledged admiral, owing to the retirement yesterday of Lord John Hay, admiral of the fleet. Sir James Erskine returns to England next month, when his flagship Crescent will be replaced by the battleship Renown, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher.

DOMINION BIBLE MATCHES.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—Two new cups are offered in competition at the Dominion Bible matches, one presented by Hon. J. M. Gibson, the other by T. G. Gillespie, late secretary of the Canada Club in London. Accompanying the cups are two silver medals one for each member of the winning team.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers, that if written to me by mail, I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, losses, and weak memory. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now restored to health and manly vigor, and I wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and want money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy. Address with stamp: W. M. MULPORE, Agents Supplies, P. O. Box 36, St. Henri, Que.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

In line with the telegram received on Friday by Mr. Earle, M.P., a similar dispatch came yesterday to Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade, from the Secretary of State, Ottawa. It reads:

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.

In answer to a telegram to Washington, I am officially advised that instructions have been sent to American officials that the limits of the port of Dwyer include Skagway and that Canadian vessels have the same rights as vessels of the United States to enter at Skagway.

INDIAN CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Times correspondent says that good rains have fallen everywhere throughout India except in the districts of Bombay and Deccan, and crops promise to be exceptionally large. The number of famines, which are steadily diminishing and there are evidences that the famine is rapidly disappearing.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—All sections of the British Association met to-day on economics. E. Cannon read a paper, "National policy and international trade," which evoked considerable discussion. After General McDougall's address on the public finances of Canada. He said Canada was gaining the confidence of investors at a gratifying rate. Since 1874 she had lowered the tariff on imports from 100 per cent. while the charge for chance of loss was reduced from 1 1/2 to 1/2 per cent. He severely censured public servants for taking passes from corporations. In the evening Prof. Milne, of Japan, gave a lecture in Massey hall on earthquakes and volcanoes.

BOERS ARE MAD.

New York, Aug. 23.—A London special to the Sun to-day says: "The statement made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, in the House of Commons on August 4 that it was impossible to arbitrate the question of Great Britain's suzerainty over the Transvaal, which had been established by convention on the ground that such a course would be unprecedented between a suzerain power and its subordinate, has excited much indignation in the Transvaal.

AFRIDS FIGHTING.

Rumors That Forts All Musjed and Mande Have Fallen Into Their Hands.

Ameer of Afghanistan Denies That His Troops Have Joined the Mullah.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 23.—The Afridis began an attack upon All Musjed at 8 o'clock this morning, and upon Fort Mande shortly after 10. Both are garrisoned with Khyber, native levies. The enemy is also entering Khyber pass. Gen. West Macott has sent artillery to the mouth of the pass to shell them if possible. The artillery was accompanied by the 9th Bengal lancers.

SMILA, Aug. 23.—There are persistent rumors here to-night that Fort Ali Musjed and Fort Mande, which were attacked this morning by the Afridis, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, but there is no official confirmation of these reports.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A despatch to the Times from Simla says: "The following official communication was issued to-night (Monday). The Ameer has promptly replied to the letter in which the Indian government called his attention to information received by it to the effect that Afghan subjects had joined Paddah Mullah. The Ameer distinctly denies the truth of the reports that Afghan regulars have joined the Mullah. He engages solemnly and personally, on behalf of General Choolam Haidah and the regular army, that no act of hostility will be ever committed by them. He alleges that if tribesmen have joined at all they must have joined secretly, for they would not have dared to do so openly. He also expresses his regret that the disturbances to the action of the Mullah, and especially Haidah Mullah, who in former years have engaged the people to rise against him in Afghanistan and he denounces their conduct." This is a most important pronouncement and if published broadly upon the frontier may have a great effect upon the tribesmen. General Eller will endeavor to induce the Afridis to leave the hills and return to their homes, but it is feared they will cling to the various spurs running out towards Jamrud and Peshawar. This may delay their dispersal and they may become troublesome by demonstrations against the Kuki Ebel villages lying near the hills. The correspondent of the Times at Simla says nothing about this suspicion, which is probably born of the feeling that the Ameer, although he owns, does not disapprove of the doing of the tribesmen, while there is the further possibility of Russian intrigues in the back-ground.

TO PAY TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury has suggested that the powers co-operate in a scheme to enable Greece to guarantee the interest on a loan to pay off the Turkish indemnity by international control, if necessary, of a portion of the Hellenic revenues. The powers are considering this proposal.

KLONDYKE NOT IN IT.

A Statement Confirmed by Leading Union Miners.

We the undersigned know of the serious accident which happened Mr. Jas. Barrett. It was one of the worst cases of sprains we ever saw. We all saw his foot at the time and shortly after the accident, and have seen him daily since, and we know he was free from pain 24 hours after the accident, and that he was able to bear his weight on his foot the evening after he received the hurt. We also know he is sitting among us to-day almost as well as ever, and that 48 hours have not yet passed since the accident. It is the most remarkable cure we ever heard of. Too much cannot be said of Griffith's Magic Liniment. It is a wonder. We do not think a bottle of any other liniment will be sold in this camp from now on.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 24.—Sir James Erskine, the present commander of the British North American squadron, has become a full fledged admiral, owing to the retirement yesterday of Lord John Hay, admiral of the fleet. Sir James Erskine returns to England next month, when his flagship Crescent will be replaced by the battleship Renown, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher.

DOMINION BIBLE MATCHES.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—Two new cups are offered in competition at the Dominion Bible matches, one presented by Hon. J. M. Gibson, the other by T. G. Gillespie, late secretary of the Canada Club in London. Accompanying the cups are two silver medals one for each member of the winning team.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers, that if written to me by mail, I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, losses, and weak memory. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now restored to health and manly vigor, and I wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and want money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy. Address with stamp: W. M. MULPORE, Agents Supplies, P. O. Box 36, St. Henri, Que.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

In line with the telegram received on Friday by Mr. Earle, M.P., a similar dispatch came yesterday to Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade, from the Secretary of State, Ottawa. It reads:

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.

In answer to a telegram to Washington, I am officially advised that instructions have been sent to American officials that the limits of the port of Dwyer include Skagway and that Canadian vessels have the same rights as vessels of the United States to enter at Skagway.

INDIAN CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Times correspondent says that good rains have fallen everywhere throughout India except in the districts of Bombay and Deccan, and crops promise to be exceptionally large. The number of famines, which are steadily diminishing and there are evidences that the famine is rapidly disappearing.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—All sections of the British Association met to-day on economics. E. Cannon read a paper, "National policy and international trade," which evoked considerable discussion. After General McDougall's address on the public finances of Canada. He said Canada was gaining the confidence of investors at a gratifying rate. Since 1874 she had lowered the tariff on imports from 100 per cent. while the charge for chance of loss was reduced from 1 1/2 to 1/2 per cent. He severely censured public servants for taking passes from corporations. In the evening Prof. Milne, of Japan, gave a lecture in Massey hall on earthquakes and volcanoes.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of INSEED and TURPENTINE cures All Throat and Lung Troubles. Teaspoonful Doses. PRICE 25 CENTS.

ARE YOU HADYAN Will cure you. Hudson is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudson doctors free, or write for Circulars and Testimonials. HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain. CALL OR WRITE FOR 30-DAY CIRCULARS. HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, Cal. Consult Hudson Doctors Free. Consult Hudson Doctors Free.

Dr. Fowler's EXT-O-F WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS of Children or Adults. Beware of Imitations. PRICE, 35c.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION. OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Owing to the small number of British scientists who will visit Ottawa this week, owing to the large majority going West, the projected public banquet has been dropped and the visitors will be made guests of the city.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS. HALIFAX, Aug. 24.—The final argument in the Behring Sea matter commences to-morrow. All the lawyers on the case are now in the city. Judge King of the Supreme court of Canada, and Judge Patterson of the Federal Circuit court of New England, will arrive to-day. THE GOLDEN MIKADO. WINNIPEG, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—A Rat Portage despatch says it is stated on good authority that a twelve day's run at the Mikado mine has yielded no less than \$20,000.

The Colonist.

Published Every Monday and Thursday... THE DAILY COLONIST... THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST...

ADVERTISING RATES... REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING... SPECIAL ADVERTISING... WANTED ADVERTISEMENTS...

THE SQUATTERS ON THE E. & N. BELT.

It is not very easy to see what there is in any claim, which the squatters on the E. & N. railway belt can make...

THE TRUTH ABOUT KLONDIKE.

It is an old saying that we must go from home to hear home news, and so it is eminently proper that we should discover in the Manchester, Eng., Evening Chronicle the true story of the Klondyke.

This gentleman spent some time in Kootenay, having visited Nelson, Kaslo and Slocan. In these cities he had to "live the life of a primitive man."

the precious stuff, they make tracks for home, and on the way are invariably killed by train-jumpers, swamps of all kinds and Indians. That is the end of all their enterprise—poor souls!

Just here it may be apropos to quote a sentence occurring in the opening paragraph of this article. "Yet romance is not dead," says the Manchester gentleman. "It flourishes in far-off places."

Having disposed of Kootenay and its gold, this "gentleman, who has spent some time in that district," proceeds to tell about Klondyke.

The Klondyke boom arose, he says, from the fact that several Esquimaux Indians came to Victoria with nuggets to the value of \$200,000, which they had obtained by blowing up a pocket with dynamite obtained from mines on Douglas Island.

In view of the foregoing remarkable statements, we think that if Solomon were alive to-day he would have to revise his famous proposition about there being nothing new under the sun.

ABOUT A TELEGRAM.

The following alleged Ottawa dispatch appears in the Times in regard to certain telegrams printed by the New York Journal: "Chas. Lugin, of the Corcoran, is the only one of the Canadians who joined hands with the Americans in condemning the royalties, which he erroneously says are unpopular here—also the holding of alternate claims."

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

The history of inter-empire commerce shows conclusively that trade does follow the flag and the strong Imperial sentiment which has grown up in Great Britain—of which we have had such proofs during the recent Jubilee celebration—may be expected to give definite and tangible results in some practical form, even without the aid of a preferential customs arrangement on the part of the Mother Country.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Tommy—Faw, teacher wants us to give a definition of a patriot. Mr. Figs—Well, a patriot is a man who does something for his country, or does his country for something. I am not just sure which.—Indianapolis Journal.

A THUMPING HEART.

Is Only One Sensation in Heart Disease—Maybe It's Yours—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Never Fails to Give Relief In-side of 30 Minutes.

and he asks: "Is this the best time to go, or would you advise my son to go to B.C. and await there a more favorable opportunity for obtaining his passport northward?" This question is undoubtedly agitating others besides the writer of this letter.

The Tacoma Ledger assures us that if we are patient we shall see the United States with colonies and a great commercial marine. We hope so, for then we shall see the great American people, who are so fond of a good sea, and in their might and drive the blather-based out of congress, and thereafter our mighty neighbor, instead of making itself a gulf in foreign politics, will take a position worthy of its glorious history and its incalculable potentialities.

Our Eastern Canadian exchanges have to lose all interest in Klondyke and to have dropped back into the old political ruts again. The great questions, which the discoveries in the north gave rise to, are entirely ignored by the Liberal papers in their efforts to show that their party is the salt of the earth and by the Conservative papers in attempts to show that in every respect the Liberal party is no good.

The Fresno Weekly Republican begins an editorial by stating that "several British Columbia bankers have bought gold bricks," and then proceeds to arraign the managers as dishonest rascals who are not to be trusted with other people's money.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

- The following letters remained un-called for at the Victoria post office on August 22: A—Mrs. Abrany, A. B. Ackerson, Nellie Anderson, Charles Amodeo...

SEWANAKA CUP.

The Eastern papers just to hand are filled with accounts of the international yacht race that was sailed on Lake St. Louis, just above Montreal, last week for the Sewanaka cup.

The American yacht Momic won the first race in a very light breeze, but the Canadian yacht Glencairn II ran away from her rival in the next three races and as a result Canada still holds the supremacy and the cup remains in the Dominion.

A KLONDIKE HOTEL.

Whatever may be the chances for fortune making at the new diggings on the Yukon river, there can be no doubt of the success on the part of the proprietor of the leading and most luxurious hotel at Klondyke to make things comfortable for his guests.

Board must be paid in advance: with beans \$35, without beans \$12. Salt free, extras all well, potatoes for dinner, pocketing at meals strictly forbidden. Gentlemen are expected to wash out of doors, and find their own water.

SEWANAKA CUP.

The Eastern papers just to hand are filled with accounts of the international yacht race that was sailed on Lake St. Louis, just above Montreal, last week for the Sewanaka cup.

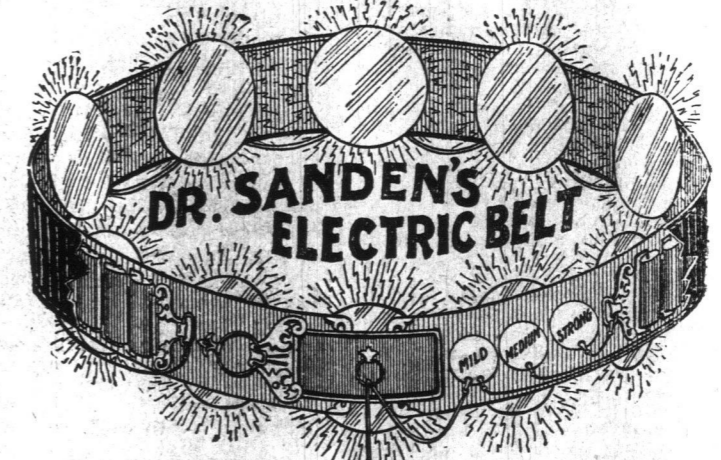
UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

- The following letters remained un-called for at the Victoria post office on August 22: A—Mrs. Abrany, A. B. Ackerson, Nellie Anderson, Charles Amodeo...

PURE AS PURE GOLD Flavoring Extracts. The Canadian Housewife's Friend. Flavor True to Label.

Hats Latest Fedora and Stiff... 10 CARS JUST TO HAND. PRICES NOW. QUALITY GOOD. B. WILLIAMS & CO., HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS, 97 JOHNSON ST.

WHEN DOCTORS FAIL. TRY WHAT ALWAYS CURES.



It has stood upon its merits for years, and cures after the failure of drugs. Electricity flows from it into the body and carries new life to the nerves. It Cures All Diseases.

Do You Suffer From Rheumatism, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Varicose, Sciatica, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Sleeplessness, Nightmare, or any of the distressing effects of the loss of nerve and vital strength, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc.?

Are You a Woman With bearing-down pains, nervous exhaustion, pale flabby complexion, weak stomach, nervous trembling, or any other of the many forms of female weakness? If so, apply to Dr. Sanden. Tell him of your trouble, and he will give you the names of others who once suffered as you do and

Who Have Been Cured. Do not suffer for this Belt will cure you. Send for the book about it, free. It has hundreds of testimonials, describes your ailment and tells you how to cure it. Address DR. A. T. SANDEN, 255 Washington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon.

A NEW GOLD SAYER. The Kootenay Mail gives the following account of a gold saving apparatus devised by Mr. Thos. Taylor, manager of the Revelstoke Development Co. The apparatus is now in operation on the west bank of the Columbia river about a mile from Revelstoke.

FORTIETH Y PORTLAND AR

Long Looked for Steam Michael's Beaches This Morning She Has Aboard Two Thousand Dollars From Klondyke

From Ten to Twenty Estimate of the Output.

Special to the Colonist SEATTLE, Aug. 29 (3 a.m.)—er Portland, from St. Michael's inside the Straits of Fuca yesterday afternoon, and several tugs with newspapers, who boarded her. latest news from the Klondyke started at once for Seattle, at 2 o'clock a.m., some thirty of the Portland.

The returning Klondyke J. Rowan, Tim Bell, Joe G. W. Powers, W. W. Caldwell, Oler, K. Zilly, F. W. Cobb, Buckley, G. S. Lansing, B. E. Gowler. All these owners, and each of them comfortable stake from ready, and has very much night. All of them have will carry on the claims denance. During the last cleaned up an average of pieces, only a portion of brought out with them, tion of their earnings have invested in other Klondyke parties, or leased them in the new gold fields.

Each one of these men to story as to the marvellous Klondyke, or leased them in the amount to be produced during varies from \$10,000,000. Every one of them, work, deposited in the terms the present rush to the According to the most lib not to exceed 3,000 tons can by any possible means river this season, and every of this has been engaged at the old miners in advance. There will be starveling sale on the Klondyke this very small fraction of those success in getting in. The ly against the number of St. Michael's waiting river. They say those gold provisions are facing a death.

The companies are not best to get in provisions, but failed to reach Dawson, feed those already on the considerable feeling is being over the fact that the Alciac Company, in the early up one steamer towing a

60 bbls. English 65c. PER G IN 4-GAL Elephant White Pure White Lead \$6.00 PER Pure Mixed Paint \$1.50 PER Roof Paint \$1.00 PER 5 Tons Barbed 4-1-2 Mellor's Ready Mixed CARBON VARNISH REQUIRES NO SASHES AND DOOR FROM J. W. MELLOR 76-78 Fort Street, WALL PAPERS, GLASS, PAINTS