

FIVE THOUSAND DEAD IN THE EARTHQUAKE

Valparaiso Disaster One of Extreme Severity Santiago Also Suffered Great Property Loss.

ENTIRE CITY IS PANIC STRICKEN

While Details are Incomplete Quite Clear Great Disaster Has Overtaken Town ---The Latest Information.

FULLY five thousand persons, according to the latest despatches from Santiago de Chile, lost their lives in the Valparaiso disaster. Santiago also suffered severely. Thirty persons were killed there and the property loss is placed at \$2,000,000. Except the foregoing no estimates of the damages and casualties caused by the earthquakes in Chile had been received in New York up to 11 o'clock tonight, and the above despatch lacks confirmation.

Panic reigns in both cities. The people are in the grip of fear of further shocks and are fleeing. Refugees from Valparaiso are getting into Santiago, 42 miles away. The disturbances have covered a large area. Shocks were felt at Tacna, in the extreme north of Chile. A number of minor towns have been either destroyed or materially damaged. Valparaiso has been described as nearly destroyed, while another message says half the city has become a prey to the earthquake and the flames. The loss of life and property was probably heavy.

Telegraphic communication has been established with Chile, but no messages have yet been received from Valparaiso.

The first shock occurred Thursday evening about 8 o'clock, followed by others at intervals throughout the night. Panic prevailed and the streets were filled with people, weeping and praying. Half the inhabitants of Santiago stayed on the streets or fled to the country Thursday night.

Fires followed in Santiago, but were quickly extinguished by a providential heavy downpour of rain. Valparaiso suffered much from fire. Many persons have left the two cities, and the stream of refugees continues. The disturbances are confined to the Pacific slope of the Andes, but Iquique, the centre of the nitrate industry, has escaped injury. The disturbance was recorded by seismographs in Washington, Honolulu, Hamburg and Goettingen.

Various firms in Europe and America with business interests in Chile have received messages announcing the safety of their employees.

Among the places reported to have been damaged or destroyed are Vina del Mar, 12,000 people, three miles from Valparaiso; Quilpué and Tirancho, of 4,000 people each, both in Valparaiso province; Quillota, 26 miles from Valparaiso; Illapel, 5,000 people, 130 miles northwest of Santiago; Villena, 5,000 people, 300 miles north of Santiago, and other small towns.

Houses in Valparaiso and Santiago, as well as other towns in Chile, are built to withstand earthquakes. They are made of stone with stucco walls, and are seldom more than two stories high. They are, therefore, not very combustible, as was the case in San Francisco.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 18.—A despatch received from La Paz says that the reports received there show that earthquakes shocks continue at Valparaiso, where panic prevails.

The fire originated in the Plaza de Orden and is rapidly spreading to the northern portion of the city. The despatch adds that it is officially confirmed from La Serena, Chile, that much damage was done at Valparaiso and that many persons were killed or injured.

A storm is reported in the Bay of Valparaiso. The disturbances are felt even in Tacna, the northernmost province of Chile. Loud subterranean rumblings were heard at La Serena.

The villages of Illapel, 130 miles northwest of Santiago, and Villena, about 300 miles north of the capital, each having a population of about 5,000, were destroyed.

Shook at Santiago. Santiago, Chile, Aug. 18.—The earthquake which passed over the island of Hawaii, in a calm sea, was interrupted for some time, and as yet there is no news regarding the extent of the damage done in the provinces.

In Santiago several persons were killed or wounded. A few fires broke out, but these were promptly extinguished by heavy showers after the earthquake.

Practically all of the population passed the night in the squares or avenues of the city. The observatory seismograph was rendered useless by the shocks. Great excitement prevailed in the hospitals and jails. Business is interrupted today. All the railroads are interrupted.

Tidal Disturbances Continue. Honolulu, Aug. 18.—Tidal disturbances continue mildly. The inter-island steamer Nouu, which anchored on Thursday off the northern coast of the island of Hawaii, in a calm sea, was carried forward by a sudden undertow, which was so strong that her chain parted and she lost forty fathoms of chain.

Galveston Gets News. Galveston, Texas, Aug. 18.—Valparaiso has been wrecked by earthquake and fire, and the few buildings that escaped serious damage from the quakes have been either burned or are in immediate danger of being burned.

The people are panic-stricken and all attempts at organization have proven futile. Martial law has been proclaimed and an effort is being made to

WORST FEARS ARE REALIZED

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 18.—(6:30 p. m.)—The Associated Press has received authoritative information confirming the worst reports of the earthquake in Chile.

Valparaiso is partially destroyed. Most of the damage done was in the centre of the city, extending from the Plaza de Orden to the Plaza Prat. Many lives were lost, but the number is not yet known.

Hundreds of persons were injured. A state of panic and confusion prevails at Valparaiso.

Santiago also suffered severely and there was much loss of life. Los Andes, 13 miles east of San Felipe and having a population of 5,000, was almost totally destroyed. The finest buildings of the town, Government House, hotels and public offices were completely wrecked.

Other towns on the Chilean side of the Andes wholly or partially destroyed are: Quillota, with a population of 900; Laipilla, with a population of 2,500; Valtenara, with a population of 5,000; and San Felipe, having 12,000 inhabitants.

Quillo is a mass of ruins and there was great loss of life there. From Santiago to the Andes every bridge and tunnel on the railway was utterly wrecked and the railway lines were torn up.

The shock is supposed to have been caused by the eruption of a volcano near Junco Los Andes. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the disaster at the present moment, owing to the circuitous route by which the news is received. There is no doubt, however, that the catastrophe was of terrible proportions.

The disaster has cast a gloom over the republic of Argentina. All the ordinary means of communication with Chile are closed.

Five Thousand Reported Dead. Santiago, Chile, Aug. 18.—It is reported from Valparaiso that 5,000 deaths resulted from the earthquake there.

Details are incomplete, as there is no direct communication between Valparaiso and Santiago. In this city there were 30 deaths. The value of property destroyed will reach \$2,000,000.

calm the people, but with little hope. The quakes still continue up to this evening, five shocks being felt today, although not so frequent or violent, but enough to keep the people in a state of terror.

The Mexican cable was in operation all day to Valparaiso, but to interior points all overhead wires are down, and it will be several days before they are restored. The entire business portion of Valparaiso has been destroyed. The authorities will not permit any lights in the buildings, and at dark the cable office was closed for the night.

The dead and injured are estimated at 10,000, while wild rumors place the figures at 40,000. However, owing to a lack of systematic report, all figures are speculation.

The shipping in the harbor was damaged, and every vessel is a haven of refuge.

All buildings have been deserted. Almost nothing has been done in the way of clearing away wreckage or searching for dead bodies, and laborers refuse to enter the ruins because of the continued shocks. Soldiers will force the rescue work tomorrow.

Report From Hamburg. Hamburg, Aug. 18.—Hamburg firms doing business at Valparaiso have suffered little damage as a result of the earthquake. Only a private house belonging to the firm of Weber & Steinele caught fire. None of the employees were hurt.

The factories of Posh & Co., Torckwerk & Co., and Haack & Co. were practically undamaged.

One Third of City Destroyed. Santiago, Chile, Aug. 18.—One-third of the city of Valparaiso was destroyed and 500 lives were lost by the earthquake. Vinadelmar, Quillota, and Lima are completely destroyed.

Chinaman Sentenced. Thirteen Chinamen destined for Newfoundland are stranded at North Sydney. The ancient colony, without warning on August 18th, imposed a poll tax of \$300 and the Canadian Pacific have now got this number of celestials on its hands. It is probable they will be sent to the West Indies.

BOMB THROWN IN WARSAW. Warsaw, Russian Poland, Aug. 18.—Three bombs were thrown this afternoon at the governor-general's carriage from a third floor balcony, from a house on Nalopolski street. Two of them exploded behind the carriage without damaging it, but breaking the windows of the neighboring houses, and sending the carriage and searched the house, but the perpetrators of the outrage had disappeared. It was ascertained that shortly before the attempt some young men entered the house, threatened its occupants with revolvers and ordered them to leave the premises immediately. On the balcony, where the bomb throwers stood the police found a fourth unexploded bomb.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Rio De Janeiro, Aug. 18.—The committee on the codification of international law of the International American conference today proposed that each country appoint a jurist to form a commission to codify international law and that the commission meet in Washington.

SAILS FOR EUROPE.

London, Aug. 18.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Amerika which sailed from Southampton for New York yesterday took among her passengers Geo. F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway company.

TROUBLE IN TEXAS.

Citizens and Soldiers Have a Clash at Fort Ringold.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—Orders were issued today by the military secretary, Major General P. C. Ainsworth for the transfer of the colored troops for Fort Brown, Texas, where there has been serious trouble between citizens and soldiers, to Fort Ringold, Texas, which is about a hundred miles above Fort Brown and is also on the Rio Grande. One company of the 26th infantry is ordered to Fort Brown to take the place of the colored troops. The company ordered to Fort Brown is made up of white men. This shifting about of troops was made subsequent to a report from Major Penrose on the situation at Fort Brown.

DAY'S NEWS FROM OTTAWA

Electrical Expert of Inland Revenue Dept. Goes to England to Attend Congress.

BEQUEST FROM MR. SAGE

Mrs. Julia Baxter Falls Heir to a Fortune of Twenty-Five Thousand.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—G. H. Hume, electrical expert of the Inland Revenue department is going to England to represent Canada at the congress called by the British government to consider the question of electrical units.

The representatives of the Dominion and United States governments are now at work in the Yukon determining the exact 111st meridian. Wm. Ogilvie's provisional boundary run in early days of Klondike rush has been accepted up to the present.

Mrs. Julia Baxter, this city, has been notified that she is the recipient of \$25,000 by the will of her late uncle, Russell Sage.

Imports for July show an increase of \$5,172,357; exports show an increase of over four millions.

Transcontinental Railway Rates. The board of the railway commissioners has decided against the complaint from Eastern Canada showing that rates exceed those from the Eastern States.

The board finds that for the distance hauled and the character of the service performed the domestic rates are in themselves reasonable; that the lower rates of the United States companies are due to the powerful competition of the Panama and the Cape Horn routes, which competition does not exist from Eastern Canada; that by competition with the United States carries for a portion of this traffic the Canadian company enables itself to fill out its trans-continental rates.

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PROPERTY LOSS ESTIMATED AT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS

Latest News From Valparaiso---Twenty Thousand of the Inhabitants Are Now Without Shelter.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A despatch to the Havas News Agency from Valparaiso, undated, was received here today by way of Galveston. The correspondent states that 20,000 of the inhabitants of Valparaiso are without shelter and that the number of dead cannot be accurately estimated, though it is very great; that the Villa del Plaza has been completely destroyed and that the property loss is estimated at \$250,000,000.

The despatch adds that the staff of the news agency was forced to flee the city, and that it is believed several of its members were killed.

CARNIVAL AT BLAINE.

Blaine, Aug. 20.—The carnival opened here tonight under favorable circumstances. It continues all week.

STRIKE AT SAN PEDRO.

Between 500 and 600 Men Out at Lumber Company's Yards.

San Pedro, Cal., Aug. 20.—The strike on the waterfront continues. Every man in the San Pedro Lumber Company's yards and mill went out this morning. According to statements by Mayor Weir, who has a number of special guards appointed and C. W. Craig, leader of the union men, between 500 and 600 men are out. There has been no rough conduct and present indications are that there is no likelihood of trouble.

PREPARING FOR TIE-UP.

United Railroads of California Are Preparing for Emergencies.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—United railroads, anticipating a general tie-up of the systems, are preparing for emergency. The Sacramento street car house is being abandoned, and the street cars and cabs have been ordered for men who may be placed in the building. Directly behind the barn in the old Presidio railroads terminal, abandoned since the California street electric line was completed, and a big kitchen has been built in an enclosure. In all 1,500 men can be accommodated.

BIG FOREST FIRES RAGING UP COAST

Many Acres of Valuable Timber Reported to Have Been Destroyed Already.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—News was brought by the steamer Cassiar this morning of a big forest fire which has been raging in the vicinity of Van Ande since Saturday afternoon. Many acres of valuable timber have been destroyed and the fire from last accounts threatened to devastate a portion of the townsite as well as the buildings of the Cornell mine. A stiff breeze was blowing in that direction, but as there is considerable clearing between the town and the edge of the burning forest it may be saved. An immense bush fire is also raging near Gibson's Landing on Howe sound. A fire threatened the reformatory buildings at Jericho on Saturday night and is still burning, but thanks to a rain this morning, is under control.

THE BEAVER ACID.

Reports of rotten life belts on the steamer Beaver at the time of the collision with Westminster bridge last Saturday are denied by several passengers. They say that in the confusion some of the life preservers were torn in being taken from the racks and the red fluff scattered on the deck. Otherwise there were no defects.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Prof. Bryce, of Manitoba university, is in the city and stated today that when the British Scientific Association meets in Winnipeg in 1908 a strong effort will be made to get them to come through to the Coast and hold at least one public meeting here.

NOTED HORSEMAN DEAD.

New York, Aug. 19.—Michael F. Dwyer, long one of the most prominent figures of the American turf, died today at his cottage in Brooklyn, opposite the Gravesend race track of the Brooklyn Jockey club, of which Phillip J. Dwyer, brother of the dead horseman, is president.

Michael Dwyer suffered a stroke of paralysis some years ago after he had returned from a disastrous racing campaign in England and since that time had been practically helpless. He was constantly attended by two nurses and helped about from place to place.

FINE NORTHERN WHEAT.

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 20.—A sample of excellent wheat grown 150 miles north of here has been brought in here. An Indian there has a field of fifteen acres.

PROPERTY LOSS INTO MILLIONS

Great Monetary Loss as Result of the Earthquake in South America.

MANY CITIES DESTROYED

Cable and Telegraph Systems are Destroyed and Information is Meagre.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 20.—Five hundred persons are dead at Valparaiso as a result of the earthquake shocks, according to the latest advices based on the reports of refugees who reached this city this morning. The monetary loss at Valparaiso runs into the millions.

Six or eight other cities have been destroyed. The railroad, street railway, telegraph and telephone systems are thoroughly demoralized.

The known dead in this city number twenty. Madame Mont, wife of Admiral Mont who was reported killed, is alive, but seriously injured.

It is expected that the railway and lighting system in this city will be restored today.

Reports Received at London. London, Aug. 20.—The Transatlantic and Argentina bank has received the following cable despatch from Valparaiso: "Every building here is damaged and many of the principal business premises are completely wrecked. There have been many casualties. All the trains have stopped running. The railroad line has been destroyed in places. Martial law has been proclaimed. Absolutely no work is being done owing to the continuous shakes since the two severe shocks of Thursday. We cannot get workmen to clear away the debris from the premises. We would start business on Monday, but are unable to find the other bank managers. Thousands are living in tents in the square and parks."

Flames Subdued. Rio De Janeiro, Aug. 20.—The free use of dynamite, according to despatches received here, was very effective against the progress of fire at Valparaiso.

The firemen were thoroughly exhausted when the flames were finally subdued. Hundreds of people took refuge on the ships in the harbor. It is stated that a new danger is threatened by the volcanic Wouni which has become very active. Despatches are beginning to arrive here from San Diego. All of Chile was apparently affected by the shocks as well as numerous points in Argentina, in the vicinity of the Andes.

Survivor's Story. Santiago De Chile, Aug. 19.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The situation is becoming clearer. A relief committee was organized here today, and the street railway service was resumed. It was feared that Santiago would be plunged in darkness owing to lack of coal to supply the gas works, but the officials of the gas company say they have a week's supply.

Carlos Edwards, one of the proprietors of the Mercurio, of Valparaiso, has arrived here from that city. He confirms the reports that the Alexander quarter had disappeared to their foundations; the marine arsenal was only slightly damaged, but none of the private residences were habitable.

In spite of the desolation perfect order was maintained by the troops, which were bivouacked on the Grand avenue and Victoria square. The military ambulances were gathering up the wounded and dead.

When Mr. Edwards left Valparaiso it was impossible to determine the

number of persons killed, but according to his statement the number of lives lost was small, when the extent of the catastrophe is taken into consideration. At one depot he saw fifty bodies. The main hotel was standing, and all the guests escaped injury, but Mr. Edwards declares Valparaiso is uninhabitable for the present.

The squadron of cavalry forming the presidential escort has started from here for Valparaiso with instructions to requisition all the cattle between this place and Valparaiso and give assistance to every city in the event of famine. Many persons have sought refuge on the ships at anchor in the Bay of Valparaiso.

Nitrate Regions Not Affected. Berlin, Aug. 20.—The Chilean consul has a cable despatch from Iquique announcing that the nitrate region has not been affected by the earthquakes.

Case of Earthquake. London, Aug. 20.—Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, director of the physics observatory, Kensington, in an interview today said it was a remarkable fact that the earthquakes at San Francisco and Valparaiso synchronized with a sun-spot minimum which dates from 1894, when there were many serious earthquakes, the same conditions obtained in 1882 and 1883.

The chief work in this direction, he added, was now being carried on by Germans.

ROMANIAN BANK MAN LOCATED AT MIDWAY

Believed That Paul O. Stensland of Chicago is Visiting Mining Camps.

MIDWAY, B. C., Aug. 20.—Shadowed by detectives, a nervous middle-aged man left Boundary, B. C., by stage Saturday morning bound for the mining camps upholding his statement that he is Mr. Montgomery, a mining man from Los Angeles. Officials here he is believed to be Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive president of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank. Montgomery arrived at Boundary, B. C., a week ago, accompanied by a handsome brunet about twenty-five years of age, whom he introduced as his wife. He was a stout man, middle-aged, a trifle grey and somewhat nervous. Comparison of photographs of Stensland and the woman who is believed to be with the bank, strengthened the belief that "Montgomery" was the fugitive. A message was sent to the Chicago authorities asking for a detailed description of the bank and if this description the Midway police expect to take Montgomery into custody.

The Canadian Authorities decided they would not be insisted in arresting "Montgomery" and when he left for the hills today they let him proceed.

The chief of police here states that the officers are still shadowing him. If he is the man he can be taken at any time.

Montgomery appeared to have plenty of money and to be in no hurry to inspect the mines, acting like a man on leisure. He played cards, went fishing and made himself a "good fellow" but always appeared very nervous.

For several days a man who suspected Ed into the baker has been shadowing him, joining in his games and fishing with him. Failing to secure an accurate description of the amateur detective went to Spokane for further information. Should the suspect prove to be the man wanted, it is said to be almost impossible for him to escape.

MANCHURIAN ENTERPRISE. London, Aug. 20.—Cabling from Tokyo the correspondent there of the Daily Telegraph says that Tokihashi, vice-general of the Bank of Japan, is going to England and America to negotiate a government loan for the Manchurian enterprise of \$40,000,000. If conditions are favorable he will contemplate the conversion of old loans to a lower interest basis.

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REDUCED
Enamel Bedstead, two-inch tub-
extra heavy brass fittings, size
net 6. Regular \$65.00. Sale,
\$4.50.
Enamel Bedstead, 4 feet
tubing with brass ground
Regular \$72.00. Sale, \$57.00.
Enamel Iron Bed, brass trim-
size 3 feet 6. Regular \$65.00.
\$4.50.
Enamel Iron Bed, brass
size 3 feet 6. Regular \$47.50.
\$3.90.
Enamel Iron Bed, size 3 feet 6,
brass trimmed. Regular \$58.50.
\$6.75.
Enamel Iron Bed, extra heavy
size 3 feet 6. Regular \$14.50.
\$9.50.
Enamel Iron Bed, extra heavy
tubing. Regular \$19.75. Sale,
\$14.00.
Finished Iron Bed, with solid
tubed fittings. Regular \$18.50.
Sale, \$13.75. (Size, 3 ft. 6.)
Iron Bed, brass trimmed head
post, size 3 ft. 6. Regular \$17.50.
Sale, \$14.00.

PETS
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Ends.

PUMPS
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the base is removed,
all working parts
without taking the
inch is the only tool
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Tinware.
& Co.
Victoria, B. C.

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DYNE
GENUINE
Remedy for
Nchitis, Neuralgia,
Spasms, etc.
name of the Inventor,
Browne
Physicians accompany each
by all Chemists.

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Colonist

A GREAT EARTHQUAKE OCCURS AT VALPARAISO

Chilian City Badly Shaken and Feared That the Loss in Life and Property Will Be Very Large.

ONLY NEGRO REPORTS AS YET OBTAINABLE Shock Was Terrible one However as it Was Recorded By Seismographs all Over The World.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The city of Valparaiso, Chile, is reported badly damaged by earthquake. One report received here is that the situation in Valparaiso may prove to be as serious as the San Francisco disaster.

Practically every building in the city is damaged, and there are fires in different parts of the city. Many persons are reported killed and injured.

The earthquake has interrupted cable facilities to lower South American points, and communication is reserved to the route via Lisbon.

The report from Valparaiso as to the loss of life has not been confirmed. Fires are burning in various parts of the city.

Valparaiso is a fortified seaport of Chile and the most important commercial city of the western coast of South America. It has a population of about 150,000. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and is situated on a large bay of the Pacific Ocean, 75 miles west of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail.

Business Totally Suspended. New York, Aug. 17.—A private cable despatch to W. R. Grace & Co. from Valparaiso, received by way of Lima, Peru, says that the earthquake in Valparaiso is severe and that business in the city has been totally suspended.

The despatch further stated that Grace & Co. buildings in Valparaiso were badly damaged, but that none of the occupants were injured.

The insurance loss Liverpool, Aug. 17.—Most of the British fire insurance companies have interests in Valparaiso, Chile, but the amount involved was not nearly so great as was the case with San Francisco.

Recorded at Honolulu Honolulu, Aug. 17.—The tide gauges here show a disturbance apparently of distant origin. Beginning at 2:30 o'clock this morning, the tide gauges have been indicated showing an oscillation from the normal tides of between three and four inches.

Alarming Reports at Buenos Ayres Buenos Ayres, Aug. 17.—The newspapers tonight publish telegrams from Mendoza, Buenos Ayres and Chile, the mountain passes of Uspalata and Portillo, to the effect that many houses in Los Andes district were destroyed by the earthquake, and that there have been a large number of casualties.

Disturbance Lasted Five Hours London, Aug. 17.—Prof. John Milne, the seismologist, reports from the Isle of Wight that his records indicate an earthquake as great as that of San Francisco lasting for five hours, apparently located along the coast considerably north of Valparaiso.

Communication Interrupted London, Aug. 17.—A despatch to the Reuters Telegraph company from Buenos Ayres tonight says: "Telegraphic communication with Chile is still interrupted. Santiago and Valparaiso are completely cut off. The Pacific cables are only working from Iquique northwards. It is certain that a number of houses have been wrecked at Los Andes."

Eagerly Seeking News Buenos Ayres, Aug. 17. (6 p. m.)—In the absence of telegraphic communication beyond Punta Del Inca, it has been impossible up to this hour to obtain accurate details of the destruction of the earthquake in Chile. The managers of the telegraph companies here state that nothing is coming through. Press reports purporting to come from Chile are purely imaginative. London and New York are eagerly seeking news from the district. Officials of the Pacific railway say it is feared that damage at Valparaiso is not so serious as has been stated.

Valparaiso Office Closed New York, Aug. 17.—At 11:30 o'clock tonight the central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. received a service message stating that the Valparaiso office is closed until 7 o'clock tomorrow.

Could Not Get News Buenos Ayres, Aug. 17.—All the attempts made here to obtain telegraphic communication from Chile regarding the reported earthquake, were fruitless up to a late hour this afternoon on account of the interruption to wire communication.

Latest Information New York, Aug. 17.—Except for a private message received early today

ALARMING REPORTS ARE RECEIVED IN EUROPE

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Some London firms trading with Valparaiso have received telegrams from their agents there. One to James & Alexander Brown says: "Severe earthquake; commerce paralyzed; town affairs staff safe."

Other despatches give no details and merely record the safety of their offices and staffs.

A Hamburg firm is said to have received a despatch stating that numerous districts in Chile have been partially or totally destroyed, that Valparaiso had been completely demolished, that many ships had been lost, and that over 100 persons had been killed and many hundreds injured.

reporting an earthquake in Chile and damage to buildings in Valparaiso. No direct news from Chile has as yet been received.

The early reports coming from different points stated that the earthquake had resulted in great loss of life and wide damage to property. Up to 11 o'clock tonight, there had been nothing to confirm these reports.

The Associated Press correspondent at Buenos Ayres cables that it is feared that the town of Los Andes, in Aconcago province, had been destroyed. He puts out the Buenos Ayres has no direct communication with the disturbed district.

No official information has reached Washington from Chile and while positive information is lacking, New York officials of the cable companies having connections in South America, tonight express the opinion that the first reports of the earthquake were exaggerated.

Cables reaching New York from Chile and Valparaiso were evidently much delayed according to the statement of those officials who were unable to get any information bearing on the subject other than the fact that an earthquake had occurred, that the disturbance had disrupted telegraphic apparatus and interfered with communication.

There is much anxiety tonight among those who have friends and relatives in Chile. The cable companies and newspapers are making every effort to secure definite information.

It is pointed out that the entire absence of any word from official sources in Valparaiso and other points in Chile may be taken as indicating considerable exaggeration in the reports of loss of life and extent of damage.

The Stricken City Valparaiso, chief of cities and principal port of Chile, with 150,000 people, one-tenth of them foreigners, mostly British and Americans, is one of the most historic cities of South America. It was founded in 1536 by the Spanish officer Juan de Saavedra, who named it after his birthplace near Cuenca in Spain. Sir Francis Drake, who rounded the Horn in 1577 in his fighting galleon, laden with the British adventurers who want to despoil the Spanish commerce of South America, captured the city in 1578, appearing before the city on December 5th. Again in 1596 the city was taken and sacked again by the Dutch corsair, Van Noort, sacked the place in 1622. Then when the looters no longer fought with the rich South American port, the earthquakes caused much loss, the present shock being by no means the first.

Valparaiso was visited by severe shocks of earthquakes in 1730 and 1822 when great damage and loss of life resulted, and by earthquake shocks in 1830 and 1873, and a short time prior to the San Francisco, a severe shock was felt at Valparaiso. The city suffered by fire in November, 1858; and on March 31, 1860, it was bombarded by the Spanish fleet under Admiral Nansen, when a large part of the port was laid in ruins.

Valparaiso, the chief port of Chile, and one of the largest of South America, situated on a fine bay, is a proud city. The land, and waterfront is mostly made of land, and the residential section is on hills rising from the waterfront and commercial streets, with their imposing three and four story offices

TROUT BROOKS ON THE FARM

I think that twenty acres of woodland rightly distributed in protecting the springs and marshy springy spots, which form the headwaters of the little brooks and their confluents, would be of more value on a farm than fifty acres in one patch left at random, and could this be realized generally we would have less of the shrinkage of water and water power in summer time.

Unfortunately, most farmers seem to have no idea of the value of a piece of woods beyond that of some day being able to cut it down to sell, or to clear the timber. They think that a patch of woods is waste ground till it is down, and never realize that it is really, it is a water course, but they do not know that water which will soak up the soil and help them out in time of drought. This is well illustrated by one of the correspondents of this paper, who writes that he has a tract of land of 100 acres, and that he has a stream of water which runs through it, and that he has a pond of water which is fed by the stream. He says that he has a large tract of land, and that he has a stream of water which runs through it, and that he has a pond of water which is fed by the stream.

It is, of course, well impossible to get the farmers in the settled part of the country to do anything radical to improve this matter, but they will pay, and the right spirit once aroused, much will be done. In Paris last unsettled an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. As I write, an instance of this kind is before me, and I feel impelled to give it. I know a stream that once, from its source to its mouth, was a fine trout brook. It is now a mere gutter, and the fish have been driven out. The water is now so shallow that it is impossible to find a single trout. The water is now so shallow that it is impossible to find a single trout.

The commercial enterprises of Valparaiso are largely dependent on the foreign market, especially British, American and Germans, of whom there are large numbers. The city is not only the commercial capital of Chile, but also the place of residence of the foreign consuls, and many of the industrial establishments are the government railway marine shops, a large foundry and machine shop, coach building and wheelwright works, and a very large sugar refinery, the raw material for which is obtained from Peru.

The population is over 150,000, and of these about one-tenth are foreigners. The shipping trade is very extensive, the greater part of the tonnage being British, with Chilean close behind. The foreign trade is mainly with Great Britain, United States, France and Germany. The principal exports are nitrates, nitrate, bar copper, silver produce, copper and silver, beans and gold and silver specie, wheat, barley, flour, wool, tannin, hay, bison, honey, codine, cod, hides and guano; and the imports include iron, steel, wine, nails, machines and tools, sugar, rice, cashmeres, prints, shawls, wines and beer.

E. Barnes Reed, the officer in charge of the Victoria meteorological station, obtained the record of the shock, which, while it does not appear as bad as that which devastated San Francisco was quite prolonged, and from this fact would be regarded as very serious. But there is the question of distance to be taken into account in making comparisons which in part would indicate the difference in the severity of the shock felt at Valparaiso and San Francisco. The local record of the most recent earthquake occurred at about 4:10 yesterday afternoon, and it lasted from that time until 8 o'clock. The heaviest shock was felt at 4:45, when the swing of the beam of the seismograph was about ten millimeters. The next big shock was at 5:45, and this like its predecessor was very prolonged.

Why Salad is Good In Summer

The attractiveness of a salad as an adjunct to a dinner, especially in hot weather, is explained on physiological principles by a writer in The Lancet (London). He calls attention to the fact that the sight of food, particularly animal food, often lessens the appetite on a hot day, and that a fresh green salad not only renders the outlook of a meal attractive, but is encouraging also to the digestive organs. He says: "When there is no inclination to eat or when, as it is commonly said, a person does not fancy his food there is as a rule torpidity of digestive function. With the sight of tempting food the work of the digestive organs is begun. The mouth

waters, and even the gastric juice flows in response to a pleasant impression. The salad, therefore, may fill a special and important gap in the dietary; and when it is prepared with oil, as every good salad should be, it becomes an excellent and agreeable vehicle for conveying fat into the body."

The writer tells us that until recent years the salad was an almost ignored dish in Great Britain, its preparation being badly understood. Even now he says, few English people realize that materials for making salad grow abundantly in England and may be had for the mere picking. He writes: "As a rule the salad conveyed to the average English mind merely a dish of cultivated plants, such as lettuce, endive, cucumber, mustard, cress, onion or radish. Such excellent wild vegetables as watercress, dandelion, wild chervil, sheep's purse, lady's smock, or ever-stone crop all dignified by the name of weeds, are well known to our French neighbors as admirable ingredients of a salad, but such plants, though growing abundantly in every grass meadow, are not known as materials for a salad in this country. Dressed by the discreet addition of sound olive oil and pure wine vinegar, no more excellent adjunct to a cold diet can be suggested. The medicinal qualities of the salad are many. It purifies and 'smooths' the peculiar flavors of the juices of the plant, while the vinegar softens the tissues, renders them more digestible, and gives an agreeable piquancy to the whole. These are the salad prepared from tender plants; but those who possess normal digestive powers is undoubtedly salutary, and the constituents of raw green vegetables contain salts which have a favorable effect upon the condition of the blood. In cooking of course, a large proportion of these salts is removed. It is probably the abundance of alkaline salts in green vegetables which makes them of service in some diseases of the skin."

WHOOPIING COUGH.

"My three youngest boys had whooping cough, and I was unable to get nothing to help them until I sent for Chase's Syrup of Licenced and Turpentine. It arrested the coughs at once, and they were not only cured, but they were cured at the cost of one dollar. That was not a large bill for so dangerous and distressing an ailment." Mrs. Wm. Ball, Bracebridge, Ont.



London, August 4.

The most popular bank holiday of the whole year has begun. London is "empty"—except for the weary legislators at Westminster who are finishing the work of the session. Fashionable London is off to the continent and to Scotland, and a spell of idleness and deadly dullness has set in for those who are condemned to stay in London in the season when all who can fly from the hot streets have gone. All the political and social activities will soon be wholly suspended till Parliament meets again at the end of October. The law courts, too, will be closed for the long vacation, and nobody will be left but the perspiring workmen of Fleet street and the other working classes of whom no account is taken when Westminster is empty. The weather here makes a flight to the seaside more than ordinarily necessary for tropical heat and quite phenomenal thunderstorms have visited the metropolis. Even our American visitors are reminded, although until now they have said our heat was just pleasantly comfortable. The throng in the streets is almost entirely made up of visitors, the bulk of whom are English and colonial and French people.

As the first session of the new Parliament closes, an announcement is made which is of the greatest interest and importance to England and the Empire. The government proposes to cut up the crown lands as they become available and allot the 71,000 acres to small farmers and market gardeners. In Cambridgeshire 4,000 acres will be sold to the tenant farmers, and the Cambridgeshire Small Holders Association, whose president is Mr. C. D. Rose, M. P. (one of our Canadians at Westminster) will take over a farm of 300 acres near Cambridge. These crown lands which lie in the northern and midland and southern counties between Yorkshire and Kent, have been idle grass lands, and some of them almost entirely waste. The late Sir Wm. Harcourt, as chancellor of the exchequer, was on the point of releasing them to let and small tenants. But on the advent of the Conservative government the matter was put aside, and though the agitation continued nothing was done. We shall in a little time see all the 71,000 acres in the hands of small cultivators and a part reforested and made productive. Rent will be paid to the Woods and Forests Department of the government, and the president of the Board of Agriculture, Lord Carrington, who has had great experience, will administer the scheme. It is expected that it will have a great effect in leading the great landowners of England to join for letting small holdings, and so draw the people back to the land. The effect upon emigration to the colonies will be an unfavorable one. As town workers who ought to be on the land get back to small farms and acquire experience in agriculture, an increased class of suitable settlers for

larger farms in the colonies will be created. The Education Bill which is now before the Lords will not, it is expected, provoke any uncompromising hostility between the Lords and the Commons. The very moderate tone of the Archbishop's criticism and his recommendation that it should be allowed to pass the second reading would suggest that the Peers will send the bill back with some minor amendments which the Commons at the next session may in some measure accept. Even the Peers who are not to say educationists, admit that the bill is not at all what some of the most narrow clerics would make it out. The great thing about it is that the school-teaching which is now done in the schools will be co-ordinated in management under the sole control of elected representatives of the county council, whose education committees acting in conjunction with the county council, will appoint the teachers, who shall be under no religious disability. Thus the existing clerical control of the schools where one-half of the children are non-religious, is being taken away with and the ratepayers' representatives take their place. There is no desire to secularize the schools. Religious instruction on the lines of similar teaching which has been in vogue for years has satisfied the public, will be continued in the board schools, and in the church schools facilities for denominational teaching will be afforded on two days a week, or on all days of the week if four-fifths of the ratepayers using the school vote for it. But no denominational teaching shall be paid for out of the rates. Teachers will be allowed to give denominational teaching in the church or other denominationalists arrange with them. Apart from the religious clauses, the new bill is an improvement on the present system in respect of its provision for the medical inspection of all the scholars, and the provision for vacation schools. Should the Lords be so rash as to reject the bill, there will be such a storm as will perhaps shake the House of Lords and the established church to their foundations.

Some four years ago Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist, conceived the happy thought of providing an open air vacation school for the children of the district of London, where she lives (Bloomsbury). She had the co-operation of the board school teachers and gathered classes numbering some 300 scholars, who were taught dancing, singing, carpentry, clay modelling, drawing from nature, cooking, etc. This week the elementary schools being all closed for August and the children of the poor are once again driven to spend their holidays in the streets, and in the hot streets, Mrs. Ward's open air school has reopened with about 300 scholars. Happily the government has appreciated the excellence of the vacation schools, and in the Education Bill now before the House of Commons provision is made whereby the local education authorities shall have power to run vacation classes, so that next

letters "J. L. A. G."—the initials of John Laurie and Agnes Grierson, granddaughters of Annie Laurie. "Bonnie today as they were 200 years ago, when William Douglas, the young laird of Finlaid, wrote the song that has made his name immortal, and that is likely to hold its place in the hearts of the English-speaking races as long as our language shall last."

Of Douglas himself and his love story history gives us but meagre information. We know little except that he loved Annie Laurie, of Maxwellton, who gave him her "promise true," but who alas! married not him but his wealthier rival, Ferguson of Craighdarroch. Local tradition adds that he was a handsome fellow, ready to pick a quarrel—and to pursue it to the sword's point—for he fought a number of duels. Finlaid, his property, was only a little Dumfriesshire farm, but he was a member of the historic house of Douglas, the proudest family of Scotland. When he lost his betrothed, he left the country and sought service in the great war that had raged in twain at the time—the war in which Marlborough won his victories over the generals of Louis XIV. Later—the story goes—he came home again and married Bettie Clark of Glenboig, who bore him many children; but no living descendant of the line is known, and his posterity has since been extinguished into the hands of strangers.

Of Annie Laurie we have much ampler chronicles. She was born at Barjarg Tower, a few miles from Maxwellton, in the eastern fells of the Pentlands, the residence of her father, her mother's people. Her father recorded the event in a manuscript note still extant at Barjarg: "At the pleasure of Almighty God, my daughter Annie Laurie was born upon the sixteenth day of December, 1682, years, about six o'clock in the morning, and was baptized by the minister of this parish."

Her girlhood was mainly spent at Maxwellton House, which even then was a mansion of some age. It had once been called Glencairn Castle, and had belonged to the Earls of Glencairn, whose title dated back to 1488. In 1610 it was purchased by Stephen Laurie, a merchant of Dumfries, who had prospered in his business, and whose wife was the heiress of Robert Corsane.

A Fins Old Scottish Manse. An interesting feature of the building is a series of "marriage stones" let into its outer walls. The first of these set above a quaint square window in the southwest tower, bears the family arms and crest, the date 1641, and the

deed of Glen Riddle—the former being Annie Laurie's grandson, the latter a distant cousin. Ferguson was victor in the bout, and the prize he won—the so-called Whistle o' Words, a silver drink- ing-cup with a long history—is to this day one of the possessions of Craighdarroch.

Just now, however, it is in the stony room of an Edinburgh bank together with the autograph will of Annie Laurie and the saddle from which her husband's father fell when he was killed in the disastrous rout of the royal troops at Killcrankie. These treasures relics are stored away till the present owner of Craighdarroch, the elder of the twin daughters of the late Captain Ferguson, shall come into the inheritance—a date which is a good many years distant, as the two little girls are still in the schoolroom, and their father's will directed that the property should be held in trust until they are twenty-five.

The Present Laird of Maxwellton. The Lauries' first acquired their title in 1685, when Robert Laurie—three years after the birth of his famous daughter—was created a baronet "for his merits." James Laurie, the direct male line became extinct a generation or so back. The present occupant of Maxwellton is a grand-nephew of the last Sir Robert Laurie, and assumed the surname on succeeding to the property. He is a clergyman, and was for many years rector of a London church, St. George's, Bloomsbury, from which he retired owing to the loss of his sight. As he inherited baronetcy from his father, Sir John Bayley, his proper style and title is the Rev. Sir Ephraim Laurie, Baronet. To this venerable name, however, he has added the name of some of the information presented here. He passed his eightieth birthday some time ago, and last year he and Lady Laurie celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

The music of "Annie Laurie" is not nearly so old as the words of the ballad. It was written a little more than sixty years ago by Lady John Scott, the daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch. She was a musician of genuine talent, and several of her other songs have gained wide popularity, though none of them has sung itself into the hearts of the world like the simple and beautiful melody to which she set William Douglas' touching lyric. The traveler who desires to visit Annie Laurie's country may not find it altogether easy to make his way into this unfrequented corner of Scotland. With Dumfries as a starting-point he can take a branch railway to the village of Montrose, near which, by the way, is Thomas Carlyle's farm of Craigmyle. "The loneliest nook in Britain," as the sage called it. From Montrose up the valley of the little river, Cairn Robert, the flowery bairns of Maxwellton to the old mansion of Lauries.



The Real Annie Laurie

The Scottish Lassie of Two Hundred Years Ago Who Was the Heroine of a Famous Love-Song.

And it's there that Annie Laurie Gave me her promise true!

MAXWELTON braes are just as bonnie today as they were 200 years ago, when William Douglas, the young laird of Finlaid, wrote the song that has made his name immortal, and that is likely to hold its place in the hearts of the English-speaking races as long as our language shall last.

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year it is hoped all the neglected youngsters of our big towns will be invited to vacation schools, where learning and play are so charmingly combined.

DO IT NOW

HOTEL PROPRIETORS, GROCERS are invited to mail us for our wholesale price list and best terms.

FOR LEADING BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE Scotch and Canadian Whiskies, French and Rhine Wines, HAVANA CIGARS, Etc., Etc.

PITHER & LEISER Wholesale Shippers and Importers. YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. P.L.1447

The Nerves of School Children

Dr. Weir Mitchell, the great American authority on diseases of the nerves, makes the following observations on school children's nerves:—

As examination time approaches headaches become frequent as the result of eye strain and exhausted nerves. St. Vitus' Dance is preceded by incessant twitching, shrugging of the shoulders and twitching of the face muscles.

Girls become hysterical, nervous, cry easily, get ridgid, etc.

Under these circumstances the strain demands such assistance as is afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Falling in with the popular opinion makes a complete failure of health all too certain. For various reasons, do not get well in spirit of your own accord. Because of its mild and pleasant taste and extraordinary restorative influence Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is especially suited as a treatment for pale, weak and sickly children.

It instils new vigor into brain and nerves, adds new firm flesh and tissue and builds up the system generally. So gets a box, at all dealers of Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

NEWS OF THE BOUNDARY

Progress at Grand Forks Told Special Correspondent.

Grand Forks, Aug. 13.—(Sp.) The clamor of steel against the whirring of machinery, and the clanging of work in metals mark commencement of active operation of the big proportion of the work in this city this morning. This makes another milestone in the progress of the Boundary along the line.

It is satisfactory to see the firm establishment of lines, which is essentially Canadian, which will supplement in a way those industries which exist in this portion of British Columbia.

J. C. MacDonald and Angus Donald who have initiated and control the new enterprise, are capable and aggressive men. J. C. Donald was for years master miller

Mr. A. W. Frotham, who sent a guest at the Dominion makes some interesting remarks regarding to the state of things in Africa.

He says the labor question in the colony is becoming quite a matter. In consequence of the paucity due to this unsettled people are leaving South Africa. The announcement of the government to the effect that Transvaal caused the shares of African companies to go down about quite a slump.

The mines are nevertheless about \$10,000,000 worth of month, a sum that is more or less to the total output of the Transvaal in a year. The policy is to live short and merge it is known that the gold is only last at the most for 25 years. The main hope of the country for the future will be in the development of its mining, though a great deal has been made in cutting wages of the natives, who are being less than what they get before the war. Large numbers of the independent thoroughbred earnings made at the time, and therefore refuse to be reduced.

The Kimberley diamond mines, working successfully, draw back about the extractable amounts is that it does not require numbers of laborers, and that profits which are made go only to the hands of a few individuals.

As for the agricultural part of the new colonies, Mr. Frotham thinks very greatly of them. There is inferior, and irrigation of the banks of the great rivers, Vaal and Orange, has been found impossible

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TELLS OF CONDITIONS

IN SOUTH AFRICA
Visitor From Colony Here--The
Labor Question a Serious
Problem.

Mr. A. W. Frotham, who is at present
a guest at the Dominion hotel,
makes some interesting remarks with
regard to the state of things in South
Africa.

He says the labor question in that
colony is becoming quite a serious mat-
ter. In consequence of the partial par-
alysis due to the unsettled political con-
ditions in the South African Repub-
lics, the announcement of the Liberal
government to the effect that no more
Chinese would be allowed to enter the
Transvaal caused the shares of the
Rand mine to go down, bringing
about quite a slump.

The mines are nevertheless turning
out \$10,000,000 worth of gold per
month, a sum that is more or less equal
to the total production of the United
States in a year. The policy seems to
be to live a short and merry life, for
it is known that the gold deposits can
only last at the present rate of develop-
ment for a few years. The immediate
future would appear to be centered
in its mining, though a great mistake
has been made in cutting down the
wages of the natives, who are now
earning less than what they could earn
before the war. Large numbers of them
are now independent through having
saved earnings made at the time of the
war, and therefore refuse to work for
reduced pay.

The Kimberley diamond mines con-
tinue working successfully. The only
drawback about the extraction of dia-
monds is that it does not require great
numbers of laborers, and that the big
profits which are made go only into the
hands of a few individuals.

As for the agricultural prospects of
the new colonies, Mr. Frotham does not
think very great of them. The soil
there is inferior, and irrigation along
the banks of the great rivers, like the
Orange and the Vaal, has been found to
be impossible owing to the depth below
the surface at which the water flows.

The fruit industry, however, is going
ahead in parts. The twelve farms
which belonged to Cecil Rhodes and
which are now owned by the De Beers
company are doing well. Some of
the plums from those orchards sent
to Paris actually brought the price of
20 centimes per plum. Consignments
of the same fruit are regularly shipped
to New York. Fruit exports from Cali-
fornia have reported very favorably on
the district mentioned.

Mr. Frotham has just been having a
look at the Okanagan valley, and he
thinks it many points of similarity to
Natal. The soil is very good and there
is plenty of sunshine apparently. Some
of the fruits grown in Natal, for in-
stance the Marigold, which is some-
times like a plum, might be experi-
mented with. The gentleman inter-
viewed narrated that he had seen an
instance which beat all records on Long
lake, namely a peach tree which in 10
years had grown to the top of a hill
and was bearing fruit.

Referring to the arrival here of a ves-
sel from Hongkong with 300 Indian cool-
ies on board, Mr. Frotham stated that
the New York Hindoos are employed
in the Natal sugar factories and altogether
great numbers live in Natal, in fact,
there are only about 100,000 whites in
that colony and just as many blacks.

He adds that it has become necessary
to prevent their entrance into the coun-
try. The Arab trader always follows
in the tracks of the Hindoo, and as he
like his Indian cousin, can live on noth-
ing more expensive than the Hindoo,
and they both molest the white man,
and when they have succeeded in killing
the competition of Europeans, raise their
prices, and remain masters of the situ-
ation. Another point is that the mere
presence of the Hindoo in the shop,
with its odors of garlic and such like,
is enough to depreciate the value of sur-
rounding buildings, which again makes
it easy for the blacks to obtain pos-
session of the property with little or no
trouble.

While the Briton and the Boer are
now working harmoniously side by side,
except in a few cases where Boer women
are attempting to stir up strife, and
while the Europeans generally resent
the poll tax put upon the Hindoo, and
blacks, on the other hand, largely at
the instigation of propagandist negroes
who have crossed over from the United
States, are giving voice to a unanimous
cry of Africa for the white man. The
latter has produced a state of tension
which makes it necessary for every white man
to carry arms about his person.

at the Granby smelter, and subsequent-
ly filled a responsible position at the
Union Iron Works of Spokane. Angus
J. MacDonald was also with the Gran-
by till 1902 when he accepted a position
at the Northport reduction works.

The main building of the new works
is 12 by 12 feet, and the buildings and
forge building connected to the main
building by overhead traveler is 32 by 52.
Electric power is supplied by a 20 h.p. Bul-
lock motor. No effort has been spared to
secure the most modern and effective
machinery, the total cost of which
amounts to between twelve and thirteen
thousand dollars. The latest type of the
Rand drill, with all improvements, will
supply 100 cubic feet of free air per
minute for hand drills, riveters, etc.

Amongst other tools and machines are
the following: A 40 inch Aurora drill
with tapping attachment; steel splitting
shears with capacity for 1 inch plates
made by Long & Allstatter, of Hamil-
ton, Ohio. It was interesting to note the
delicacy and precision with which the
tool is cutting a post card in size, with-
out leaving a ragged edge and with the
same ease and neatness severing a
large plate of three-quarter inch steel.

The new firm already has a year's work
ahead, and has been compelled to refuse orders. Most of the
work comes from smelters. Work con-
tracted for by the Granby company, which involves the
manufacture and erection of a steel fur-
nace building. The long structure under
construction is about 100 feet long and
the Granby is about placed out and
everything about the new building, rat-
ters, columns, roof, etc., will be of steel.

The Kimberley diamond mines con-
tinue working successfully. The only
drawback about the extraction of dia-
monds is that it does not require great
numbers of laborers, and that the big
profits which are made go only into the
hands of a few individuals.

As for the agricultural prospects of
the new colonies, Mr. Frotham does not
think very great of them. The soil
there is inferior, and irrigation along
the banks of the great rivers, like the
Orange and the Vaal, has been found to
be impossible owing to the depth below
the surface at which the water flows.

The fruit industry, however, is going
ahead in parts. The twelve farms
which belonged to Cecil Rhodes and
which are now owned by the De Beers
company are doing well. Some of
the plums from those orchards sent
to Paris actually brought the price of
20 centimes per plum. Consignments
of the same fruit are regularly shipped
to New York. Fruit exports from Cali-
fornia have reported very favorably on
the district mentioned.

Mr. Frotham has just been having a
look at the Okanagan valley, and he
thinks it many points of similarity to
Natal. The soil is very good and there
is plenty of sunshine apparently. Some
of the fruits grown in Natal, for in-
stance the Marigold, which is some-
times like a plum, might be experi-
mented with. The gentleman inter-
viewed narrated that he had seen an
instance which beat all records on Long
lake, namely a peach tree which in 10
years had grown to the top of a hill
and was bearing fruit.

Referring to the arrival here of a ves-
sel from Hongkong with 300 Indian cool-
ies on board, Mr. Frotham stated that
the New York Hindoos are employed
in the Natal sugar factories and altogether
great numbers live in Natal, in fact,
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that colony and just as many blacks.

He adds that it has become necessary
to prevent their entrance into the coun-
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who have crossed over from the United
States, are giving voice to a unanimous
cry of Africa for the white man. The
latter has produced a state of tension
which makes it necessary for every white man
to carry arms about his person.

A letter just received by Mr. Frotham
from James H. Macdonald, who has
"things have not yet touched bottom"
there, and Mr. Frotham himself, is of
the opinion that Chinese exclusion will
be the ruin of the country, for its fu-
ture depends principally upon develop-
ment of its mining resources. There is
too much drought, too many locusts, too
many pests, too many cattle diseases rife
there for successful agriculture, and
stock raising, and the soil is too poor.
When the deposits of gold come to an
end, there are still silver, tin, copper
and coal to be exploited.

THE IMPORTATION
OF GAME BIRDS

An Interesting Article by F. M.
Chaldecott in "Wild
Life."

The introduction and acclimatization
of game birds into British Columbia
having been entirely in the hands of
private individuals, it is hard to ascer-
tain dates and details of all importa-
tions. Having been associated with
other birds in a number of experiments and
otherwise connected with the movement,
have, from time to time, collected in-
formation for my own use. It may be
of interest to many of your subscrib-
ers, and if there are any amongst them
who can supplement or furnish further
particulars, I shall be favored if they
would kindly do so, through the medi-
um of your columns or direct to me.

The Phœasant
To Mr. C. W. B. Thompson, of Victo-
ria, belonging to the species of being the
first to import this game bird. As
many years ago as 1882, he imported
twenty birds from England. The ex-
periment, however, was unfortunately
doomed to be a failure. On their ar-
rival the birds were kept in confine-
ment and given every care and atten-
tion; but their condition was poor, and
none of them recovered sufficient
strength to justify their being set at
freedom. All these birds died in confine-
ment.

During the next year (1883) Mr.
Thompson decided to import birds from
China, and was successful. He imported
twenty-five of the variety known as
Phœasianus Torquatus. These birds
were kept in pens and the first eggs
were taken from them and hatched
out under game birds. As the birds
became strong enough they were given
their freedom and allowed to wander off
into the bush. These birds were hatched
and reared on the land known as the
"Admiral's" house, situated on the
mainland. Three years later (1886) Mr.
Edward Musgrave, then residing on Salt
Spring Island, imported some more
birds direct from China. Three male and
nine hen birds were shipped, but only
one pair survived. The other birds were
either so badly damaged that they died,
or they were so weak that they died.

On July 29 the tug Bermuda of Vancou-
ver, while engaged in towing ore from
China, was wrecked on the coast of
Orcas Island during heavy weather.
Recently permission to
salvage the wreck was granted by the
British authorities, and two hundred tons
of it was raised by dredging. The tug
Bermuda conducted the salvage operations,
and three hundred tons of ore and a
hundred and fifty tons of waste rock.

The lower mainland of the province
received its first importation in 1889,
when a syndicate of gentlemen, organized
by Messrs. H. Abbott, Sidney Will-
iams, P. N. Thompson, A. F. Beasley
and others, imported forty-four birds
from China. The birds were kept in
pens and the first eggs were taken from
them and hatched out under game birds.
These birds were liberated on the north
bank of the Fraser river, on the farm
lands belonging to Hugh Magee, situated
about five miles from Vancouver. The
location suited the birds well, and they
multiplied quickly and were soon in evi-
dence on Lulu and Sea Islands and Delta
lands at the mouth of the river. During
the same year, Mr. W. H. Lader, who
imported twenty birds from the British
Islands, was successful in introducing
them to the townsite of the city itself. They
quickly spread all through the suburbs
and in spite of their many enemies are
now quite plentiful. Mr. P. N. Thomp-
son imported five birds from the British
Islands, and put them down on Jedediah
Island, from which place they have
spread to Lasquet Island. In the
year 1898 about fifteen birds were im-
ported by Mr. J. Adamson of the Em-
press of India, and were turned out on
a farm situated on the west bank of
the Harrison river. At Chilliwack, Mr.
deWolf imported a few pheasants, which
were liberated on his land, being in the
vicinity of Hope along the Squamish
valley received three imported birds in
1900 and in the year following Mr. J.
Adamson turned down four more. The
total number of birds imported to the
mainland can be estimated at more than
130, from which the whole of the lower
mainland has been stocked. They have
spread widely and become numer-
ous across the boundary line into North-
west British Columbia. The pheasants
of the coast of British Columbia have
become today a by no means uncom-
mon sight, and they are now being
exported to other parts of the province.

On Vancouver Island the Mountain
and California quails have been success-
fully introduced, but of these birds I
have been unable to gather any reliable
information as to the date of importa-
tion, or by whom imported. The fact
remains that the birds have done well
and have afforded excellent sport dur-
ing the open season. Bob White quail
have also been imported on Vancouver
Island, but so far not with any great
success. On the mainland, Oregon quail
were imported by Messrs. W. H. Lader,
John Dooley, Charles Doering and
others. At first the birds did not do
well; in fact, disappeared in places.
But now they have appeared in cer-
tain districts and seem to be doing very
well. This bird is still protected by the
Game Act and should soon become num-
erous. The Bob White quail were first
imported to the mainland in the year
1880 to 1891, during which period two
hundred and fifty were purchased in
Kansas by the B. C. Forest and Stream
Club. These birds were liberated on
Sea Island, Lulu Island and at Port
Haney and a few dozen at Hately. On
Sea Island the birds did not succeed,
partly because the locality was unsuit-
able and they did not receive strict
protection and freedom from distur-
bance. The birds imported to Port
Haney and Hately have been able to
arrange. There are still, however, a few
left on this island. At Port Haney,
Lulu Island and Hately the experiment
was absolutely successful. The birds
which had been imported to Hately
either died or more probably migrated.

At Ashcroft the Bob White were im-
ported by Mr. Bailey, Dr. Sansom and
other members of the local Gun club.
That country, being in the dry belt,
seems to have suited the birds admir-
ably, and they are now becoming very
numerous. In the spring of 1904 sev-
eral Vancouver gentlemen imported five
dozen birds. Of these three dozen were
liberated at Shuswap on Mr. Shaw's
farm, and the remainder were set out
on the Harper ranch on the north bank
of the South Thompson river, some few
miles above Kamloops. From reliable
information these birds multiplied
and many of them have been reported
as far as ten miles further up the river.

Bambo Partridge Quail
In the early spring of this year Cap-
tain Archibald of the Empress of China,
brought over three birds of this variety
which were given to the members of
the Gun Club of the Country club at
Jerico, on the south shore of English
bay.

Partridge (European)
In 1894, through the efforts of a num-
ber of gentlemen, a boundary and
Kootenay points. After staying at the
Republic the train will pull into Phoenix
at 12:30 a. m. on September 12th, and
will arrive in Grand Forks at 4:30 the
same day. The excursion will in-
spect the Granby smelter and dine, leav-
ing again at midnight for Nelson. The
business men of Spokane have been
intimately associated with the mining
industry since 1900 and the country
lying to their north, and many of the
visitors should have more than ordi-
nary interest in the country whose
mines have gone back to enrich their
bank accounts.

Geological Survey
Mr. A. P. Low, the recently appoint-
ed head of the Geological survey ar-
rived in the city at 1 o'clock yesterday
accompanied by R. W. Brock of the
survey department. The visitors left
yesterday afternoon for Phoenix after
visiting the Granby smelter. While
here an urgent request was preferred
by Geo. Fraser, M. P. P. and George A.
McCleod that Franklin camp might be
made a national geological reserve. It
was where Mr. Brock will return here
on Thursday and start up the river
for Franklin on Friday. Mr. Brock
made an inspection of the Franklin
camp during 1900 and his favorable
impressions of the mineral indications
were summed up in the official report
of 1900. A visit now would be of
special interest and value as not only
the country has been burnt over and
made more accessible for examination,
but a large amount of surface and other
work has been done on the McKinley
and various other properties.

BUSINESS MEN'S
MINERAL EXCURSION

Trip to Boundary Under Auspices
of Spokane Chamber of
Commerce.

Grand Forks, Aug. 14.—(Special).—
The secretary of the board of trade is
in receipt of a letter from the Spo-
kan chamber of commerce stating that
British Columbia points have been
decided upon for the Business Men's
annual excursion. A special train with
125 people will leave Spokane on Sep-
tember 12th and will stop at Boundary
and Kootenay points. After staying at the
Republic the train will pull into Phoenix
at 12:30 a. m. on September 12th, and
will arrive in Grand Forks at 4:30 the
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special interest and value as not only
the country has been burnt over and
made more accessible for examination,
but a large amount of surface and other
work has been done on the McKinley
and various other properties.

New Strike in Franklin
A. J. Stewart, who is in charge of
the Maple Leaf at Franklin, has re-
cently been down with some damage
from a new strike which has been made
on the property. The strike was 200
feet north of the other workings, the
new cut being every foot long with
a face of 15 feet and exposing an ore
similar in character to that on the other
cuts, and running from 5 to 10 per cent
copper.

Geo. McCleod, who bonded the Maple
Leaf for the E. B. Mackenzie, be-
lieves that the new work is in a solid
ore formation, and goes to show the
permanent character of the ore body.
No one who has seen the property denies
the fact. Mr. Aldano stated that there are
showings and if values hold at depth
the Maple Leaf will be a wonder. A
splendid rain fell at Franklin on Mon-
day night, cooling the air and laying the
coldest dust of the month. The
force of 12 men are at work on the
hotel, and more at Franklin city.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE HERE.
Head of Canadian Railway Contracting
Firm is Visiting Victoria.
(From Friday's Daily Colonist.)
William Mackenzie, head of the railway
contracting firm of Mackenzie & Mann,
of the city, a guest at the Grand, in-
terviewed last evening he said that
there was little of interest now to tell
in connection with his firm's work in
Northern British Columbia. Construction
was going on rapidly; a hundred miles of new road
had been completed this season, and
the eastern part for which he is mak-
ing the contract, on the shore of
Hudson's Bay. The shipping of
fish on an ocean port at that point is
no new one and is due to the fact that
while the distance from Liverpool,
England, to the port of Fort Churchill
is 10,000 miles, the distance from
the Northwest, say from Prince Al-
bert, for instance, is less by more than
a thousand miles than the present route,
and the advantage in both speed and
economy is obvious. The shipping of
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DEATH FOR
IF COLLINS FREED

Anonymous Note Received by
Judge Hebbard Threatens
Instant Death.

The San Francisco Call of Tuesday
prints the following: "If you release
this scoundrel Collins you will meet with
instant death. I am writing on behalf
of the child. From an anonymous
letter received by Judge Hebbard after
his order admitting George D. Collins
to bail was made some weeks ago."

George D. Collins is once more to be
considered as an inmate guest of
Sheriff O'Neill. Judge Hebbard, who
on July 24th declared in no uncertain
terms that Collins was entitled to bail,
yesterday rescinded his order admitting
the convicted lawyer to bail and an-
nounced it as his opinion that the
supreme court will turn down the writ
of error granted by him. In announc-
ing his decision, Judge Hebbard de-
clared that he was satisfied that the
anonymous communication in one of
which his life was threatened, not by ar-
ticles in the public press.

When seen in chambers Judge Heb-
bard indicated that a letter in which he
was threatened with instant death if he
allowed Collins to go at liberty had been
received. He stated that he attached
importance to the communication
and at once called for it and turned it
up immediately upon its receipt.

Hebbard Gives Reasons
Judge Hebbard now declares that
while he finds from the record that a
federal question was involved, he did
not pass upon the question either for
or against the defendant. He says that
because of this he is satisfied that the
supreme court will deny the writ of
error, and therefore it would be unwise
to grant Collins his liberty under bonds.

The writ of error cannot be re-
turned until the defendant has been
called and certified to by the clerk of the
supreme court. Collins is now in a posi-
tion to force the issue in the highest
court of the land, although he will be
unable to appear in person. He has
been so desired. Collins declares that
Judge Hebbard did pass upon the fed-
eral question involved. To prove it, he
files a part of the record. In the trans-
cript of the record it appears that
William Hoff Cook—There is a ques-
tion about the authority of this court to
issue the writ. Your Honor has ques-
tioned to pass upon the federal ques-
tion and has not determined anything
that has not been determined.
Judge Hebbard—But internally I
must have passed upon it, and I will
now hold I have passed on all these
questions.

Decision of Court
Judge Hebbard's decision yesterday
was as follows:
The record in the matter of George
D. Collins on habeas corpus in this de-
partment of the court, has been made
up, seems to be full and correct. I find
nothing in the record which presents a
federal question was involved and pre-
sented in a petition for the writ, and
because of which I granted the petition for
a writ of habeas corpus and fixed bail, that
I did not pass upon the federal ques-
tion against said petitioner nor did I decide
it at all.

Writ of Error Futile
The denial of the writ of habeas cor-
pus was wholly upon the doctrine of
res judicata. It was not an affirmative
decision showing that the federal ques-
tion had been previously raised and decided
adversely to the petitioner by Judge
Murphy of this court and by the dis-
cussion of the writ of error in this dis-
trict. I listened to an argument and
decided the writ solely upon this ground. It
follows therefore that while the petitioner
has his writ of error and his record
herein, and he may, if he now so elects
to pursue the writ of error, the question
of the United States, it appears that
that court will grant him no relief in
such proceedings, for it is the law, as
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adversely to the petitioner by Judge
Murphy of this court and by the dis-
cussion of the writ of error in this dis-
trict. I listened to an argument and
decided the writ solely upon this ground. It
follows therefore that while the petitioner
has his writ of error and his record
herein, and he may, if he now so elects
to pursue the writ of error, the question
of the United States, it appears that
that court will grant him no relief in
such proceedings, for it is the law, as
laid down by that court.

MINING ON QUEEN
CHARLOTTE ISLAND

Representative of Japanese Firm
Down With Rich Ore
Samples.

Mr. K. Aldano, a representative of the
Japanese firm of Amaya, Ikeda & Co.,
Vancouver, is in the city today in charge
of a shipment of ore from their property
situated on Queen Charlotte Island, says
the Ladysmith Ledger. In conversation
with a Ledger representative this morn-
ing, Mr. Aldano stated that there are
many prospectors at present on Queen
Charlotte Island, there being in the neigh-
borhood of fifty claims staked within a
short time in the vicinity of Mr. Aldano's
property, situated about 100 miles south
of Skidegate.

"One of the causes of the rush," said
Mr. Aldano, "is the fact that Messrs. Wat-
son and Thompson have recently sold a
tract of land on the vicinity to a fea-
sible corporation for the sum of \$50,000,
receiving \$30,000 down and the rest in dis-
count payments. Mr. Walter Knapp, a
mining engineer of Seattle, has charge of
the work at present. Regarding our claim,
we do not yet know what it will amount to.
The property is very rich, and if further
development work bears out our prop-
erly, we will own a mine that will be
heard from. I brought down four tons
of ore for analysis, and if the results
of the treatment are as anticipated, we will
ship ore here when we get into shape for
shipping. The property is a copper prop-
erty, although the ore contains some
gold and silver as well."

"Yes, we operate a fishing station on
the island, and we have a small boat
called a fishing station, although in reality
we are after shell fish. The kind we
harvest are those which are commonly
known as 'sea ear,' although the proper name
is abalone. We employ divers, who bring
up the abalone from the bottom, and
then boil it in salt water, after which it
is dried."

It commands a very good price, abalone
being considered a very nice dish amongst
the Chinese. In some places, California,
abalone is sold for as high as \$1.00 per
pound for making fancy buttons, ornaments, etc.,
but the British Columbia shells are too
small and thin for such work. However,
the market is so large and the price is what
we are after."

Asked if there was any truth in the
report that the property owned by the com-
pany had been bonded for \$150,000, Mr.
Aldano replied there was not. "If the mine
is as rich as the Japanese company
will operate it themselves, and if it
is not, they will be the losers."

The Amaya, Ikeda company own the
mine on the island, and have branch offices
at Seoul, Korea, and Tokyo, Japan.

FINED FOR STARTING FIRE.
New Westminster, Aug. 17.—A fine of
\$100 and \$20 costs was imposed upon
Robert Hawthorne by Magistrate Pit-
tendrigh yesterday who found him guilty
of starting the bus fire that recently
devastated the Blue Mountain
district. The fire not only destroyed a
large quantity of valuable timber but al-
so burnt out the house, barn, etc. of a
settler and the loss was estimated to
have been cleared through his neglect to make
a sufficient clearing around his logging
engine, sparks from which started the
fire. Crown Chamber Agent Leamy pro-
secuted the case.

A punt containing four men capsized
in Crooby channel, Liverpool, and two
of its occupants—Peter Lamb, aged
40, and William Hawkins, 68, plumber,
both of Liverpool, were drowned.

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secuted the case.

DEATH FOR
IF COLLINS FREED

Anonymous Note Received by
Judge Hebbard Threatens
Instant Death.

The San Francisco Call of Tuesday
prints the following: "If you release
this scoundrel Collins you will meet with
instant death. I am writing on behalf
of the child. From an anonymous
letter received by Judge Hebbard after
his order admitting George D. Collins
to bail was made some weeks ago."

George D. Collins is once more to be
considered as an inmate guest of
Sheriff O'Neill. Judge Hebbard, who
on July 24th declared in no uncertain
terms that Collins was entitled to bail,
yesterday rescinded his order admitting
the convicted lawyer to bail and an-
nounced it as his opinion that the
supreme court will turn down the writ
of error granted by him. In announc-
ing his decision, Judge Hebbard de-
clared that he was satisfied that the
anonymous communication in one of
which his life was threatened, not by ar-
ticles in the public press.

When seen in chambers Judge Heb-
bard indicated that a letter in which he
was threatened with instant death if he
allowed Collins to go at liberty had been
received. He stated that he attached
importance to the communication
and at once called for it and turned it
up immediately upon its receipt.

Willing... Drug Store... AND KNOW HOW... for interior work and poos...

MENT ST.

HEY? ... banish worry ... to Open! ... \$1.50 per dozen.

conomy Jars ... Gallons ... & CO. ... ST. VICTORIA. ... FRUITS. R.1445

ASE INSPECTION ... HARNESS ... in our stock will re-son for its superiority...

Saddlery Co., ... VICTORIA, B. C.

PUMPS ... by detaching the ... bushing in ... base is removed, ... all working parts ... without taking the ... ph is the only tool

ware Co., Ltd. ... R.O. Drawer 613.

DE ... Paints and Oils, ... Ranges, Creosots

Tinware ... orders.

& Co. ... Victoria, B.C.

wne's ... YNE ... GUINE ... remedy for ... chitis, Neuralgia, ... psams, etc. ... name of the Inventor, ... rowne ... physicians accompany each ... by all Chemists.

NPOR. London ... onto.

Spratt-Shaw ... BUSINESS ... iversity ... OVER B. C. ... LASTING ST. W. ... ance of 2 to 4 Positions. ... quate. Students always in ... Great Demand. ... Plans and Grege Short- ... ly. Typewriting (on the six ... of machines), and Lan- ... by competent specialists. ... B. A. Principal. ... N. B. A. Vice-President. ... G. Grege Shortland. ... R. P. Pitts Shortland.

RIG COLLEGE. ... VICTORIA, B. C. ... Class. BOARDING College ... to 15 years. Refinements ... of Gentlemen's home in ... N. HILL PARK. Number ... to Edmonton and vicinity, where ... railway construction is under way, and ... the indirect effect of this drain has been ... to stiffen prices locally. It is predicted, ... however, that this condition cannot last ... long, and that before the snow flies there ... will be a drop in quotations again.

Local News

Hedley's New Hospital.—Hedley will shortly have a general hospital. Notice of the formation of a society under the "Beneficial Society Act," with this object in view, is given in the Gazette, the first directors being G. P. Jones, L. G. MacHaffie, L. H. French and H. Tingley.

Cut Off In Youth.—James Bolden, aged 21 years, eldest son of W. J. Bolden, the well known contractor, died Thursday at the Royal Jubilee hospital of pneumonia following an attack of typhoid fever.

Grant to Congress.—Premier McBride has announced that a grant of \$300 would be given towards the Dominion Trades Congress, in response to the request of the combined committee that waited on the members of the government.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.—According to advices received, Prof. Shutt and J. R. Anderson are encountering very hot weather during their lecture tour in the interior. Large attendances, however, are apparent at each meeting and Prof. Shutt's speeches on the quality of soils are attracting much attention.

A Yukon Clean-Up.—One hundred and one ounces of gold, worth \$1,616, taken out in three days by seven men is the handsome result of a clean-up made in the Yukon on the divide claim on the right limit of Haunker, opposite No. 26 below. The claim is owned by Messrs. McLeod and McLaughlin. This is among the richest pay ever struck in the Klondike.

Leaving For England.—After an absence of about 40 years from the Home Land Mr. Henry Coghlan, one of the most popular of our old-time residents, road district left for England Friday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Coghlan and they will spend some time visiting relatives and friends in the Old Country. Their many friends here hope they will have a most enjoyable trip.

Sawmill Project.—Messrs. McLean Brothers, contractors, have completed the purchase of an island in the Fraser river, near the traffic bridge connecting Lulu Island and Sea Island, and it is their intention shortly to erect a large sawmill upon it. The island contains seven and a-half acres and has 3,500 feet of water-frontage. In addition to this advantage, it also lies within about 500 feet of the electric railway.

Mecca for Sportsmen.—Says the Nanaimo Free Press: "The fame of the interior of Vancouver Island as a location of outing grounds, last night a party of gentlemen, members of the N. Y. C. Club of Montreal, left for Great Central Lake on a several weeks' fishing and big game hunting tour. In the party were Messrs. J. A. Vitzler, F. G. Aebels, H. V. Inskip and G. B. Glanzer.

Shooting Season.—The shooting season commences on the 1st Sept. a little over a fortnight hence, and consequently firearms are being removed from racks and carefully dusted and oiled in preparation for the first day. The blue and willow grouse, ducks and deer come in next month, with the pheasant, quail and partridge being brought in by order-in-council about the 1st of October, the usual time.

Extend Gill Net Fishing.—Trap and gill net fishing for salmon is to be extended from August 25th, the regular date, to September 15, according to news received last night, says the Nanaimo Herald, and many canners who are not in favor of the extension of the gill net declare that they have no objection to the extension on reaching the spawning grounds on the Fraser river will be lost, with the result that blue ruin is predicted for the season of 1910.

Visited Great Central Lake.—Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, and his son, David Wilson, provincial school inspector, and F. T. Eaton, city superintendent of schools, with his nephew have returned from a visit to Great Central Lake. They left by the Tees on August 1st, and together with a boat and camp impediments landed on the wharf at New Alberni. The thirteen miles between that point and the lake was driven over, and the party boarded their small boat for the other end. The Great Central lake is about 25 miles in length, bounded on all sides by high mountains and of an almost immeasurable depth. At the northern end it is fed by two rivers, one of them, that to the left, flowing from a small lake caused by an ancient rock slide. The latter only contains about a square mile of surface, but is reported to abound with fish.

Left for England.—John Spencer left Wednesday night for his home in Bradford, England, after spending the summer with his brother in residence. Spencer, the well known merchant, is charmed with the climate and beautiful scenery of Victoria, and will probably visit the city again in the near future. After spending most of his life as a merchant of his home city, John Spencer has relieved himself of practically all outside interests and will devote much of his time to travel. His visit here was one of many trips he intends to take. Several long journeys were made by Mr. Spencer while making Victoria his headquarters, among them being one to the Alaskan summit in company with his brother.

Progress of Creameries.—Creameries throughout the province are this year enjoying one of the best seasons they ever had. Though cattle are still pasturing, butter has risen to 40 cents a pound, and for long time remained at the 35 cent figure. The price rose on Monday last 5 cents a pound. In sympathy with this commodity cheese has advanced 2 1/2 cents a pound, and it is reported to be limited in supply. Merchants state that so great is the demand for cheese and butter in the North-west that there is little surplus from that country for exportation. The province to Edmonton and vicinity, where railway construction is under way, and the indirect effect of this drain has been to stiffen prices locally. It is predicted, however, that this condition cannot last long, and that before the snow flies there will be a drop in quotations again.

Another Real Estate Deal.—It was reported Saturday that the new residence property on Rockland Avenue, owned by Dr. Davie had changed hands, the financial sum involved being in the neighborhood of \$17,000.

Mrs. Ford III.—Mrs. David Ford, wife of the postmaster at Duncan, was taken suddenly ill at Shawanigan lake a few days ago. She was taken home as soon as removal was safe, and is now pronounced to be on a fair way to recovery.

Real Estate Deal.—Heisterman & company report, in addition to a number of small sales, the transfer of a Newcomer named Wilson, and another house now let at the head of Yates street to a local man. The amount included in these transactions was practically \$10,000.

A Great Cucumber.—A great cucumber is now on view at the Tourist Association's rooms on Fort street. It measures 36 inches in length by 7 inches in diameter, weighs 12 pounds, and is grown by T. Leleh of Lampion street from Sutton's seeds, supplied by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company.

Report Contradicted.—Price Bros., proprietors of the Cowichan Lake hotel, writing to the Colonist under date of August 18, says: "There is a report spread in Victoria that we are holding an hotel at Cowichan lake. We shall feel greatly obliged to you if you will feel good enough to contradict such a false report, being no paper, and having been nowhere else on our hotel or anywhere else on Cowichan lake."

A. W. Reynolds Dead.—The death occurred on Thursday of Albert William Reynolds at the Jubilee hospital. He was a native of Redruth, Cornwall, England, and was 41 years of age. A widow is left to mourn his loss, besides his father, of London, England, and a sister, living in Missoula, Montana. Mr. Reynolds was the superintendent of the James Bay Methodist church Sunday school and Methodist mission, received word yesterday of the funeral has been arranged to take place today at 1:45 o'clock from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral and Furnishing company and at 2 o'clock at the James Bay Methodist church.

A Montreal Visitor.—J. Simpson, a member of one of the oldest Canadian families, and the foremost authority on real estate in Montreal, is in Victoria on a pleasure trip. Although 48 years of age he is as active as such younger men and will spend a few days taking in various points of interest in the vicinity. Mr. Simpson has always enjoyed a wide popularity, and has been elected to the office of president of the National Real Estate Association of America. In 1891-2 he was a member of council of the Montreal board of trade and of the Montreal Sanitary association in 1892-3.

Pulp Company Incorporates.—The current issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains notices of incorporation of several pulp companies. Probably the most important is the Pacific Pulp & Power company, limited, with a capital of \$250,000. Its powers are extensive, and it is expected that this company will be a large factor in the exploitation of the company on a large scale. Notice is also given, on behalf of the same company, that compliance has been made with the provisions of the "Power Companies Relief Act, 1902" which places it in the same position as a company incorporated under part IV of the "Water Companies Act, 1902."

Not Coming Here.—Edwin W. Sims, the United States solicitor of the department of labor and commerce in which department matters connected with the exploitation of the company on a large scale, has been reported to be in the States where he has secured information for use in the negotiations. It is to be shortly held regarding seeking will not come to the "Water Companies Act, 1902" at least in the present. It was stated in several United States newspapers that he would visit Victoria to seek information with regard to the value of the Victoria and West. He found everywhere, from Winnipeg to the shores of the Pacific, tokens of progress. The political strength, the commercial backbone of the country, the possibilities would be located in Winnipeg or even farther west. Everyone east and west is beginning to feel the pulsation of national life. It is from the development of the West he expected to see the earliest dream of other. They would not rest until Canada had taken its place among the foremost nations of the world.

Tokens of Progress.—Hon. J. W. Longley of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, who visited Victoria some weeks ago, addressed the Canadian Club in Winnipeg on his way home. Mr. Longley, in opening, briefly described in eloquent terms his recent tour of the country, and his admiration of the West. He found everywhere, from Winnipeg to the shores of the Pacific, tokens of progress. The political strength, the commercial backbone of the country, the possibilities would be located in Winnipeg or even farther west. Everyone east and west is beginning to feel the pulsation of national life. It is from the development of the West he expected to see the earliest dream of other. They would not rest until Canada had taken its place among the foremost nations of the world.

Struck It Rich.—Late arrivals from the Tanaan bring word of the good luck that has recently come to the well-known Dawsonites, Charles Frey and Hans Stark. The latter is an old Dominion miner with years of experience in the north, while Frey is a well-known musician and electrical expert in Vancouver. Last winter Stark secured an option on one above on Cheery at a price considered very cheap, and Frey put up a small amount to buy it. The ground was worked during the winter for all it was worth, and their claim in the spring ran a trial over \$150,000. Frey is now in charge on a vacation, leaving Ben Davis to carry for his business interests in Fairbanks. Stark is handling the claim and proposes to turn it upside down this winter.

The Butter Market.—A letter has been addressed by Mr. J. M. Logan, the government dairy inspector, to the managers of British Columbia creameries, inviting them to meet at New Westminster on Thursday, October 4th to consider matters affecting the selling price of butter in the province. It frequently occurs that owing to a surplus of butter at some individual creamery the price is dropped, thus forcing other creameries to follow suit, in a manner affecting the whole output. It is suggested that by a system of cold storage of such surplus as may at any time occur at some particular point, the reduction of price will only be necessary upon the amount so stored, and in this manner the quantity will be adequately met, the loss minimized and the creameries enabled to give their patrons an equitable and uniform price for their produce.

Civil Service Examinations.—Examinations for the civil service of India are the subject of notice by the provincial secretary in the Gazette of the 17th inst. in London on August 1st, 1907, so ample notice is given intending candidates to prepare. If open competitive examination for better following the usual system, Eastern cadetships in the colonial service; (class 1) in the home civil service; should be held in 1907 concurrently with the open competitive examination for the civil service. In the preliminary daily eligible in respect of age will be admitted to compete for any two or all three of these services, subject to certain conditions which can be obtained at this office. Candidates who may desire to enter the competitions for the home and colonial services should apply about the beginning of February next to the secretary of the civil service commission, London, W., for the prescribed forms of application.

Boils and Pimples

Red Rash, Eczema, in fact any skin disease, disfigures the complexion because the bowels are constipated—or because the kidneys do not rid the system of waste—or because the skin itself is unhealthy.

Ointments, salves and soaps are useless. Because the trouble is with the blood.

Owing to defective action of bowels, kidneys or skin, the blood becomes laden with impurities. It is these impurities—deposited by the blood—that make boils, pimples, and painful, disfiguring skin diseases. It is because the trouble is with the bowels, kidneys or skin that FRUIT-A-TIVES cure these diseases.

Correct directly on the eliminating organs—correct their irregularities—strengthen them—and thus clear the skin and make the complexion clear and soft.

If you have any skin trouble—or any biliousness, headache, indigestion, rheumatism—cure yourself with Fruit-A-Tives. They are made of fruit juices and tonics—and never fail to cure.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

St. John's Picnic.—It has been arranged to hold the annual picnic under the auspices of the St. John's Sunday school at Sidney, this year, on Wednesday, August 22nd. Further particulars will be announced later.

Visitors From Edmonton.—Messrs. John Wren, Frank Wright, Doc Morgan and H. MacLennan are four prominent hotel men of Edmonton, registered at the Victoria hotel. They are taking advantage of the opportunity their visit affords to inspect properties suitable for investment and with this end in view are about to make an extensive tour of the Island.

From Botanical Station.—Professor McMillan of the Minnesota University with a party of twenty-nine students arrived Saturday from their seaside station at Port Henry, where he annually spends the summer holidays in the study of the marine flora and fauna of the coast. The visitors are annually drawn from the biological students of the University of Minnesota and other schools and colleges of the United States and they are now returning and about to disperse to their various homes. The Professor himself has recently returned the chair of botany at the university and is entering business in the East. No successor has yet been appointed but the seaside station will be maintained as heretofore and utilized for the purpose of research and recreation in succeeding years.

Exploit Island Resources.—The formation of an exceptionally strong syndicate was completed Saturday morning. It will have for its purpose the exploitation of the resources of Vancouver and adjacent islands, including marbles, sandstone and other building materials, the directorate consisting of the following: Jas. Mitchell, head of the Northern Elevator company, who is president; Andrew Wright, the wealthy Manitoba capitalist now resident in Victoria; Wm. Fenner of the Crow's Nest Coal company; S. G. Marling, a retired lumberman of Vancouver; J. C. Armstrong, New Westminster's most wealthy citizen; G. H. Webster, president of the B. C. General Contracting company and James Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs. B. W. Clarke, of this city, is secretary temporarily. The properties to be controlled by the syndicate comprise the newly discovered deposits of marble on Nootka Sound; the big quarries on Saturna Island, and the Alkins lime plant and valuable clay deposits at Esquimalt. An option has also been obtained on the Haddington Island quarries, which will probably be taken up before expiration.

St. John's Picnic.—The St. John's Sunday school teachers are busy preparing for the picnic to Sidney on Wednesday the 22nd inst. and the usual games, races, etc. are under discussion in order to the visiting of a Contractive as possible for the young people. The trains will leave Victoria at 7:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. The picnic will be in the form of a "basket" picnic, but the St. John's picnic will be held at the Victoria as a Contractive as possible for the young people. The trains will leave Victoria at 7:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. The picnic will be in the form of a "basket" picnic, but the St. John's picnic will be held at the Victoria as a Contractive as possible for the young people.

From Natural Causes.—An inquest was held Friday, conducted by Coroner Hart, on the body of G. A. Sims, an employee of the Victoria Gas Company, who died on Thursday. It appears that previous to the inhalation of gas the man was ill. It also transpired that a fellow workman at the same employment, who is now in hospital, is in such condition and with a weak heart, the jury had no other evidence but to declare "Death from natural causes" at the funeral of the late George Albert Sims will take place Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company.

Tenders For Coal.—G. A. Keefer, resident engineer at New Westminster of the department of public works is calling for tenders which will be received up to noon of Friday, the 31st instant, for the supply of coal required for the Esquimalt Graving Dock and in connection with Victoria Harbor works up to the end of the present fiscal year on 31st March, 1907. The coal must be a British Columbia product of approved quality. Lump or Washed Nut, and delivered in such quantities as may be required—that for the Esquimalt Graving dock to be delivered and stored in bunkers on Saturna Island, and that for the dredge "Mud Lark" to be delivered in lots of 150 to 200 tons at the Government wharf, Victoria harbor, on scows furnished by the department of public works, the towing to be done by the contractor.

Indians In London.—Among the crowd of passengers who arrived the other day from Liverpool to Euston, four cinnamon-colored individuals, attired in bright red, green and yellow shawls, deer skins and feathers, arrested everybody's attention, says the London Standard. They were Red Indian chiefs, Joe Capilano, of the Squamish tribe from Vancouver; Charley Tail-paint, of the Cowichan tribe; Thel' Baal of the Bonaparte tribe, and Simon Pietro, another leading member of the Indian colony in British Columbia. The party had traveled thousands of miles in the "big canoe with a chimney," to lay personally before King Edward, the "Great White" before a protest against the encroachments of the white men on their fishing and hunting preserves.

To Buy Timber

Ivan D. Smith, representative of the well-known Montreal lumber and timber firm of Mason, Gordon & Co., is paying a visit to this city and is staying at the Victoria Hotel. Mr. Smith's mission to this province is as a buyer of fir timber for railroad construction purposes in Ontario and Quebec. His present visit to Victoria is more in the nature of a holiday than for actual business, his transactions so far being chiefly confined to timber propositions on the Mainland.

Few Roach Spawning Ground.—News from the Fraser river bordering was to the effect that a few sockeyes are reported as having reached the spawning grounds on the upper Fraser river, but they are so few that it is thought that they were stragglers who managed to get through during May and June before fishing commenced. There are those, including some canners, who declare that for all the good in the Fraser river the weekly close season might as well be abolished. As matters stand at present the fish which manage to get up the river between Stevenson and New Westminster on Saturdays and Sundays are all caught above the railway bridge at New Westminster on Sunday night. These fish do not have a chance to reach the spawning grounds and they might just as well be caught near the mouth of the river as above New Westminster bridge. The weekly close season in the opinion of quite a number of canners is nothing but a pretence and work always remains such till fishing above Westminster is prohibited at least on Sunday nights.

Acquaintance.—It is not merely the acquisition of the three R's which are only the tools necessary to the attainment of true education, what this letter includes is the study of the history of the world, and of the writings of eminent authorities on political economy, etc. The knowledge of conditions, past and present, in other respects, is acquired by travel and reading; the experience acquired in commercial and professional life, and of the nature of that, as a rule, the class to which the majority of our voters belong has little opportunity of acquiring. It is the duty of education. Its members, leaving out exceptional cases, have not leisure for it; their habits and training do not lead them towards it; they are ignorant of it; they do read, prefer to study the crazy theories of such writers as Henry George, who, by the way, was a Scotchman, and men, for he was at least honest. I say this is natural. Such writers tell them that the good in the world is to be had upon earth. They are ignorant of the fact that all these wild theories have been put in practice by the nations of the world's history, and have invariably ended in disaster, and that it has always proved the security of property, he has invariably been the result of the end. The beginning of the end seems to have come here.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LOWERY'S CLAIM.

Mr. Lowery's claim on Ottawa has been locked my journal out of the mail sacks. I intend to stop the claim in September and file me to the Senate in October. I red back to my lily-white checks.

Liberty seems to be dying in Canada, as it is the only country that has proved the good in the world is to be had upon earth. If I was a Grit and a grater this story might never have been told.

THE SHORTAGE OF LABOR.

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ONE INTERESTED.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—A REMEDY FOR.

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under which they are elected, and also their required qualifications, are altogether too low. These qualifications seem to favor many others, and are at the root of the whole matter.

Your inquiry as to whether the system or the men are in fault, is, I think, answered. The men are the logical and natural product of the system. The system can hardly prove to be purer than the source from which it is derived. If the source is ignorant, the natural stream creates the profession of politician.

Before I go further I should like, to avoid being misunderstood, to say that it is my earnest wish that the system should be so arranged as to prevent any particular class in the community. A long and varied life and experience in many countries has shown me that each and every class has its own strong and weak points, and that human nature is, at bottom, more or less identical. Also that a man's fitness for this or that duty or position very much depends on his opportunities of preparation. If this is admitted, the origin of our municipal troubles seems manifest. The majority of our electors are not educated, and the education for the important duty entrusted to them.

By education I do not mean merely the acquirement of the three R's which are only the tools necessary to the attainment of true education, what this letter includes is the study of the history of the world, and of the writings of eminent authorities on political economy, etc. The knowledge of conditions, past and present, in other respects, is acquired by travel and reading; the experience acquired in commercial and professional life, and of the nature of that, as a rule, the class to which the majority of our voters belong has little opportunity of acquiring. It is the duty of education. Its members, leaving out exceptional cases, have not leisure for it; their habits and training do not lead them towards it; they are ignorant of it; they do read, prefer to study the crazy theories of such writers as Henry George, who, by the way, was a Scotchman, and men, for he was at least honest. I say this is natural. Such writers tell them that the good in the world is to be had upon earth. They are ignorant of the fact that all these wild theories have been put in practice by the nations of the world's history, and have invariably ended in disaster, and that it has always proved the security of property, he has invariably been the result of the end. The beginning of the end seems to have come here.

Mr. Lowery's claim on Ottawa has been locked my journal out of the mail sacks. I intend to stop the claim in September and file me to the Senate in October. I red back to my lily-white checks.

Liberty seems to be dying in Canada, as it is the only country that has proved the good in the world is to be had upon earth. If I was a Grit and a grater this story might never have been told.

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Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry. The medicine with a record of cures extending over 60 years. You don't experiment when you buy it. MISS MARY STRONG, Strongville, Ont., writes: "I feel it a pleasure to tell of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I have had Summer Complaint several times and have never had to take more than 3 or 4 doses before being cured." MRS. ELIAS A. MORINE, Hortonville, Ont., writes: "I could fill a whole column mentioning the virtues of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It has been my firm friend for years, and once it saved the life of one of my little ones. I would not be without it." REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.—Price 35c.—THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Arrangements for the Fall Fair. Attractions Are Being Provided for the Annual Exhibition. BUSTING WILL BE FEATURE. Tickets for Space Are Already Being Received From Local Merchants.

Published by The Coonit by special arrangement

"The Helmet of Navarre" BY BERTHA RUNKLE

Copyright The Century Company

Published by The Coonit by special arrangement. A Chance Encounter. The street before us was as orderly as the aisle of Notre Dame. Few wares passed us; those there were talking together as placidly as if joyous and meless existed not, and tunnels and countersigns were but the smoke of a dream. It was a street of shops, all shuttered, while above, the burghers' families went respectfully to bed.

was saying, M. Marceau, your decree is most offensive to the general duke, and therefore, please, he is my particular enemy, most pleasing to me. A beautiful night, is it not, sir? I wish you a delightful walk home. He seized me by the hand, and we dashed up the street. At the corner the noise of a fray came faintly but plainly to our ears. Some shouts and shouting at the top of the combatants' voices.

how long we had delayed with old Marceau we were so nearly late. I wanted to seize Monsieur, to convince myself that he was all safe, to feel him quick and warm. I made one pace and stopped; for I remembered what ghastly shape stood between me and Monsieur—that horrible lying story. "Dieu!" gasped M. Etienne, "Monsieur!" For a moment we all kept silence, motionless; the Monster flung his sword over the wall. "Do your will, Etienne."

believe Felix. You believed him when he took away my good name. Believe him now when he restores it. "Nay, Monsieur cried; 'I believe this Etienne.' And he took his son in his arms. XXII. The Signet of the King. Already a wan light was revealing the round tops of the plum-trees in M. de Mirabeau's garden, the high gray wall, and the narrow alleyway beneath it. And the two vague shapes by me turning moment and moment, as if coming out of an enchantment, into their true forms. It really was Monsieur in the flesh, with a wet glisten in his eyes as he kissed his boy.

"My life is a little thing." "No, Monsieur said; 'It is a good deal—one's life. But one is not to guard one's life at the cost of all that makes life sweet.' "Ah, you know how I love her!" "They call me a fool," Monsieur went on musingly. "Because I risk my life in wild straits. But, mordieu! I am the wise man. For they who think ever of safety, and crouch and scheme and shuffle to procure it, why, look you, they destroy their own ends. For, when all is done, they have never really lived. And that is why they hate death so, these wretched. While I, who have never cringed to fear, I live like a king; I go my ways without any man's leave; and if death comes to me a little sooner for that, I am a poor creature if I do not meet him smiling. If I may live as I please, I am content to die when I must."

wide dark eyes into the sky. His hair curled in little rings about his forehead, and his cheeks were smooth; he looked no older than I. "He dashed at me the first of all," Monsieur said in a low voice. "I ran him through before the others came forward. I am glad it was dark. A boy like that!" "He had good mettle to run up first," M. Etienne said. "And it is no disgrace to fall to your sword, Monsieur. Come, let us go." But Monsieur looked back again at the dead lad, and then at his son and at me, and came with us heavy of countenance. "On the stones before us lay a trail of blood-drops. "Now, that is where Huguet ran with his wounded arm," I said to M. Etienne. "Aye, and if we did not know the way home we could find it by this red track."

"Of course—I forgot him. He knows your ciphers, then?" "Dude, that is, he knows everything." "Then must we lay hands on the papers before they reach Mayenne, and he is saved," M. Etienne declared cheerfully. "There follows a card, ready a cipher. If the packet be not open, Monsieur?" "It was a span long, and half as wide; for all address, the letters St. Quentin. It is simple enough. I told you I recognized that worthy back there for one Bernet, who lodged at an inn I wot of over beyond the markets. Do we betake ourselves thither, we may easily trail in with some comrades of his bosom who have not the misfortune to be lying dead in a back lane, who will know something of your loss. Bernet's sort are no bigots; while they work for the League, they will lend a kindly ear to the chink of Kingmen's forlins."



The Unknown—Made a Rapid Step Toward Me, Crying "What—"

"Lucas?" "Lucas," continued M. Etienne. "Or, to give him his true title, Paul de Lorraine, son of Henri de Guise." "But that is impossible!" Monsieur cried, stupefied. "It is impossible, but it is true. He is a Lorraine—Mayenne's nephew, and for years Mayenne's spy. He came to you to kill you—for that object pure and simple. Last spring, before he came to you, he was here in Paris with Mayenne, making plans for your murder. He is no Huguenot, no Kingman; he is Mayenne's henchman, son to Guise himself."

not known before, I knew now, the instant I looked at them, that the quarrel was over. Save as it gave them a deeper love of each other, it might never have been. I sprang up, and Monsieur, my duke, embraced me. "I shall never see it, Monsieur. The first article in my creed says she is for me. And I'll have her yet, for all Mayenne." "Then, mordieu, we'll steal her together yet, thank God!"

"If you do not hold your life dear, you sell it dear, Monsieur! How many of the rascals were there?" "It was hard to tell in the dark. Five, I think." "Now, Monsieur, how came you to be in this place in the dark?" "Why, what to do, Etienne? I came in at the gate just after midnight. I was not there when the rascal came, and the night is my time to enter Paris. The figns were shut."

"M. Etienne ventured no word, undressing with a gasp, and in such bitter moments no consolation soles. M. de Duc added after a moment: "Mordieu! I am ashamed of myself. I would be better occupied, than in blaming the dead—the brave and faithful dead. Belike he could not run, they set on us suddenly. When he could, he did go, and he went to his death. They were my charge, the papers. I had no right to put the responsibility on any other. I should have kept them myself. I should have gone to Targny. I should never have ventured myself through these black lanes. Fool! traitorous fool!"

Don't you want to be rid of that nagging, biting, torturing pain across the back and through the kidneys? Don't you want to sleep through the night without being disturbed by the sick kidneys? Don't you want to feel well and well? Here's the way. I suffered from pain and stiffness in the back. Sharp pains would catch me unexpectedly, they were sometimes severe as to produce fainting spells. Rheumatism followed, and the sharp pains were so severe that I had to take to the bed for several months. I started to take Gin Pills, and in five days I was up and around the house. I am gone now, and I have not had a return of the old trouble since. And Gin Pills gave me the first painless passage of urine I have had in two years. "ROBT. DERRAUGH, Winnipeg, Man."

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FREIGHT RATES ARE ADJUSTED Railway Commission Meets Views of Coast Boards of Trade.

NEW CLASSIFICATION MAD

Farmer Killed by a Vicious Bull

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—(Special)—The railway commission has issued an order under which the board of trade of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, with whom is associated the Canadian Manufacturers' association have won a substantial success.

Hot at Winnipeg

Mr. Beit's Great Imperial Bequest

CEADAR FOR PENCILS.

THE ORIGIN OF GALL STONES.

FISHING OUTLOOK ON THE FRASER

Reports From Hatcheries Say Few Salmon Have Reached the Hatcheries.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.—(Special)—Reports from the Fraser River hatcheries indicate that very few salmon have yet reached the spawning grounds.

Cariboo Pioneer Dead

Start Canadian Club

Health for Run Down Women

Wireless telegraphy, and telephones and kindred or other methods of transmission of persons, goods and messages, civilization will be best advanced and expedited in Africa, for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof.

Big Water Power Scheme in Washington—Manoeuvres at Tacoma.

SPOKANE, Aug. 17.—Water rights on the Sinalakean river extending seven miles about Conocoely, Wn., have been appropriated by A. M. Dewey and M. D. Winder, of Spokane.

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The End of The Dreyfus Case

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MARRIED.

REHM-HEBEN—On July 25, in Christ Church, Brussels, by the Rev. W. R. Stephenson, Minister of the Gospel, in the presence of the Civil Service in MAISON COMMUNALE, Charles G. F. Rehm, Esq., and the Hon. J. H. Heben, Esq., Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. Canon Heben, M. A., T. C. D., and sister of Mrs. Rehm, of the parish of "Highwood," Victoria, B. C.

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"If one stops to contemplate the result of this artificial nitrogen, the outlook is something astonishing. Barring of nitric acid, chemical manufacture would be in an exceedingly bad way all along the line. It is the universal sharp oxidizing agent in all the processes of the modern world, and beyond this is the basis of practically all explosives. The Peace Society should view with alarm the new process as tending to the perpetuation of the most villainous, and all its militant train."

"As to the economic side of the process, the case is not yet clear. The reported consumption of electrical energy is about 100,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually in the United States, and this figure can actually be maintained, the process looks feasible commercially when very cheap power can be obtained, especially at a high grade. The strongest commercial acid costs in this country between 5 and 6 cents per pound by the carboy, and with proper allowance for dealers' profits it looks very much as if, using cheap water power as a source of energy, the synthetic acid might be able to compete, if not immediately, then at some not distant date when natural nitrates should be available at a higher than at present."

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VOL. XLVII

DESTRUCTIVE AT VA

All the City Churches and Hospitals Theatres

MORE THAN 2,000

Authorities Comment on Provisions in Water

VALPARAISO,

the plaza D'Vic the plaza in the Las Del Yax was comp and the remaining fifth aged. From the plaza

down to the custom box one third of the houses age. The banks and the houses were not damaged except of Santo, all the houses were destroyed as were the theatres. The number more than 2,000. The Havas Agency although aged is still being used

The tragic scenes of the disaster were of the fight against the lack of water, and robbing the authorities now at get in provisions, and being supplied. All the houses were destroyed and a half and the second Most of the houses were by the second shock. The damage range from \$25,000,000.

The Alameda quarter was completely destroyed. The streets and plazas are calm and coverage is still being used.

People in San Santiago de Chile. A definite news has here from Valparaiso nor's official report to the thing, the situation is earnestly requests reinforcements, which today were forced marches. The that the only illumination other places reach the state of affairs a serious paraiso furnishes a serious Santiago, since many of people at the former place make their way to the city for the destitute tiago. The fighting and is also getting more serious and can be brought in and south of this city. In Chile and the almost-tinging earthquake rendered most desperate.

As the correspondent of patch another slight building in which he was able to its foundation.

Valparaiso, Aug. 21.—By the earthquake of Tuesday will not be short of the property destroyed is \$100,000,000 and possibly less of that sum.

Orders for maintaining maintenance severity the m and armed citizen patrols, powered to shoot looters. The authorities are showing energy in the protection of the city.

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