



Haying Machines just arrived:
Lawnmowers, Reapers, Mowers, etc.

Cook Uses GOLD Extracts.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE BACKACHE LAME BACK RHEUMATISM DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIZZINESS AND ALL KIDNEY & URINARY DISEASES ARE CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

The points made by Mr. J. T. Bolt, of Montreal, in his letter which we print to-day, are well worth the attention of our business men.

The London Financial News urges the Canadian government to introduce a bankrupt law at the next session of parliament, declaring such a law to be very greatly needed.

The Rosland Record thinks that politics are drifting in this province towards Dominion lines. We do not believe it.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

VICTORIA'S ALBERTS. We are in receipt of a letter from Victoria, the envelope of which bears the following inscription:

KLONDYKE IS IN CANADA, and no duties can be charged on goods purchased at Victoria, B.C. Supplies bought in the U.S. cities must pay 30 per cent.

TAKE STEAMER AT VICTORIA. This shows what the Victoria Board of Trade is doing, and no better advertisement could have been imagined.

What is there to prevent our government from developing the property itself as other governments, presumably as enlightened and capable, are doing? The profits would be enormous, and would go to lessen the burden of those whose backs are now sorely weighted.

Mrs. Peter Brown and Her Brown Dress.

Mrs. Peter Brown was a worthy and thrifty housewife, and though proud of her Brown family she got tired of browns—she referred to brown color.

Now Mrs. Brown had a brown cashmere dress that she had donned on Sundays for fully three years. Going to church in sun, rain, sleet and snow for such a length of time had discolored and faded Mrs. Brown's brown dress.

Mrs. Peter Brown had heard of the marvellous Diamond Dye Black for Wool, and decided to experiment in the work of home dyeing. The dye was purchased from her druggist, and the operation conducted as per directions on the envelope, and what a transformation resulted!

She—Oh, James, how grand the sea is! How wonderful! I do so like to hear the roar of the ocean and the murmur of the surf.

He—So do I, Elizabeth. Please keep quiet.—Lustigen Blatter.

The Daily Colonist

TO DECIDE ON MONDAY.

The Coal Mine Owners Will Then Act Vigorously Unless Arbitration Succeeds.

Strikers' Proclamation Read as an Admission of Defeat—Men Return to Work.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The coal operators are waiting for a reply from National President Hatchford to their telegram asking for a conference for the purpose of settling the strike by arbitration.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The strikers express the belief that one of the mines to be operated by the mine owners in their effort to break the strike will be the Plam creek mine, and that the miners now at work at Oak Hill and Sandy creek will be taken to Plam creek and the other mine closed down.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 20.—The coal strike seems to be gaining strength on the Norfolk and Western railway, but it will take rapid work there to make up for the losses suffered at Fairmont and in the Kanawha and New River valleys.

EVANSTON, Ind., Aug. 20.—Most of the local miners who were induced by the strikers to quit have returned to work, and now there is only one of the mines not in operation.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The state department has information that the Belgian government is about to modify the existing laws so as to allow an export bounty on Dutch refined sugar.

ALBANY EXCITED. ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Blake, the kid napper of Little Johnnie Conway, was caught in Schenectady by John F. Farrell shortly after noon to-day and was brought to this city.

EX SHIP BALMORE

60 bbls. English Linseed Oil, 65c. PER GALLON IN 4-GALLON LOTS. Elephant White Lead, \$5.50 PER 100 LBS.

Pure White Lead, \$6.00 PER 100 LBS. Pure Mixed Paints, \$1.50 PER GALLON. Roof Paint, \$1.00 PER GALLON.

5 Tons Barbed Wire, 4-1-2c. PER LB. Mellor's Ready Mixed Carriage Paints REQUIRES NO VARNISHING, \$1.00.

Sashes and Doors, FROM \$1.25 UP. J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort Street, above Douglas.

WALL PAPER, GLASS, PAINTS, Etc.

the patrol wagon. When they got him in the wagon fully 2,000 persons surrounded it and cries of "lynch him," "hang him," "shoot him" enraged the mob to the point of desperation, but the horses were whipped up, and they plowed through the crowd which hung on both sides of the wagon until they fell off. Mayor Thatcher managed to get in the wagon, and held Blake with one hand while he held a revolver with the other.

KNOWING HALL CAINE.

LONDON, August 21.—The performance of so called copyrighted productions of various plays to fulfill the requirements of English law has given rise to much comment recently, it is seriously questioned whether this sort of thing is not an anachronism in the present day.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.—There were exciting scenes at the Canadian Pacific station this afternoon and evening consequent upon the arrival of 4,000 Ontario men who work in Western harvest camps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Admiral Bruce, commander of the New York navy yard; Commodore Chadwick, chief of the equipment bureau, and Naval Constructor Daniel were in conference with acting Secretary Roosevelt at the navy department to-day considering in general way the subject of dry docks for the vessels of the navy.

MORE GOLD COMING.

NANAIMO, Aug. 20.—A special from Union to the Free Press states: "The steamer George E. Starr called in at Union wharf at 3 p.m. to-day after coal, having on board a number of miners from the Klondyke.

WILLIAM AND JOSEPH.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—At the banquet at Witelmsber in honor of the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph, a remark of Emperor William to General Windesgratz, the Austrian minister attached to his Majesty said: "I trust all misunderstandings are now buried."

LABOR DISPUTES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The imposition of fines upon some of the leaders of the Telegrapher Association owing to their inciting to insubordination has increased the tension between the operators and government officials.

IRISH LOYALTY.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The enthusiastic reception which the Duke and Duchess of York met with in Dublin is said to have greatly disappointed the Irish Nationalists. The visit has been arranged with excellent tact, and in marked contrast with that of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, when some sought to make party capital out of the event.

ASSASSIN GAROTTED.

Senator Canova's Murderer Meets His Death Calmly and Without Apparent Fear.

The Body Exposed to Public Gaze Until Six o'clock in the Evening.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Spanish government has prohibited the publication in Spain or the telegraphing abroad of the details of the execution at Vergara yesterday of Micaelo Angiolillo, who shot and killed Senator Canova. Letters, however, have been received containing details of the execution. The writer says that the anarchist slept during Thursday night, owing to his having partaken of coffee during the evening which kept him awake, but his pulse was quiet and unaltered.

UNITED STATES DRYDOCKS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Admiral Bruce, commander of the New York navy yard; Commodore Chadwick, chief of the equipment bureau, and Naval Constructor Daniel were in conference with acting Secretary Roosevelt at the navy department to-day considering in general way the subject of dry docks for the vessels of the navy.

WHEAT IS UP.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The fact that the price of wheat has reached 31 per bushel in the United States has produced considerable excitement among grain speculators and others in London.

THE YUKON REGISTRAR.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21.—(Special)—It is reported to-night that F. C. Wade, barrister of this city, has been appointed clerk of the Supreme court of the Northwest Territories for the Yukon district, in place of Hon. Henry Aylmer, of Cobitook, Que. He is a prominent Liberal.

A Gas Explosion.

WATERBURY, Aug. 20.—A gas explosion occurred in the Woodruff House in this city at 3:40 this afternoon, wrecking the bar room and seriously injuring four men. The windows were shattered and the floors broken and splintered.

Suspicious Fire.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 18.—An investigation of the fire that destroyed the grand stands at the Rochester baseball park on July 18 was begun to-day by the sheriff, at the request of an agent of one of the insurance companies that held a policy on the burned buildings.

The Good Times.

MANCHESTER, N.H., Aug. 20.—Notices were issued to-day to the effect that the Amoskeag Cotton Mills will start up in all departments on Monday, September 6th. The Amoskeag employs about 15,000 operatives. The Amory Cotton Manufacturing Company will resume Monday next.

A Wise King.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Oudhlongkora I, King of Siam, says the United States cannot be seen properly in less than six months, and he hopes to visit this country in 1898.

WHEAT NOW A DOLLAR!

That Long Talked of Goal at Last Reached on the New York Exchange.

English Market Shows Responsive Advance and a Further Rise Expected.

New York, Aug. 20.—September wheat in the local market reached the long talked of goal, 31 per bushel, at 3:45 p.m. to-day. Naturally enough the incident created a tremendous sensation on the floor of the exchange and was greeted by prolonged cheers from thousands of throngs, re-echoed from the crowded galleries.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—The wheat market here another remarkable advance to-day, September closing at 95 and December at 92; showing gains of 5/8c and 5/16c, respectively. A sensational advance at the close of the poor crop reports were responsible for the jump, which was accompanied by scenes of excitement almost unparalleled on the curb.

NOT ANXIOUS OVER ANDREE.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—J. Scott Keltie, president of the Royal Geographical Society of England, in an interview about Andree, says he attaches no importance to the supposition that because Andree is not yet heard from he has been lost.

THE YUKON REGISTRAR.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21.—(Special)—It is reported to-night that F. C. Wade, barrister of this city, has been appointed clerk of the Supreme court of the Northwest Territories for the Yukon district, in place of Hon. Henry Aylmer, of Cobitook, Que. He is a prominent Liberal.

A Gas Explosion.

WATERBURY, Aug. 20.—A gas explosion occurred in the Woodruff House in this city at 3:40 this afternoon, wrecking the bar room and seriously injuring four men. The windows were shattered and the floors broken and splintered.

Suspicious Fire.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 18.—An investigation of the fire that destroyed the grand stands at the Rochester baseball park on July 18 was begun to-day by the sheriff, at the request of an agent of one of the insurance companies that held a policy on the burned buildings.

The Good Times.

MANCHESTER, N.H., Aug. 20.—Notices were issued to-day to the effect that the Amoskeag Cotton Mills will start up in all departments on Monday, September 6th. The Amoskeag employs about 15,000 operatives. The Amory Cotton Manufacturing Company will resume Monday next.

A Wise King.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Oudhlongkora I, King of Siam, says the United States cannot be seen properly in less than six months, and he hopes to visit this country in 1898.

THE YUKON REGISTRAR.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21.—(Special)—It is reported to-night that F. C. Wade, barrister of this city, has been appointed clerk of the Supreme court of the Northwest Territories for the Yukon district, in place of Hon. Henry Aylmer, of Cobitook, Que. He is a prominent Liberal.

defiantly floated in place of the Union Jack, were among the loudest in welcoming the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland. It is not to be wondered at that the suggestion is now regarded favorably to create the Duke of York Prince of Ireland, and make the title a permanent one for the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

STILL CLIMBING.

New York, Aug. 21.—With a rush and deafening uproar wheat started out this morning on the climb towards the new level set by the bulls for September or December, \$1.25 in the market. Every eye on the floor was fixed on the big dial, as the gong stroke set the excited speculators more of a wildly excited political meeting than a regular business, in which thousands and thousands of dollars were changing hands on the nod of a head or the wave of a hand.

As the fresh, high levels were reached the swarm of brokers became simply frantic, and the bewildering roar reminded the spectators more of a wildly excited political meeting than a regular business, in which thousands and thousands of dollars were changing hands on the nod of a head or the wave of a hand.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—At 11:45 a.m. the price of wheat reached 95 1/2c for September and 90c for December. In less than five minutes later the dollar mark was reached, and Schwartz Dupepe paid one hundred cents for a bushel of September wheat. When this red letter record had been made there was a temporary reaction to 93 1/2c, but a moment before the close the price went back again to 95 1/2c.

NOT ANXIOUS OVER ANDREE.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—J. Scott Keltie, president of the Royal Geographical Society of England, in an interview about Andree, says he attaches no importance to the supposition that because Andree is not yet heard from he has been lost.

THE YUKON REGISTRAR.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21.—(Special)—It is reported to-night that F. C. Wade, barrister of this city, has been appointed clerk of the Supreme court of the Northwest Territories for the Yukon district, in place of Hon. Henry Aylmer, of Cobitook, Que. He is a prominent Liberal.

A Gas Explosion.

WATERBURY, Aug. 20.—A gas explosion occurred in the Woodruff House in this city at 3:40 this afternoon, wrecking the bar room and seriously injuring four men. The windows were shattered and the floors broken and splintered.

Suspicious Fire.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 18.—An investigation of the fire that destroyed the grand stands at the Rochester baseball park on July 18 was begun to-day by the sheriff, at the request of an agent of one of the insurance companies that held a policy on the burned buildings.

The Good Times.

MANCHESTER, N.H., Aug. 20.—Notices were issued to-day to the effect that the Amoskeag Cotton Mills will start up in all departments on Monday, September 6th. The Amoskeag employs about 15,000 operatives. The Amory Cotton Manufacturing Company will resume Monday next.

A Wise King.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Oudhlongkora I, King of Siam, says the United States cannot be seen properly in less than six months, and he hopes to visit this country in 1898.

THE YUKON REGISTRAR.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21.—(Special)—It is reported to-night that F. C. Wade, barrister of this city, has been appointed clerk of the Supreme court of the Northwest Territories for the Yukon district, in place of Hon. Henry Aylmer, of Cobitook, Que. He is a prominent Liberal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great strength. Among the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

EUROPE'S WAR ALARMS

Continental Press Do Not Relish Lord Salisbury's Firm Attitude Towards Turkey.

The Acute Crisis Over the Fighting on India's Frontier Has Passed.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Marquis of Salisbury's definite committal of Great Britain to the policy of insisting upon the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish troops, whether the Greek indemnity is paid or unpaid, is universally approved by the British press, and is equally commended by the continental newspapers.

The great grip of the Marquis of Salisbury on the powers is founded on the intense desire to get peace settled and the Turkish army disbanded, as until this last step is accomplished the peace of Europe will be continually menaced.

Though the acute crisis in affairs on the frontier of British India does not have passed, there is no doubt there has been a genuine cause for the scare which has prevailed. Practically all the troops throughout a mountain range 600 miles long and 200 deep are up in arms and through their reverses will probably cool their ardor and prevent further senseless fighting at the present moment.

The speaker publishes a long article this week taking the gloomiest view of the prospects of Spain. It says it sees no change of the war in Cuba ceasing to outrage humanity until popular feeling in the United States forces its government to find a pretext for intervening, and further complicating the situation.

"DEAR BREAD."

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A meeting of the chamber of deputies has been arranged, with the object of urging action in view of the rise in the price of bread. The council of department of Eure-et-Loire have passed resolutions protesting against the proposal to remove the duty on wheat imports at a time when French growers are able to sell grain at a remunerative price.

DYBA'S LATEST.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 21.—The steamer Alki has sailed for Alaska with 180 passengers and 300 head of live stock. J. P. McCormack of New York, took an outfit for the construction of a cable road from Dyra over the Pass to Lindermann. He says the cable road will be in operation in 35 days after his arrival at Dyra, reducing the cost of transportation sixty per cent.

STEWART RIVER GOLD.

Wisdom of Preventing the Recently Proposed Monopoly Now Being Made Plain.

Further News of Victorians on the Gold Route—Departure of the "Kingston."

The reported rich strikes on or near the headwaters of the Stewart river were eagerly discussed by everybody yesterday, and while some, owing to the indefiniteness of the information, are inclined to question its reliability, these self-same doubters are the first to endorse its probability.

Mr. Sullivan, the miner-trader, who was one of the last men out from the river this summer, is inclined to believe that the great find referred to in Forester's letter is not on a tributary of the Stewart forty miles further this way, but on the Stewart itself forty miles this side of Dawson, or where the Stewart unites with the Yukon.

It was at this point, he says, that Hugh Day, the well known prospector, discovered on his last trip out. The excitement was running high even then, and the prospects were rosy.

The Stewart, too, is very highly spoken of in Mr. Ogilvie's recent report as a gold bearer, and it will be remembered that it was this river—and in the identical territory described as the scene of this latest great strike—which the government of the Dominion a few months ago proposed to lease a monopoly of mining privileges.

Very little information from Skagway came to hand yesterday that can be described as news. Mr. E. E. Billingshurst has reported that the police who fitted out here for the Klondyke in ten days, while her consort, the Eugene, will not take longer than fifteen days to get to the river to Dawson, the water at this season being moderately low and the current in consequence not so much of an obstacle.

Every Northern man spoken to agrees that there will be no question but that she will get through all right before the river freezes, and should the portland cement be used for the foundation of the further news of fortunes made and illustrations in gold dust, the Bristol will undoubtedly have an uncommonly large passenger list. On her return trip she will have the opportunity of bringing to Victoria those miners and their gold that may reach St. Michael's by river boats arriving after the departure of the Port-Seattle.

Very little information from Skagway came to hand yesterday that can be described as news. Mr. E. E. Billingshurst has reported that the police who fitted out here for the Klondyke in ten days, while her consort, the Eugene, will not take longer than fifteen days to get to the river to Dawson, the water at this season being moderately low and the current in consequence not so much of an obstacle.

Very little information from Skagway came to hand yesterday that can be described as news. Mr. E. E. Billingshurst has reported that the police who fitted out here for the Klondyke in ten days, while her consort, the Eugene, will not take longer than fifteen days to get to the river to Dawson, the water at this season being moderately low and the current in consequence not so much of an obstacle.

Very little information from Skagway came to hand yesterday that can be described as news. Mr. E. E. Billingshurst has reported that the police who fitted out here for the Klondyke in ten days, while her consort, the Eugene, will not take longer than fifteen days to get to the river to Dawson, the water at this season being moderately low and the current in consequence not so much of an obstacle.

THE KINGSTON SAILS.

The familiar roar of the steamer Kingston's whistle was heard again yesterday morning as she reached port from the Sound with a big load of gold seekers bound for the mines of the Klondyke. She has aboard 250 passengers, 150 horses and fully 500 tons of freight in the way of supplies for the miners and forage for their pack animals.

The Victoria there were ten more passengers to take on. They were: T. S. Williams, jr., a well-to-do San Francisco

DANUBE SAILS TO-DAY.

The Steamer's Load is Nearly All Coming From the American Side.

Steamer "Eugene" Sails for Port Angeles to There Await the "Bristol's" Sailing.

Notwithstanding the frequency with which steamers have of late been going North, the C.P.N. steamer Danube will have a full load going out this evening, and this, too, of freight and passengers booked from the United States side, who have recognized the advantage of outfitting at Victoria. The Danube will leave Victoria promptly at 8 o'clock. The exact number of passengers she will take is a little uncertain as yet, but there are not likely to be so many as half a dozen Victorians. As many horses as the ship has accommodation for will be shipped, and they will be of a larger class than those that go to the North. The handsome price commanded by a few heavy animals sent from here, and the reports which have been received concerning the usefulness of large horses have tended to make buyers less anxious to purchase light weights, which are being bought so readily. The Danube will make no time on her present trip, but will make all possible speed in order to reach St. Michael's as soon as possible with the material for the construction of the new vessel. The C.P.N. Company service on the Yukon. This material she will load immediately on her return from her present trip.

The steamer Eugene which is to ascend the Yukon river this year for F. C. Dyer & Co., left Portland for Port Angeles yesterday where she is to remain until the Bristol is ready to depart again on the 24th inst. Referring to the Eugene it is said that the portland cement she has on board is of the best quality. The steamer has clearly been remodeled with an eye to beauty than to seaworthiness. A powerful bulwark has been put on either bow, and her sides have been reinforced so they extend to the roof of the cabin nearly its entire length. Powerful fore and aft braces have been put in place, the steering gear has been taken down to the pilot-house and set up on the deck below, and the propelling wheel has been greatly strengthened. Altogether, the new vessel is a fine specimen of modern river craft. The Danube, instead of boards, would remind one strongly of one of those old Mississippi river steamers cut down and armored into a gunboat. They took out \$5,000 of the following events: Amateur—One mile, novice, 1st and 2nd prizes; quarter mile, 1st and 2nd prizes; half mile, 1st and 2nd prizes; one mile, paced, 1st and 2nd prizes; two mile, lap, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes; one mile, championship, 1st and 2nd prizes; five-mile handicap, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes; five-mile championship, 1st and 2nd prizes. Professional—One mile championship; five-mile championship.

The full court yesterday gave a very important decision which will affect the claims of the British Columbia Fence Act does not apply to railways under the jurisdiction of the Dominion. The decision was given in the appeal of Madden v. Nelson & Port Shepparton railway. Plaintiff brought action to recover damages for the killing of two horses owned by plaintiff, which were run over by a train on the plaintiff's railway. The action was tried at Nelson before Judge Forin, who held that the defendants were liable under the provisions of the act passed by the British Columbia legislature, which provided that railways in the province whether under the jurisdiction of the province or of the Dominion should be liable for such casualties, unless their lines were fenced in accordance with the provisions of the B. C. Fence act. The defendants appealed on the ground that their railway having been declared by the Dominion parliament to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, was not subject to the provisions of the act. The full court held that the contention of appellants is correct, and allows the appeal with costs. Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice McCreight, Justice Wilson and McCol concurring. Mr. L. P. Duff appeared for the railway appellants, Mr. Gordon Hunter for respondents.

Very little information from Skagway came to hand yesterday that can be described as news. Mr. E. E. Billingshurst has reported that the police who fitted out here for the Klondyke in ten days, while her consort, the Eugene, will not take longer than fifteen days to get to the river to Dawson, the water at this season being moderately low and the current in consequence not so much of an obstacle.

Very little information from Skagway came to hand yesterday that can be described as news. Mr. E. E. Billingshurst has reported that the police who fitted out here for the Klondyke in ten days, while her consort, the Eugene, will not take longer than fifteen days to get to the river to Dawson, the water at this season being moderately low and the current in consequence not so much of an obstacle.

THE CITY

The Ashcroft Water Company has made formal application for a license to supply the town of Ashcroft with water.

A. S. BLACK has been named as returning officer for the first election to fill the offices of mayor and councillors of the city of Greenwood, in the place of Robert Wood who is unable to act.

The New Westminster Gas Company is to be officially "wounded" by the act of the legislature, and application will at once be made to the courts for an appointment of a receiver.

The schedule of fees payable under the water classes consolidation act of 1896 is published in the Gazette of yesterday, and by an order-in-council Mr. W. S. Gore, the deputy commissioner of lands and works, is made water commissioner under the same legislation.

Among the most recently incorporated joint stock companies are the following: The Victoria Water Supply Company, which is published in the Gazette of yesterday, and by an order-in-council Mr. W. S. Gore, the deputy commissioner of lands and works, is made water commissioner under the same legislation.

A little six-year-old traveller, Herbert Maxwell, is expected here from Chicago, "on consignment," in the course of the next few days, to be forwarded by the Bristol and Eugene to his father, who is in business in Dawson City. Mr. Maxwell has been three years in the Yukon country, and his wife dying in the family home in Chicago, he was sent to his surviving parent. The latter will receive from the boy his first news of his wife's death.

The big steel caisson for the Brothie reef light foundation was successfully carried from the outer wharf and placed in position yesterday forenoon by the Whitlaw. The big mass of metal weighs 17½ tons, and Captain Gaudin, agent of marine, was present to observe operations, stating that it is in a most favorable position right over a small point of rock that rises from the reef. The divers are now at the work making the foundation level so that the concrete can be poured into the caisson. This concrete will weigh 800 tons, and it is expected that the work will be finished in about three weeks.

A TRAGEDY DEVELOPS.

George Brown Dies From the Rifle Shot Fired by John Aitken.

The Beecher Bay Shooting Takes a Darker Turn for the Accused.

It is likely that to-day the charge against John Aitken of shooting and wounding his father-in-law George Brown will be changed to the more serious one of murder, for the wounded man after lingering for several months died last night from the bullet wound he received. The shooting took place at Beecher Bay on March 18, when Aitken who was inside his house fired a rifle bullet through the door and wounded Brown in the throat. Aitken's story in effect was that Brown who is his father-in-law had threatened him and was trying to break in the door when Aitken fearing for his own safety shot in self-defence. Brown was in the hospital a long time, lingering between life and death and it was only a month ago that after his removal home, he was strong enough to give his deposition, Magistrate Macrae going out with Supt. Halsey to get it. Brown's statement was that during a quarrel with Aitken his wife and children had gone away from home on the evening of the 17th March. He heard next day that they were at Aitken's place. As the quarrel between the two men was patched up, Brown rode over to Aitken's house and stayed there for some time with his wife and children. He had a stick in his hand at the time, but denied he was trying to break into the house. He affirmed that it was while he was knocking that he was shot.

Brown two weeks ago got so low that it was decided to bring him into town again where he could have better treatment at St. Joseph's hospital. Everything possible was done to save his life, but he died at 10 o'clock last night. The remains were taken to Hazelton, and taken there to be buried. Brown was a native of St. Thomas, Ontario and was 37 years of age.

COMPARED WITH KLONDYKE.

The personal experience of Mr. Jas. Orr, one of Cariboo's old-timers is well worth hearing. Landing at Williams Creek in 1862, when the famous creek was in its glory as a placer mine, Mr. Orr became one of the owners in the Caledonia and was bookkeeper for that company. In 18 months they took out over half a million dollars. They took out \$1,000,000 from 5 pans of gravel, the prize pan being \$1,680. This was in 1863. Out of the Caledonia which was 67 feet deep, the best paying dirt was about two feet on bedrock and the run was often 150 feet wide. The Never Sweat was adjoining and washed up every day from 60 to 200 ounces. Beregrated as high as 800 ounces of gold. New York from 150 to 200 ounces; Moffat's, over \$300,000, taken out of 100 feet square, which was the size of the claim. The McLean claim was next, but not so rich. The Tinker, with 300 feet of ground, paid in dividends over \$700,000. The Watty, a small claim next, paid \$80,000. The Cameron claim cleaned up over \$1,000,000; the Rabby, \$900,000; Dead Broke, \$70,000. Below were some short but rich claims. Prince of Wales paid eight months half a million. Above the Caledonia, the Lillooet and Cariboo were very rich. The Aurora, with its fourteen interests, paid \$1,000,000. The Cariboo was rich, the Canyon to Prince of Wales, on up to the saw mill, the Ericson, Nigger, and others paid from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to the interest.

THE ACT IS LIMITED.

The full court yesterday gave a very important decision which will affect the claims of the British Columbia Fence Act does not apply to railways under the jurisdiction of the Dominion. The decision was given in the appeal of Madden v. Nelson & Port Shepparton railway. Plaintiff brought action to recover damages for the killing of two horses owned by plaintiff, which were run over by a train on the plaintiff's railway. The action was tried at Nelson before Judge Forin, who held that the defendants were liable under the provisions of the act passed by the British Columbia legislature, which provided that railways in the province whether under the jurisdiction of the province or of the Dominion should be liable for such casualties, unless their lines were fenced in accordance with the provisions of the B. C. Fence act. The defendants appealed on the ground that their railway having been declared by the Dominion parliament to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, was not subject to the provisions of the act. The full court held that the contention of appellants is correct, and allows the appeal with costs. Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice McCreight, Justice Wilson and McCol concurring. Mr. L. P. Duff appeared for the railway appellants, Mr. Gordon Hunter for respondents.

A FOUR DAYS' SERVICE.

Mr. G. B. Dodwell, the head of the well known firm of Dodwell, Carrill & Co., arrived in town yesterday morning from the Sound, and with Mrs. Dodwell is staying for a day or two at the Bristol. Speaking last night of the Washington and Alaska Steamship Co.'s line which he has just inaugurated, Mr. Dodwell remarked last night that the intention was to have a four days' service to Alaska. The Kingston will only run this trip as the City of Seattle is not yet ready. The Seattle will only be one of several steamers, but what other vessels would be secured Mr. Dodwell was not in a position to make public yet. Dyea, Skagway and other points would be touched by the line, and while the steamers would start from the Sound, they would call at Victoria on the up and down trip. The idea is to have some of the steamers for freight and live stock exclusively and others for the passenger trade, so that the traffic could be handled to the best advantage.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, who has come to the Coast for the purpose of consecrating Bishop Bonton will be here tonight. The Bishop of Montreal, who is assisting at the ceremonies of the installation of Archbishop Brocheux, who was lately appointed to that see. The Archbishop is a young man, only 42 years of age, and has been Archbishop for two years. He is a vigorous, energetic man, but withal kindly and of good conversational powers. The venerable Bishop Clut, whose diocese, the McKenzie district, stretches from Athabaska landing, 300 miles north of Victoria, away to the North Pole. For thirty years Bishop Clut has been bishop, and only last Sunday celebrated the fortieth year of his consecration as priest of St. Boniface.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Another Fortune.

Seattle, Aug. 18.—This forenoon Willis Thorp was handed a letter by a man who came down on the Al-ki. It was written by Edward Thorp, and came overland, saying that he had cleaned up \$130,000 in the Klondyke in eight weeks, and was coming home on the steamer Portland, which is due in Seattle on August 25. Thorp left Seattle one year ago, going north with a drove of cattle.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The junior lawn tennis tourney continued all yesterday, several close and exciting games being witnessed by the spectators. Following are the results of yesterday's matches:

R. Hayward, one 4 of 15, beat P. Keefer, rec. 15, 6-4, 6-2.

F. T. Cornwall, scratch, beat B. Prior, rec. 15, 6-3.

C. Gamble, one 15, beat C. Keefer, rec. 30, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

E. Hayward, scratch, beat T. Lawson, rec. 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

T. Lawson, rec. 15, 3, beat E. Fell, rec. 15, 6-2, 6-2.

Wilson, scratch, beat A. J. Kitto, scratch, 6-1, 6-1.

Gamble and Harvey beat Patton and Keefer, 6-1, 6-0.

Cornwall and Pooley beat Wilnot and Schofield, 6-2, 6-0.

Wilson and Goward beat Hayward and Dichoosen, 9-4, 6-1.

The Sun.

For the information of "Sportman" who is very anxious not to let the law, the information is given that quail are no longer protected from his run, although the grouse and the pheasants are. It is a pity that the latter bird, the king of all game birds of these parts, should not have a year or two of uninterrupted rest. Thanks to the horns of sportsmen during several years past the pheasant is scarcer at the present time than in many years past. And if not protected for a time at least it threatens to become extinct on Vancouver island.

The Wheel.

The meet at Wellington.

The committee in charge of the championship meet at Wellington on Labor Day have considerably rearranged their programme, which is now announced as hereunder. Victoria riders are not especially interested in promoting the success of this meet, in view of the fact that Wellington broke faith with them to secure it, having offered, if allowed the Dominion Day date, to throw the championship meet to Victoria. Through the efforts of the V.W.C. the Vancouver club was induced to name its meet on July 1 to oblige Wellington, and immediately the club of that town proceeded to mail the championship date as they were to do. They took out \$1,000 of the following events: Amateur—One mile, novice, 1st and 2nd prizes; quarter mile, 1st and 2nd prizes; half mile, 1st and 2nd prizes; one mile, paced, 1st and 2nd prizes; two mile, lap, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes; one mile, championship, 1st and 2nd prizes; five-mile handicap, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes; five-mile championship, 1st and 2nd prizes. Professional—One mile championship; five-mile championship.

CRUISING FOR SEA ELEPHANTS.

Years ago, says an exchange, there came a small steamer, called the Eugene, which engaged almost exclusively in the search for sea elephants. This species of the seal family, the largest of the seal family, is found in the northern Atlantic and Indian oceans, and about the desolate and uninhabited islands far south of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a seal which is hunted for the oil they yielded, and, with the exception of a few vessels fitted out from New Bedford, the Connecticut port had the business until it died out. The Wales paid eight months half a million. Above the Caledonia, the Lillooet and Cariboo were very rich. The Aurora, with its fourteen interests, paid \$1,000,000. The Cariboo was rich, the Canyon to Prince of Wales, on up to the saw mill, the Ericson, Nigger, and others paid from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to the interest.

GREAT NORTHERN ARRANGEMENTS.

The little steamer Oscar, which has lately been engaged in cannery service on the West Coast, was yesterday sent to the Sound under the command of the Northern railway company, loaded with powder for shipment to the Kootenays. Nothing definite is yet announced as to the installation of the new vessel fitted out from New Bedford, the Connecticut port had the business until it died out. The Wales paid eight months half a million. Above the Caledonia, the Lillooet and Cariboo were very rich. The Aurora, with its fourteen interests, paid \$1,000,000. The Cariboo was rich, the Canyon to Prince of Wales, on up to the saw mill, the Ericson, Nigger, and others paid from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to the interest.

FOR THE PORT ORCHARD DOCK.

Having finished work on the old San Pedro wharf yesterday, the Whitlaw steamer leaves for Vancouver to-day, under engagement to convey 350 tons of heavy iron work to Port Orchard. After doing this the Whitlaw returns to port, and will probably load a cargo of old iron before going South.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, who has come to the Coast for the purpose of consecrating Bishop Bonton will be here tonight. The Bishop of Montreal, who is assisting at the ceremonies of the installation of Archbishop Brocheux, who was lately appointed to that see. The Archbishop is a young man, only 42 years of age, and has been Archbishop for two years. He is a vigorous, energetic man, but withal kindly and of good conversational powers. The venerable Bishop Clut, whose diocese, the McKenzie district, stretches from Athabaska landing, 300 miles north of Victoria, away to the North Pole. For thirty years Bishop Clut has been bishop, and only last Sunday celebrated the fortieth year of his consecration as priest of St. Boniface.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Another Fortune.

Seattle, Aug. 18.—This forenoon Willis Thorp was handed a letter by a man who came down on the Al-ki. It was written by Edward Thorp, and came overland, saying that he had cleaned up \$130,000 in the Klondyke in eight weeks, and was coming home on the steamer Portland, which is due in Seattle on August 25. Thorp left Seattle one year ago, going north with a drove of cattle.

SIZE OF YUKON PLACERS.

An order in council recently passed at Ottawa reads as follows:

Whereas clause 7 of the regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries in the Northern Territories, established by order in council of the 21st of May, 1897, provides that if any person shall discover a new mine and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, a claim for "bar diggings" 750 feet in length may be granted; and whereas the intention was to grant a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations governing the disposal of placer mines on the Yukon river and its tributaries shall be and the same is hereby amended, so that the above clause to read as follows: "The discoverer of a new mine shall be entitled to a claim of 750 feet in length to the discoverer of the new mine upon a creek or river, and not to grant a claim of that length for "bar diggings." His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that clause 7 of the said regulations





CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, DROWSINESS, DISTRESS AFTER FEASTING, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, DROWSINESS, DISTRESS AFTER FEASTING, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.

ACHE. The base of so many ills that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it like others do not.

WANTED - High-grade woman of good character standing willing to learn our business to act as Manager and Correspondent here; salary \$500. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to A. T. Elder, General Manager, care Daily Colonist.

WANTED - High-grade man of good character standing willing to learn our business to act as Manager and Correspondent here; salary \$500. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to A. T. Elder, General Manager, care Daily Colonist.

"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD" OR "OUR SAVIOR IN ART." Cost over \$10,000 to publish. Contains nearly 100 full-page engravings of our Saviour, by the best masters of the world.

ARE YOU Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back, bone to lower points of shoulder-blade, every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right sides, or a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the eyes? Do you feel languid, or have you over-worked? Have you over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your body? Have you over-learned your nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

HUDYAN Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudson doctors free of charge.

Circulars and Testimonials. HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD? IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?

CALL OR WRITE FOR 30 - DAY CIRCULARS. HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

water system has been given to H. J. Evans, of Nelson. Crane & Co., of Portland, were awarded the contract for valves, valve boxes and fire hydrants, but refused to accept it, and bids will be called for again.

REVELSTOCK. A meeting of the business men of the town, called to discuss the subject of incorporation on Monday night, was not much of a success, as part of the crowd turned up at 8 o'clock and the balance at 8.45. It was practically decided that nothing can be done to petition for incorporation until the property-owners get their titles registered, and a committee was appointed to take this matter in hand.

The Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium, Syndicate, Ltd., capital \$40,000, in forty shares of \$1,000 each, has been formed to take over and run the Halcyon Springs, and the shares are nearly all gone already. The syndicate will expend \$21,000 in improving the property.

McLubbert (who has picked up part of a laundry check)—Phew! this quare mark on this piece of paper? Officer O'Hagarty, a Chinese character, of the name of McLubbert—That's a dollah! The Chinese hav no characters, begorra!—Judge

THE SCOTTISH SPORTS.

A Great Day at the Gathering of the Clans in Caledonia Park.

The Gordon Highland Laddies Make a Brave Show and Win the Pull.

In all the glory of kilt and tartan, with ribbons flying and the shrilling of the pipes from morn till dewy eve, the Scotsmen of British Columbia celebrated yesterday.

The '97 gathering of the clans of British Columbia was one of the most successful in the history of the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla began to make new men, just as the new pictures of men began to be made. Thousands of people fronted the camera with skins made clean from blotch and blemish.

WOODS LAST HOPE GONE.

The Full Court Upholds the Sentence of Murder Passed on James Woods.

The Condemned Man Will Be Hung at Nelson on Wednesday Next.

James Woods, who in October last shot Samuel Woods of Nelson, next, as the Full Court yesterday decided, as the verdict pronounced by the jury at the trial before Mr. Justice Walkem.

In the contests of skill and bravado, and in the essentially Scottish exercises, it was a great day for the Andersons, Colin Cameron and the Victorians.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

The gathering was held at Caledonia Park, and was a great day for the province.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

Quarter mile foot race—D. Sinclair won.

Half mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

One mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Two mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Three mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Four mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Five mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Six mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Seven mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Eight mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Nine mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Ten mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Eleven mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twelve mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Thirteen mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Fourteen mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Fifteen mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Sixteen mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Seventeen mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Eighteen mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Nineteen mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty one mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty two mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty three mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty four mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty five mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty six mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty seven mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty eight mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Twenty nine mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Thirty mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

Thirty one mile foot race—W. A. Anderson won.

JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE M'CREIGHT.

I think that in this case there may be doubt as to whether any substantial wrong or miscarriage was occasioned at the trial.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE DRAKE.

This case comes before me under Section 746 of the Code.

The learned judge who tried the case refused to reserve the point as to the admissibility of certain statements of the deceased.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

ACCIDENT AT LADNERS LANDING.

A Bale of Hay Falls on the Shoulder of a Prominent Citizen.

Mr. J. McLaren of Ladners, writes: I was badly crippled with a sprained shoulder, and after consulting my physician he told me I would not be able to raise my arm for a week at least.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The evidence was in my opinion sufficient to support the conviction.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28. PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The public meeting was a failure; only two men were present, but one of them in describing it for the paper, said the meeting was large and respectable, observing to his companion in justification of the adjectives, "You are large and I am respectable." It is on this principle that some of the Kootenay papers discover a loud and widespread demand for the overthrow of the provincial ministry. They demand it with vituperation; that makes it loud. They are separated by magnificent distances; that makes it widespread. Just now coupled with this "demand" is a prayer to Mr. Hewitt Bostock to become a political Moses and lead the disgruntled out of the house of bondage and into the land, supposed to be flowing with pap and patronage. This demand is likewise widespread, for Mr. Bostock has distributed his shekels in newspaper plants at points very remote from each other. So it comes about that when Mr. Bostock's paper at A. discovers that the country is aching for Mr. Bostock's leadership, Mr. Bostock's paper at B. thinks it would be a most excellent thing, and Mr. Bostock's paper at C. agrees with them both. Then Mr. Bostock's paper at D. comes out with a note to the effect, and assures the presumably waiting universe that really the sacrifice asked of Mr. Bostock is very great indeed, and only the conviction that it is the general demand of his fellow citizens that he should retire from the otium cum dignitate of parliament and mingle with the common herd of provincial politicians, can induce him to take the suggested step. When he does finally consent, he will do so after the manner of the maiden, who has waited for 749 consecutive nights for her lover to propose, and when he does at last with dreadful hesitation, replies, "George, dear, this is so sudden."

Against Mr. Bostock the Colonist has not a single word to say. Considering his experience and training, he does very well as a member of parliament. He has not made it necessary to call out the Ottawa fire brigade to save the river from destruction; but he has hitherto made no claims to be anything more than a decent, every-day sort of a fellow, who, having a snug income, thought a little public prominence not amiss. To his ambition in this respect there is no possible objection, and unless reports flatter him, he has been always ready with open hand to assist those who were willing to advance it. Left to himself, Mr. Bostock would pursue the even tenor of his way as a member of parliament, attending to the minor wants of his constituents diligently, with a reasonable hope of re-election and the prospect of Government House in view five years from now, if the Liberals stay in so long. This anyone will admit to be rather a neat little career. Such a simple arrangement as this does not suit certain political amateurs in this province. They want a lively local campaign next year, and for that reason need a leader with money. They will furnish the brains if Mr. Bostock will supply the cash. Mr. Bostock could undoubtedly furnish as good a quality of the former as they; but that is not the programme. He is to be cajoled with flattery. He is to be told that the hour has come for the Liberals of British Columbia to seize the reins of power. He is to be told in this province what Mowat was in Ontario, Blair in New Brunswick and Fielding in Nova Scotia, the great Western Horatius at the Bridge, holding back the hosts of Toryism. Mr. Bostock may yield to their blandishments, but we venture to guess that if he consults his friends in the federal ministry as to the expediency of his resigning his seat in parliament to introduce federal politics into the local arena, he will be advised to do nothing of the kind.

This Bostockian cult demonstrates the weakness of the local opposition. It is a distinct admission that it is hopeless to think of defeating Mr. Turner and his colleagues on provincial issues. We have been looking for this admission. It will be remembered that there has been outstanding a challenge on the part of the Colonist to the opponents of the local government to formulate their charges, and that, except in three minor matters, that were at once fully explained, not a single opposition paper has dared to take the challenge up. Hence distinctly provincial issues are to be abandoned and the election of next year is to be run, if possible, on federal issues. In this alone do the opposition see any chance of success. But more than this is implied, for the Macedonian cry that has gone out for Mr. Bostock is a direct declaration of non-confidence in Mr. Semlin as leader. We cannot say that this surprises us very much, for with all Mr. Semlin's estimable personal qualities, he is singularly destitute of the qualifications of leadership. We do not think the people of British Columbia are likely to seriously contemplate placing their affairs in Mr. Semlin's hands, although we say most frankly that if they did, he would undoubtedly deal with them honestly and as best he could. He would not suit, he does not suit the hungry horde, who are crying out for Mr. Bostock, and who hope that the last named gentleman will let them play ducks and drakes

with his money before election, and with that of the Province afterwards. These gentry in their proposed campaign stand to win everything and lose nothing. If they should carry the Province on federal issues, they would act upon their plank, which calls for a clean sweep in all public offices; if they should fail they would have at least the fun of spending some of Mr. Bostock's good British sovereigns.

THOSE EXEMPTIONS. In the Seattle Times of the 17th inst., appears an article headed "Victoria knocked out—Dominion government says miners' outfits to go free—Americans are Jubilant—Canadian tariff duties greatly modified and special ruling has been made in the case of actual miners going out to mine." The article begins by saying that "Victoria is practically out of the race for the Klondyke trade," and goes on to say that the special ruling made "makes the duty question of little importance." It adds that owing to the efforts of the Washington congressional delegation the tariff duties have been greatly moderated, and that "all necessary clothing and any amount of provisions can go across the border line of the Northwest territory duty free." This it is alleged gives "Seattle merchants a greater cinch on the Yukon trade than ever," and they are urged to see that the joyful news is spread far and wide.

It is not easy to excuse bare-faced lying of this kind. It is not true that the duties have been moderated to any extent whatever, and the exemptions are not as stated. If men buy goods in Seattle on the strength of these representations made by the Times they will find themselves once more grossly deceived to the great pecuniary loss. In order that there may be no mistake on this subject we present the facts as they are. If the Seattle papers choose to ignore them and persist in their false statements, we suppose there is no help for it, except that Victoria merchants must see to it that the truth is spread equally broadcast with the lie.

When the Customs house officers went North they were instructed by Collector Milne to permit miners' clothing in use and broken packages to pass duty free, the idea being that if all a man had with him was what he needed to keep himself warm and from going hungry on his journey, he ought not to be obliged to pay duty on it. This privilege was granted on humane grounds, and no one would think for a moment of objecting to it. Later, Collector Milne became satisfied that the expression "broken packages" hardly met the case, for a man might reach the officers with only a box of yeast cakes or some small article and the relief intended would not apply. Therefore he advised the Minister of Customs, in response to a query as to what exemptions he was allowing, that in his opinion it would be well to let each man pass this season with his clothing, blankets and a hundred pounds of food. The amount of food was put at a hundred pounds because very many persons were not in a position to pay duties on anything. He took into consideration the fact that hundreds did not believe they would have to pay duty at all, that many would have to spend nearly all their money in paying the cost of packing and that in every case there was much greater delay than was anticipated. We do not think that any one will be found to object to this. The collector was particular to specify that these exemptions should apply for this season only. Meanwhile there had been some correspondence between Ottawa and Washington on the question, and shortly after the Collector had sent his suggestion to Ottawa he received the following instructions: OTTAWA, August 13, 1897. Collector of Customs, Victoria. In accordance with despatch sent by Acting Minister to Washington, you will give special instructions to officers at Lake Superior that miners' blankets, personal clothing in use, cooking utensils in use and one hundred pounds of food for the journey are exempt this season, charging duty only on excess.

JOHN McDONALD, Commissioner of Customs. These exemptions are sufficient to prevent it being necessary for any man to turn back, simply for lack of money. If he chooses to go forward this fall with what clothing he is actually using, his blankets, his cooking utensils, and about as much food as he could pack in two flour sacks, he will not have to pay any duty. This exemption applies to about one-sixth of the average outfit, and will not apply to any of it after the present season, which we need hardly add, is now almost at an end. Seattle is welcome to all the comfort she can get out of this arrangement, which was made, not, as the Times suggests, because the Seattle people clamored for the closing of the sub-port at Dyea, nor because of the demands of the Washington congressional delegation; but because the Canadian government is conducted according to the principles of Christian civilization, and because Canadian business men are not so keen after a dollar that, rather than permit them to set food bought in Seattle, they would prefer to see men turned back on their Yukon journey through no fault of their own, but simply because they were grossly deceived by Seattle newspapers.

Magic Liniment, the great pain reliever, is superior to all others.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING AT SKAGWAY.

There has been some indignation expressed as to the course of the United States customs house officer at Dyea in regard to the Danube, but we think he must be held blameless in the matter; but at the same time no blame attaches to the captain of the steamship. The person responsible for the misunderstanding was the special officer sent up on the Danube from Mary Island, and he doubtless erred through a mistake in judgment. No material difference exists between the laws of civilized countries as to the entry of vessels from foreign ports. For example, if a vessel should come from any port out of Canada with a cargo, which the owner wanted discharged at Cadboro Bay, she would not go directly to the Bay and begin unloading, if she had fifty customs house officers aboard, but would report at Victoria. If she ignored this office she would be subject to detention and fine. So when a foreign vessel has a cargo for some point on Puget Sound, which is not a sub-port, she reports to the Collector at Port Townsend, who sends an officer with her. On this principle, when the Islander went North she took an officer from Mary Island as a precaution in case there was no one at Dyea to report to. Now that an officer is stationed at Dyea, the proper course for all masters of vessels is to report directly to him and obtain his permission to discharge elsewhere, if it is wanted. While this permission is granted in the discretion of the officer, it is the universal rule to refuse no reasonable request, and if Mr. Jones, who is the United States official at Dyea, understands his duties, there need be no difficulties hereafter, provided the captains of steamers recognize his authority as they are bound to do.

We make this explanation because of a disposition, which exists, to magnify the misunderstanding about the Danube into an affair of international importance. It was only a conflict of authority between two United States officers, both of whom thought they were doing right. Mr. Jones is not, as we understand the matter, at all to blame for taking the position he did in regard to the Danube, but on the contrary was quite within his rights in insisting that the vessel should have reported to him, and very reasonable, indeed, in not proceeding to extreme measures, for while Captain Meyers had no reason to suppose he was doing anything in derogation of Mr. Jones' authority, and was quite warranted in supposing that the Mary Island officer was the person to whom he should look for guidance, he did undoubtedly, though unintentionally, put himself in a wrong position.

The Okanagan farmers co-operative flouring mill has just paid an 8 per cent dividend. The Vernon News says: A dividend of 8 per cent on the paid-up capital of the Okanagan Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Armstrong, as well as \$3 per ton on wheat delivered during the year ending July 31st, 1897, was last Saturday declared by the company's directors. Though the mill has been in operation but fourteen and one-half months, two dividends of 8 per cent, each on the paid-up capital, have been declared, and 90 cents and \$3 per ton respectively on wheat delivered has been paid, leaving a reserve fund of \$3,500 has been created.

This very encouraging report should stimulate farmers in all parts of the province to renewed interest in co-operative methods. NOW THE up-to-date woman gets on a fur suit and has herself photographed as the latest Klondyke heroine. In the pictures they are all statures-looking creatures, with big dreamy eyes and smiling lips. On the steamers they are just like other women, only perhaps they look a trifle more faded, and most of them have a wish-I-hadn't-started expression. But no one begrudges them the fleeting romance of the newspaper portraits, for they have hard work and many privations before them.

SPAIN'S CABINET. MADRID, Aug. 18.—Senator Sagasta, the Liberal leader, in an interview to-day, is quoted as saying: "Even during Canova's time dissensions existed in the cabinet, and if they are continued Gen. Azcarra will be obliged to decline to hold office. In any case his cabinet is certain to be only a temporary one." The supreme council of war and the cabinet have confirmed the sentence of death imposed on Angollo, the assassin.

ANDREE'S EXPEDITION.

He May Yet Anchor His Balloon Amidst the Nuggets of the Klondyke.

Just before Andree left he dictated a message to the Copenhagen (Denmark) "Aftenbladet," in which he said: "We shall probably be carried in a north-easterly direction." He had figured out his probable course to a nicety. He had about 700 miles more to go to reach the pole, and about 1,200 miles more before he would be where it would be advisable to land. His balloon left Spitzbergen going at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour, which would mean his arrival at the pole in thirty-two hours, or about 10 o'clock Monday, July 12. This would not interfere with observations, however, as there is no night at the pole at this time of the year. So that the explorer had daylight. He said himself to his time: "We shall be three weeks, or even more. I would rather not do it so quick because of our observations." The explorers had decided they would go in one of four directions.

1. That the balloon will land in Siberia in about latitude 70 north and longitude 135 west. 2. It may land on the Samogedon peninsula, in latitude 70 north, longitude 70 east. This is in the vicinity of the Gulf of Obi, in the northeastern part of Russia. 3. It may land in the vicinity of Point Barrow, Alaska, in latitude 70 north and longitude 155 west, where there is a United States government station. Point Barrow is about 600 miles northwest of the new Klondyke gold regions, and about the same distance from the mouth of the Yukon river, or about 500 miles from Behring Straits. It is almost opposite to Spitzbergen. This direction is what Andree characterized in his address before the Society of Anthropology and Geography in Stockholm, Sweden, on March 20, 1897, as "the desired way." He gave his reasons in substance as follows: "This part of the world is not now so nearly desolate and uninhabited as it was when the Franklin expedition perished. Ever since 1859 American vessels have been stationed about the mouth of the Mackenzie river for hunting purposes, and twelve to fifteen ships pass the winter there with 400 or 500 persons aboard. Along the coast of Alaska are to be found more or less civilized Indians and Esquimaux. In the interior of Alaska there are a great number of gold diggers." Andree had a fourth possible route, viz: That the balloon may land in British North America in latitude 67 north, longitude 100 west, which is in the vicinity of Medicine Hat.

Landing at the points at an angle to the pole would not necessarily mean that Andree did not cross the pole, because the topographical and astronomical charts of the Arctic show that he might be carried from Spitzbergen across the pole and landed in British America, because the winds blow in a circle much after the fashion of the gulf stream of the Atlantic ocean.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Jimfitz not being present, our remarked: "It's a hard thing to say of a man, but I don't think Jimfitz has any great mental capacity." "The capacity is there all right enough," said the other, "but there is nothing to fill it."—Indianapolis Journal. "Doctor," asked the seeker after knowledge of the clergyman, "why do people get on their knees to pray, instead of standing?" "They want to save their souls," replied the clever minister.—Harlem Life. "What is the difference between an alias and an incognito?" asked the examiner. "About the same as the difference between kleptomaniacs and theft," said the student. "Typhoid fever," said a doctor, "is a very dangerous disease, but you may get it if you eat a hot pepper."—Pittsburg News. George—I just saw you coming from the conservatory with Miss Goldie. Rather handsome girl, but too reserved for me. Thomas—Yes; I've just reserved her for life.—Fun. "It seems strange that a bank cashier should invent an airship." "Has he?" "I see here that a prominent bank cashier has flown."—Philadelphia North American. "Putting it ingeniously—"Oh—er—excuse me, sir, but your daughter thought perhaps you might like to be my father-in-law."—Boston Traveller. Son (who had been caught reading a dime novel)—Unhand me, tyrant, or there may be bloodshed. Father—No my son; there will be nothing more serious than a woodshed. Come, that is where the strap hangs.—Princeton Tiger. Pullen—I worked hard enough trying to get a government clerkship, but I'm going to take a good rest now. Pusch—You've given up trying, have you? Pullen—Oh, no, I secured the place.—Boston Traveller. "What a peculiar, faraway look that man Dodson has." "Yes, that's the golf face."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Girl (to her lover)—Ah, only think of it, dearest Earnest, my elder sister must be married before I can be! He—Is there no way out, then? Girl—Oh, but—so that I can marry—you might marry my sister.—Fleegende Blätter. Head of Firm—What's that awful racket out there? Silent Partner—We're just knocking down the crash suits. Philadelphia Record. "You look awfully happy, old man." "Yes, I've struck it rich in the Klondyke." "In what way?" "I've just bought a half interest in an Alaska dog."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Telegraphing without wires is all very well, but what the average man wants is a means of telegraphing without money.—Philadelphia Ledger. "They ought to get on well after they are married. They are both interested in the same thing." "What?" "Him."—Boston Traveller. Uncle Nicholas—So your Aunt Mary gave you that nice horse and cart. Do all your aunts make you such nice presents? Freddy—No; but then you know Aunt Mary is my grandmother. Uncle Nicholas—Ah, I had forgotten that. Freddy—And I am afraid you have forgotten that you are my godfather!—Punch.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

Young Man, Stop!



Don't make a machine of your brain. Don't use the gifts of nature as you would a grindstone. Your body won't stand the wear and tear. It will lose its "grit." Your nerves are sensitive, and every act of excess is bearing down your general vitality. It may not show now, but it will later on. Then it will be too late for regrets. You will be weak, nervous, wretched.

Middle-Aged Man, Turn!

Turn back the pages of your life. You can see how you have worn yourself out. You know the cause of your weakness. You know why you are getting so nervous, why little business worries seem like terrible calamities. You know you have lost your grit, your vim, push, energy. Your vitality is wasted. You know all this, and you must check the further waste which you see going on. You can do it only with Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

Old Man, Look Back!

Think of what you were 20 years ago. You might be the same to-day but for the wear and tear. It has been too great, and your body has lost the grit. You feel your old nerves giving way and the blood growing cold. The fire is gone from your nerves. Get it back. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt has a wonderful reputation for restoring wasted vitality. How you would like to feel the warm blood coursing through your veins! You can. The blood is there. Give it the fire.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

—That name carries a charm with it. There are 10,000 men who owe their health and happiness to it. So will you. Send for the book, "Three Classes of Men," closely sealed, free. Address DR. A. T. SANDEN, 355 Washington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon.

LEA AND PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF LEA AND PERRINS' IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

THE KLONDYKE

Canada Urged to Put Operation at the Moment.

International Postal fees to be Established Several Points.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Position for carrying the trip a month between Dyea was formally accepted by acting Postmaster General Shallenberger, and the Government notified of the communication this government to be in readiness to accept of the responsibility, argued to put the service the earliest possible which is 100 miles above Lynn Canal, and Dawson declared international offices. The British mail by the United States B.C. to Dyea. Post offices will be Cudahy, Forty Mile, other points. The service the immediate supervision Mounted Police. The equipped with dogs have Indian drivers. At least will be for one the British mails can carrying them over route between the service, this will be done.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Government and the U practically agreed upon the immediate supervision providing postal facility dyke region, and the evidenced in a sub of the mail service from that district. The outlined, but in all parts strike off directly south, Son City down to Dyea.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—Cited that Mr. Sifton Quadra from Victoria, September 20, and will a Sifton route on a lot Mr. Sifton anticipates selecting a registrar of place Colonel Aylmer, not permit him to go there have been hand for the position.

THE KOO ROSSLAND, Aug. 19.—Kaslo states that a big made in the Carbonate. In the lower tunnel of solid galena, average ton in all values. tunnels are now all will begin at once. T entirely in Rossland. A special from A Alice Willis, who was by H. B. Swynne, who self, is dead. She left 000 to her mother in pointing Dr. Leach. The Le Roi company in addition to furnish own plant at Northport to supply Mr. Heintz keep his smelter at four years after the present contract. Bids were opened land's first issue of all range around par.

MORTIFIED TH. LONDON, Aug. 19.—spondent of the Daily accident to the Dr which had been dele vessels to escort C. Cronstadt, but was caused a stormy call Admiral Bernard, wished to resign, but to withhold his resignation of President. It is possible result in a fierce hauling the French

LORD ROBBE LONDON, Aug. 20.—publishes this mo with Lord Frederic har, commander of with reference to the Swat valley and in Lord Roberts said for alarm or anxiety wholly fanatical. of magnificent trophies offered by high commanders and consequently likely to

TO END T. PITTSBURGH, Aug. determined to many of them a the question to ar any radical step strike, and with an effort is to a conference of miners' officials agreement cannot reference then the ately prepare for men. The operat of action has been fuse to say what first. A report were to be employ surance was g it would have ample REYNOLDSVILLE meeting of ab laborers of the Hamilton and B decided to deman from 25 to 32 g mining, other w satisfaction in men's pay. A co

THE KLONDYKE MAILS.

Canada Urged to Put the Service in Operation at the Earliest Moment.

International Postal Exchange Offices to Be Established at Several Points.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Canada's proposition for carrying the mails one round trip a month between Dawson City and Dyea was formally accepted this afternoon by acting Postmaster-General Challenger, and the Canadian government notified of the action. In this communication this government is stated to be in readiness to assume its share of the responsibility, and Canada is urged to put the service in operation at the earliest possible moment. Dyea, which is 100 miles above Juneau on the Lynn Canal, and Dawson City will be declared international postal exchange offices. The British mails will be carried by the United States from Victoria, B.C., to Dyea.

Post offices will be opened at Fort Cudahy, Forty Mile and probably at other points. The service will be under the immediate supervision of Canadian Mounted Police. The carriers will be equipped with dogs and sledges and have Indian drivers. The first contract at least will be for one year. Whenever the British mails can be expedited by carrying them over the Circle City route between the dates of the new service, this will be done.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Canadian government and the United States have practically agreed upon co-operation in providing postal facilities for the Klondyke region, and the result will shortly be evidenced in a substantial doubling of the mail service from the coast into that district. The exact route is not outlined, but in all probability it will strike off directly southward from Dawson City down to Dyea.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—It has been decided that Mr. Sifton will sail on the Quadra from Victoria for Dyea on September 20, and will try to go over the Sitikoneen route on a location survey. Mr. Sifton anticipates no difficulty in selecting a registrar of the Yukon to replace Colonel Aylmer, whose health will not permit him to go North. It is said there have been hundreds of applicants for the position.

THE KOOTENAY.

ROSSLAND, Aug. 19.—A special from Kaslo states that a big strike has been made in the Carbonate, Springer creek. In the lower tunnel there is now 22 inches of solid galena, averaging over \$100 per ton in all values. The three upper tunnels are now all in ore and the strike will begin at once. The mine is owned entirely in Rossland.

A special from Nelson states that Alice Willis, who was shot last Tuesday by H. B. Swayne, who then shot himself, is dead. She left an estate of \$12,000 to her mother in Austin, Texas, appointing Dr. Loban her executor. The Le Roi company announces that in addition to furnishing ore to run its own plant at Northport, it has arranged to supply Mr. Heinze with enough ore to keep his smelter at Trail running for four years after the conclusion of the present contract.

Bids were opened to-day for Rossland's first issue of debentures. They all range around par.

MORTIFIED THE ADMIRAL.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the accident to the French cruiser Braik, which had been delegated as one of the vessels to escort President Faure to Cronstadt, but was obliged to turn back through the failure of her machinery, caused a stormy cabinet council to-day. Admiral Besnard, minister of marine, wished to resign, but he was persuaded to withhold his resignation until the return of President Faure from St. Petersburg. It is possible that the fiasco will result in a fierce campaign for overhauling the French navy.

LORD ROBERTS' OPINION.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning an interview with Lord Frederick Roberts of Kandahar, commander of the forces in Ireland, with reference to the disturbance in the Swat valley and Indian rising generally. Lord Roberts said: "There is no cause for alarm or anxiety. The movement is wholly fanatical. We have a large body of magnificent troops on the frontier, offered by highly experienced commanders and capable of coping with any difficulty likely to arise."

TO END THE STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—The operators are determined to start their mines, but many of them are willing to submit the question to arbitration before making any radical steps towards ending the strike, and with this end in view an effort is being made to have a conference of mine owners and the miners' officials on Saturday. If an agreement cannot be reached at this conference then the operators will immediately prepare for a resumption of work with new men. The operators admit that a plan of action has been decided upon, but refuse to say what mine will be started first. It is reported that Pinkerton's men were to be employed was denied, but assurance was given that the workers would have ample protection.

EXTENSIVE INVESTING. On August 19, at a meeting of about 1,000 miners and laborers of the Big Soldier, Sprague, Hamilton and Boodle mines here, it was decided to demand an advance in wages from 25 to 32 cents per ton for pick-mining, other wages in proportion, and satisfaction in regard to check weights men's pay. A committee was appointed

to call on general manager Robinson and present demands. Meanwhile, arrangements will be made to call meetings at all the mines on the Jeffersonville and Clearfield Coal and Iron Co., with a view of having the men demand a similar advance, and all possible influence will be used to extend the strike into the Clearfield county collieries.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, Aug. 18.—The British Association's annual convention opened this afternoon with a civic reception at the Horticultural pavilion. Lord Aberdeen presided and spoke welcoming the delegates. Acting Mayor Shaw made an eloquent address of welcome, which was responded to by the retiring and new presidents, who spoke of the Association's recent exhibition of loyalty to Great Britain. Lord Kelvin, Premier Hardy and Hon. Geo. W. Ross also spoke. In the evening Massey hall had an audience of 1,200 despite heavy rain. Lord Aberdeen and Sir Oliver Mowat were present. Lord Lister, as retiring president, made a speech and surrendered the presidency to Lord Kelvin, who made an admirable address on "The antiquity of man." Lord Aberdeen made a vote of thanks, describing the members of the association as the best immigration agents possible. On Tuesday Trinity University will confer degrees on several prominent delegates.

THE BAZAAR TRAGEDY.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Baron Machau, one of the chief promoters of the charity bazaar of the Rue Jean Coignon (which was destroyed by fire on May 4 last, with a loss of over 100), and Bailac and Bagrowski, two employes of the cinematograph establishment in the section where the fire broke out, were placed on trial here to-day, charged with homicide through their imprudence upon the occasion. The Baron was only one of the chief promoters of the fair but he presented the inflammable properties representing old Paris for use of the fair, and also gave the use of the ground upon which it was erected. The Baroness was a victim of the conflagration. The judge who examined Baron Machau to-day pressed his honorable character but reproached him for lack of precaution. The trial will last three days. There are 33 witnesses to be examined.

THE TOWNSEND FORTS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 17.—Present indications are that the long-delayed construction of the Puget Sound fortifications is yet to be delayed until an understanding between labor and capital is reached. Up to Saturday evening the men were paid \$1.85 per day for ten hours' work and allowed to board themselves. They were then informed that hereafter they must board at the contracting company's expense. The cost of the fortification site Monday morning and return Saturday night is 50 cents per day for a week's work, or a fraction over 8 cents per hour.

This morning the laborers refused to go to work until the contractors conceded their request, which is \$2 per day, eight hours to constitute a day's labor. The contractor made a counter proposal of \$1.50 per day for an un-sound employment agency, but was informed that only a guarantee of \$2 per day of eight hours could be arranged. As matters now stand, there will be a practical standstill of all work until a concession is made by the contractor, or some sort of compromise is effected. The contractors refer to are the Pacific Bridge Company of Portland.

TO MEXICO BY WIRE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Under separate agreements entered into with the two great railway systems of the Republic of Mexico, respectively the Mexican National Railway Co. and the Mexican Central Railway Co., the telegraph lines of these companies have passed under the control of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Heretofore telegraphing to the Mexican capital has either been by cable via Galveston and Vera Cruz or by the American land lines to the Mexican border, in accordance with the railway companies' lines from Laredo or El Paso, to the City of Mexico. The contracts entered into give the Postal company a continuing franchise by the United States to all the principal cities in the neighboring republic.

As a consequence of the extension tolls from the American cities have been reduced 40 per cent, making the message rate from New York to the City of Mexico \$1.85 for ten words; and the London has been reduced from 60 cents a word to 39 cents.

A WIRE TO KLONDYKE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Canadian government has submitted formal proposals to this government to establish communication with the Klondyke region by the construction of a telegraph line from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn canal into the centre of the Klondyke district. The proposals have been taken under advisement. The proposals, while reserving the rights of either the country pending settlement of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, urge the expediency of establishing a permanent route, giving access to the interior at all seasons of the year.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary Sherman has acknowledged the recent overture of the French government through ambassador Patenotre for negotiating a reciprocity treaty between the United States and France under the new tariff law, and the Secretary says that he hopes to take up this important subject as early as possible. It will be the first effort toward a practical application of the reciprocity clause of the new law, and to some extent it will shape the future action of the government.

JAPAN WELL PLEASED. SNUB FOR THE STATES.

Secretary Sherman Says Her Interests in Hawaii Will Be Fully Safeguarded.

The Tokio Government Invited to Admire the United States—Expressions of Good Will.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Sherman has submitted to the Japanese government an answer to Japan's last note relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The answer was delivered to Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese minister, last Saturday. It is in reply to Japan's note of July 10, which up to that time had not been answered. Mr. Sherman's answer was marked by its friendly expressions towards Japan. Two features are brought out. It reiterates the position heretofore taken by the Secretary of State as to the right and propriety of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. With this, however, is coupled an assurance that the interests of Japan in Hawaii will be fully safeguarded. It also expresses satisfaction at the plan of arbitration between Japan and Hawaii on the question of Japanese immigration to Hawaii. Minister Hoshi has cabled the substance of the answer to the Tokio government, and the full text has been forwarded. It will not reach Japan until September 7, and no action may be taken until the text is before the Japanese foreign office. The Japanese legation is reticent about the despatch, although there is no effort to conceal the satisfaction felt over the friendly spirit displayed throughout Mr. Sherman's answer. The attention of the Tokio government has been particularly directed towards these expressions of good will.

INDIAN FRONTIER SAFE.

SMILTA, Aug. 19.—The rapid mobilization of the British troops in India, and the activity of the military authorities in pushing forward reinforcements, is regarded as assuring the safety of the Indian frontier, no matter how wide spread the uprising against British rule. The British force on the border now numbers 35,000 men. The news from the frontier to-day is more reassuring. All is quiet at Shahabad, and there are no signs of Afridis in the Chyhyr Pass. Up to a late hour last night the Kurram valley was also quiet. General Blood has advanced nine miles along the bank of the river. In Swat valley he has not found any signs of the enemy. The Mingals have submitted to the British authorities.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Mr. Calderon Carlisle, Washington counsellor of the Spanish legation in the United States, has arrived here. In the course of an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. Carlisle said he went to Spain to pay an audience with the Queen Regent, and was accompanied by the Spanish minister, Don Canovas de Castillo, the premier, and other high officials of the Spanish government. The various aspects of the Cuban question, as they are in the mind of the Spanish cabinet, were explained to the correspondent. He said that the principal filibustering expeditions from the United States to Cuba, and giving his views as to the legal aspects of the same, he said that the Spanish cabinet has investigated since the war broke out in Cuba. Spain, he said, intended to press her claims for compensation for the property of citizens of the United States in the island.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Canada's Flour Exports. WINNIPEG, Aug. 19.—Mr. W. A. Hastings, of Montreal, vice-president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., who is now in the city, says that Canada's foreign flour trade is constantly increasing. Canada exports flour to China, Denmark, Sweden, South Africa, West India Islands and Australia. Asked concerning the prospects for the wheat crop, Mr. Hastings would not go further than to say that farmers could expect good prices.

Two Bad Indians.

FORT WILLIAM, Aug. 19.—An Indian named Stephen Joseph was found drowned in Mission river, an outlet of the Kaminitiquia, last evening. Foul play is suspected, and suspicion has fallen upon two Indians now in Fort Arthur jail.

The Klondyke Advertisers.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 19.—Profession from Edmonton report the arrival there of many people bound for the Yukon via the all Canadian route. A party of seven from Utica, N.Y., passed through the city yesterday for Klondyke, and another party from Pembroke, Ont., arrived to-day.

The Orr Murder.

GALT, Aug. 19.—James Alfred Allison, the hired boy on Anthony Orr's farm, was formally arraigned before Police Magistrate Turnbull this morning, charged with having wilfully murdered Mrs. Anthony Orr on August 9. The prisoner was remanded until Monday. Evidence is accumulating which points to Allison as being the perpetrator of the awful deed, and all other theories as to the murder have been put aside.

The Harvest Hands.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 19.—An exceptionally busy day will be experienced at the C.P.R. depot to-morrow. Fifteen trains, including 180 coaches, will arrive from the East, having on board 4,000 farm hands, who come to assist in gathering the crops of the Canadian Northwest.

Wartlike Stores.

HALIFAX, Aug. 19.—The Furness line steamer Damara, which arrived this morning from London, brought 150 tons of explosives for the naval and military authorities. They consist of shells, cartridges and powder. Most of the explosives are to be forwarded to Esquimaux, B.C.

Tragedy at Rapid City.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 19.—Fire destroyed the residence of Mr. George Hudson at Rapid City last night, during his absence from home. Mrs. Hudson and four children perished in the flames. Nothing was known of the fire until this morning, when Hudson returned home to find his family and house in ashes.

The People's Savings.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—In the post office savings banks there was on deposit at the end of the fiscal year \$32,380,000. During the year \$6,223,000 deposited, and \$7,666,000 withdrawn. The interest was \$1,024,000.

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

European Governments Refuse to Discuss the Subject of War With Spain.

The Late Spanish Premier's Views as to Cuba Told by an Interviewer.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Daily Graphic publishes the following despatch from Berlin: "General Stewart Woodford, the newly appointed minister to Spain from the United States, has been instructed by President McKinley to ascertain the limit of neutrality to be observed by the European powers in the event that the United States should decide on an offensive policy against Spain, and he has been in communication with the various American ambassadors on the subject.

Col. John Hay, American ambassador to Great Britain, has received no encouragement from Lord Salisbury, Mr. Hanotaux, the French minister, emphatically refused to discuss the matter with General Woodford, American ambassador to France, and for some days avoided granting an audience to General Woodford. As a last resource General Woodford and General Porter telegraphed for Mr. White, who joined them. Mr. White is the cleverest American diplomat in Europe. He knows better than any man in President McKinley's cabinet the futility of the step now being taken. He has avoided even mentioning it to the German government, and went to Paris resolved to do all in his power to dissuade General Woodford and General Porter from any course but the one of moderation towards Spain."

THE DESPERATE ARMENIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—It now appears Wednesday was selected for the explosion of bombs in this city because the streets ready for mischief. The police ordered them back to their homes and even arrested some who were armed with cut-throats. Fresh outrages are apprehended, possibly upon the anniversary of the attack on the Ottoman bank, August 26, or the anniversary of the accession of Abdul Hamid II to the throne, August 31, on which day, in 1876, he succeeded his elder brother, Sultan Murad V, who was deposed. The British and Italian guard-ships have left their usual anchorage and entered the harbor.

New York, Aug. 20.—A despatch to the Herald from Constantinople says: "Perfect calm reigned but rumors of fresh Armenian schemes for outrage continue. A Turkish official who has much to do with the maintenance of public order, for said to me: 'Well, as they try, if they care to. We are perfectly ready for them.' Indeed, the Turks are showing the utmost vigilance. They do not seem to stand any more Armenian defiance of law. The man I described yesterday as having fired a revolver at Pera, had previously shown a bomb amid the sentries stationed outside the official residence of the governor of Pera. The detonator exploded, but, luckily, the bomb did not explode, and no innocent man would have been sacrificed."

An official note issued this afternoon says: "Six Armenian anarchists who were kept in custody since their arrest have been arrested and will soon be tried. They will receive exemplary punishment."

THAT PIGEON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A special to the Herald from Washington City says: Scientific men in Washington City are greatly interested in Andree's polar expedition, and are eager to glean from any reliable quarter information concerning it. Prof. Wm. Harkness, from the secretary, in discussing it said in an interview: "I have no reason to doubt that Andree may have reached as far as 82 degrees north latitude. There is nothing so remarkable in that. Nansen, for instance, went as far or farther, but I am inclined to think the Christiana story is unreliable. I will not say that it is impossible for a carrier pigeon to cover the 600 or 800 miles indicated over key seas, but it would be only one chance in a thousand if the bird took a direct route, and if its vagaries were extended it would be before long from lack of food. Under the best possible chances a bird might cover the distance in from ten to twelve hours, resting on the floating ice en route.

One strong reason for doubt is that the latitude and longitude of the place where the pigeon is reported to have been shot are not given in the dispatch, and that is so continuous in the system as to give rise to suspicions. Then, granting the pigeon was found and shot, and the alleged letter obtained, it seems very improbable that a captain so well acquainted and so much interested in Andree's plans as this one is said to be should refuse to give the letter into the hands that would carry it directly to civilization, but carry it with him further into the Arctic regions. He would naturally have been glad to give any such important news to the world as quickly as possible."

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 19.—At the meeting of the Westminster Presbytery at Eburne, Rev. John A. Logan was inducted as pastor of Richmond; Rev. Mr. Gordon's resignation was accepted, and Rev. Mr. Vert accepted the call to the pastorate of St. Andrew's church, New Westminster.

On Friday evening a meeting will be held in Westminster to consider the usual October 1st meeting. The majority of the canners are paying off their fishermen and have discontinued packing. The run was big but short and fish abundant. It was the best year on record for the fishermen.

TRAIL.

Miss Bessie Fraser, of Victoria, and Miss Mabel Bunting, have arrived in Trail to begin their school duties. School opened last week with a fair attendance, the primary department being held on the lower floor of Brown's opera hall building. Miss Ethel Short and Miss Florence Poole substituted for Miss Bunting and Miss Fraser until their arrival. Mr. Heinze has invaded the Slokan country, and is now making contracts for silver-lead ore. He intends to enter into active competition with the Pilot Bay smelter, and will have an agent at Kaslo to look after his interests and keep in touch with the mining men. He recently said he would increase his smelter to ten times its present capacity, if the ore were obtainable. As he has said frequently since his controversy with the Le Roi, he intends to meet the ore of Kootenay. He has got the hang of the business and means to control the situation if push, enterprise, a liberal expenditure of money and a willingness to meet the mine owners of the country half way can do it.

ASHCROFT.

There was a citizens' meeting held here Monday to discuss ways and means for ascertaining the true condition of the roads and trails leading from here to Telegraph Creek, some 650 miles up the proposed Klondyke trail. They formed a business men's committee, also a sub-committee of men to solicit funds to equip an expedition through to Telegraph Creek or Teelin Lake. Several subscriptions were secured at the meeting. Mr. Premont, a wealthy cattleman of this section, generously donated \$200. Other subscriptions were secured from William Lyne of the Ashcroft hotel, Andy Wallace of the Cariboo Exchange, and others, so that the aggregate amount secured was over \$300. They propose to send a party consisting of a photographer, two men, and a pack train, to make a report of the probable expense of repairing said road. Mr. O'Harrow, Wm. Lyne and Dr. Reynolds constitute the soliciting committee. They will raise about \$600, to defray all expenses of two men, who will start immediately for the north. The Dominion government is spending \$10,400 building a road from Telegraph Creek to Teelin Lake. When the party returns it is proposed to get out all information necessary for one contemplating taking this route to the golden paradise. The people of Ashcroft are aware of the great rush to be made in the spring, and they will not allow this "Nature's passage" to remain blocked if a few hundred dollars will open it up, as they expect it will.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers, who write to me confidentially, I was in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was perfectly restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, loss, and emaciation. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy. Address with stamp: Wm. M. Murray, 127 Argyle Street, Victoria, B.C. P.O. Box 3, St. Hill, Que.

RUSSIAN TERRORISM.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at St. Petersburg says: "The murder of Senor Canovas de Castillo has caused the agents of the dread third section here entirely to lose their heads. A group of about twenty advanced Polish students at the University of St. Petersburg have been arrested and hurried overland to Siberia on suspicion of being nihilists, and of hatching plots against the Czar."

MILITARY ARBOR AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—A movement has started here to enroll the reserve forces of the militia of Canada in a regiment to be known as the "United Service Veterans." There are ready to be enrolled 100 pensioners and 500 retired militiamen in Ottawa. The objects are to strengthen imperial sentiment, encourage the military idea among the young, and assist the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers.

THE OCEAN SERVICE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—Sir William Van Horne has written a letter to Hon. Mr. Tarte, at the latter's request, giving his opinion why so much Canadian North-west traffic has gone to American ports, and suggesting what should be done to hold it in Canadian channels. Van Horne says that the New York route is selected because of the fact that it has been done ten years ago. The first great step towards this end is in providing the fast Atlantic service. This should result in the carrying of freight as a specialty. "It is possible," concludes Van Horne, "to improve our ocean service to such an extent as to make it a serious competitor to the value of the export products of the Dominion, barring lumber."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Ashcroft Stirring to Prove the Feasibility of Going Overland to the Yukon.

Vancouver Passengers for the North—Police Supplies—Kootenay Smelting Enterprise.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 19.—Commissioner Harchner, of the Mounted Police, has arranged for several thousand dollars' worth of goods to be sent forward from Vancouver to Dyea for the Mounted Police stationed there. Mayor Templeton will supply the groceries. The steamer Capilano bound for Dyea did not get away till late last night. She had 70 cattle, 40 horses and 20 passengers, besides all the freight she could carry. Among those who left by the Capilano were: W. Perdue, of Revelstoke, and a party of seven; A. W. McConnell, Geo. Wilson and A. G. Harris, another party consisted of Messrs. Kennedy, Whittier, Gordon, Bigger, D. Campbell, E. Carrier, J. W. Finnie, E. A. Tucker, O. E. Jacques, S. J. McAllister, W. Anderson, R. E. Harris, W. Croteau and D. Good.

Barker's wheeling time for 100 miles—8 hours 10 minutes—was considered fast, when the roads are taken into consideration. The roads were in places sandy and cobbled, and logged and hilly, making fast work there impossible. Mr. S. Sykes, Ontario agriculturist in the East, was there seven hours, after riding 50 miles the other day said he would not finish over such roads for \$100. Barker was so exhausted at Gladstone Inn, when three-quarters of the distance had been covered, that he fell asleep in his chair and lost 16 minutes before the proprietor caught him and hustled him along. Some of the riders here are anxious to try the Victoria course, as they claim it is much faster.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 19.—At the meeting of the Westminster Presbytery at Eburne, Rev. John A. Logan was inducted as pastor of Richmond; Rev. Mr. Gordon's resignation was accepted, and Rev. Mr. Vert accepted the call to the pastorate of St. Andrew's church, New Westminster.

On Friday evening a meeting will be held in Westminster to consider the usual October 1st meeting. The majority of the canners are paying off their fishermen and have discontinued packing. The run was big but short and fish abundant. It was the best year on record for the fishermen.

TRAIL.

Miss Bessie Fraser, of Victoria, and Miss Mabel Bunting, have arrived in Trail to begin their school duties. School opened last week with a fair attendance, the primary department being held on the lower floor of Brown's opera hall building. Miss Ethel Short and Miss Florence Poole substituted for Miss Bunting and Miss Fraser until their arrival. Mr. Heinze has invaded the Slokan country, and is now making contracts for silver-lead ore. He intends to enter into active competition with the Pilot Bay smelter, and will have an agent at Kaslo to look after his interests and keep in touch with the mining men. He recently said he would increase his smelter to ten times its present capacity, if the ore were obtainable. As he has said frequently since his controversy with the Le Roi, he intends to meet the ore of Kootenay. He has got the hang of the business and means to control the situation if push, enterprise, a liberal expenditure of money and a willingness to meet the mine owners of the country half way can do it.

ASHCROFT.

There was a citizens' meeting held here Monday to discuss ways and means for ascertaining the true condition of the roads and trails leading from here to Telegraph Creek, some 650 miles up the proposed Klondyke trail. They formed a business men's committee, also a sub-committee of men to solicit funds to equip an expedition through to Telegraph Creek or Teelin Lake. Several subscriptions were secured at the meeting. Mr. Premont, a wealthy cattleman of this section, generously donated \$200. Other subscriptions were secured from William Lyne of the Ashcroft hotel, Andy Wallace of the Cariboo Exchange, and others, so that the aggregate amount secured was over \$300. They propose to send a party consisting of a photographer, two men, and a pack train, to make a report of the probable expense of repairing said road. Mr. O'Harrow, Wm. Lyne and Dr. Reynolds constitute the soliciting committee. They will raise about \$600, to defray all expenses of two men, who will start immediately for the north. The Dominion government is spending \$10,400 building a road from Telegraph Creek to Teelin Lake. When the party returns it is proposed to get out all information necessary for one contemplating taking this route to the golden paradise. The people of Ashcroft are aware of the great rush to be made in the spring, and they will not allow this "Nature's passage" to remain blocked if a few hundred dollars will open it up, as they expect it will.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers, who write to me confidentially, I was in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was perfectly restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, loss, and emaciation. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy. Address with stamp: Wm. M. Murray, 127 Argyle Street, Victoria, B.C. P.O. Box 3, St. Hill, Que.

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

Man, Stop! Don't make a machine of your brain. Don't use the gifts of nature as you would a grindstone. Your body won't stand the wear and tear. It will lose its "grit." Your nerves are sensitive, and every act of excess is bearing down your general vitality. It may not show now, but it will later on. Then it will be too late for regrets. You will be weak, nervous, wretched.

Man, Turn! You can see how you have worn yourself out. You know why you are getting so nervous, and the terrible calamities. You know you have lost your vitality is wasted. You know all this, which you see going on. You can do it only

Look Back! You might be the same to-day but for the fact, and your body has lost the grit. You feel blood growing cold. The fire is gone from your man's Electric Belt has a wonderful reputation for you would like to feel the warm blood coursing the blood is there. Give it the fire.

DR. PERRINS' PEPPERMINT SAUCE. THE DR. PERRINS' PEPPERMINT SAUCE IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. & Co. and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

# The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23.  
Published Every Monday and Thursday  
by  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. REAR, Manager.  
A. G. SANDERSON, Secretary.

**TERMS:**  
**THE DAILY COLONIST.**  
Published Every Day except Monday  
Per year, postage free to any part of Canada  
Per year, postage free to any part of the  
Dominion of the United States..... \$3 00  
Per week, if delivered..... 75

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.**  
Published Every Monday and Thursday  
Per year, postage free to any part of the  
Dominion of the United States..... \$3 00  
Per week, if delivered..... 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

**RETAIL COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING.** As distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Businesses, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:  
More than one month and not more than one month, 40 cents.  
Not more than one week, 20 cents.  
Not more than one week, 10 cents.  
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

**THEATRE ADVERTISEMENTS.** 20 cents per line each insertion.  
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted all ordered out.  
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.  
Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

**LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.** Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.50.  
**TRANSIENT ADVERTISING.** For line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 4 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.  
Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral notices, 50 cents extra. Where cuts are inserted they must be accompanied by a photograph.

## AMERICANS IN THE YUKON.

It is not easy to decide whether an article in the New York Commercial Advertiser, headed "Canada's Treatment of American Miners" is sarcastic or serious. If it is serious, it is silly; if sarcastic it is obscure. It begins by the statement that it is difficult to find out just what the Canadian government intends to do in regard to American miners, warns us against an exhibition of greed and congratulates itself upon the fact that it will be able to appeal to London against anything Canada may do. It grows quite indignant, or sarcastic, we do not know which, when speaking of the treatment likely to be exhibited "towards these new-comers, whose avowed purpose is to take as much gold solution as they can return to the United States with it." To anyone, except an American jingo, it would seem reasonable to exact something substantial from new-comers, who have such intentions. Every other country in the world would make them pay soundly for the privilege and so should Canada.

The people of the Dominion either own this country or they do not. At present they are under the impression that they do, and that being the case it might be just as well if the newspapers across the boundary line would tune their criticisms and comments to a different key. Under the British flag aliens are treated with such liberality that it is not very easy for our people to make up their minds to discriminate against them. It will be recalled that when the proposal was made during the last session of the legislature of the province to deprive aliens of the privilege of taking out mining licenses the protest was general from all quarters of British Columbia and the objectionable measure was defeated. A fair field and no favor is all the British people want anywhere, but there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and we are not sure that it has not been reached in this Yukon business.

The case stands this way. The Yukon river is partly in Canada and partly in Alaska. Auriferous gravels occur on both sides of the boundary line. No part of the river valley is likely to be permanently occupied after the gold mines are exhausted. The "development" of the Yukon valley will consist in the exploitation of the gold. Into that part of the Yukon valley which flows through Alaska only American citizens may go in search of gold, while in the larger part, which is in Canada, every one may go. We submit that the Americans have an unfair advantage under such an arrangement, which ought to remain in force no longer. The Commercial Advertiser talks of an appeal to London. We suggest that not an appeal exactly, but a proposal might be made to Washington that the gold fields of the whole Yukon valley be thrown open to the world, each country retaining its sovereignty over its own portion of the valley. Such a proposal would simply mean that the Alaskan placers would be no longer reserved for United States citizens. It would be rejected of course, and being rejected the absurdity of the American claim for equal privileges with Canadians in the Canadian Yukon would be at once apparent, and the claim could at once be denied.

No one need be deceived by the bluster which some of the American papers are making. It is all wind; but even if it were more, that would be no reason why Canada should not stand upon her dignity and exercise rights of sovereignty in her own territory. If we are to own this country only on the sufferance of our neighbors, let us find it out and find it

out soon. To be the possessors of a magnificent realm and to be afraid to use it as our own is to invite the contempt of the civilized world.

## THE DENOUNCED TREATIES.

The comments upon the denunciation by Great Britain of the Belgian and German treaties, because they stand in the way of trade relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, are interesting reading. We give the tenor of a number of articles in the British and Continental press.

The London Times says the reason for the denunciation is well understood in Berlin and Brussels, where no disposition exists to magnify the event or anticipate an economic war.

The Morning Post is informed that the British government has notified the German government that it is willing to enter into a new treaty, which will not affect Great Britain and her Colonies, but will extend to Germans all the privileges they now enjoy in Great Britain; and it anticipates the formation of "a fresh and satisfactory compact."

The Morning Advertiser says the only ones are Great Britain's nearest neighbors, and if Germany propose retaliatory duties against British goods, as is probable, "we must not be dismayed at the prospect." It regards the denouncing of the treaties as a commercial event of the first importance.

The Daily Chronicle thinks the United States will not like the new arrangement, because it will strengthen the commercial position of Canada, but that the Germans will get over their pique when they come fully to understand what is meant. Only the other day, it says, a strong party were urging that the treaty should be denounced in the interests of German trade.

The Daily Graphic says: "By denouncing the treaties we set our colonies free." The treaties were "silly" in the first place. As to German hostility, "it is difficult to see what practical expression that wrath can take."

Morning promises the denunciation "a bloodless violence for British commercial policy without any loss to Germany." It believes that a new treaty can be framed more satisfactory to both parties.

The Westminster Gazette assures Germany and Belgium that the new step is not intended as a departure from free trade, which is "maintained not for their benefit or pleasure, but because we believe it to be the best possible policy for ourselves."

The Sheffield Independent says: "What the denunciation proves is that free trade within the Empire is perfectly consistent with English free trade with all the world." "Where, then," it asks, "is the triumph of protection? It is farther off than ever."

The Journal des Debats says: "It is in fact the great idea of Imperial Federation that is to be furthered. In commencing the execution of this project, the British government has shown the world that it is determined not to allow itself to be hindered, even by obstacles hitherto considered of the most serious character."

The Temps says: "To the dreams of Pan-Americanism is to be opposed a more grand and perhaps less chimerical conception, that of a vast Britannic Union, which, while dominating the world, could, if need be, suffice for itself." It regards the denunciation of the treaties as the British answer to the protectionist theories which aimed at isolating Great Britain, and says that if French statesmen do not learn the lesson which the event teaches "they will have nothing left them but to sign over the isolation of France and the irreparable downfall of our commerce."

The Berlin Post warns Canada that the new arrangement may prove a two-edged sword, but admits that the consequences of the new step cannot be foreseen.

The Volkszeitung says: "It is a matter of indifference whether we have any treaty of commerce with Great Britain or not," adding that there is no reason to expect that Great Britain will adopt a protectionist policy.

The Berlin Tageblatt says that Great Britain's intention to form the Mother Country and the Colonies in a customs union will not induce her to restrict her trade with Germany more than is necessary to accomplish that object.

The Kreuz Zeitung thinks the step is in the direction of protection, but that Great Britain's interests are so immense and so diversified that there is no cause for alarm.

The Hamburgische Correspondent contents itself with showing the immense importance of Germany's trade with the British Colonies.

The Kolnische Zeitung believes that Great Britain is actuated by a desire to supplant Germany in the markets of America, and that if an attempt should be made to discriminate against her, she would put forth such an effort that Germany would at once lose all she has gained by years of struggle.

The Leamington, Ont., Post prints the Colonist's appeal to the Eastern press in regard to the claims of British Columbia cities to the trade of the Yukon, and another Colonist article of the same tenor, and in the same issue a list showing how a Yukon outfit should be made up, coupled with the statement that the place to buy the goods is Juneau.

## THE RESULT OF YUKON MINING.

Where one of the Argonauts of the North succeeds a hundred will fail. Some persons will put the proportion of failures even higher. Although the forward rush is only a few months old, the backward rush has begun, and we may presume that the experience of Cariboo will be repeated, of which the old miners say that as many men were not coming out as were going in. This is the rule in all mining countries. The fortunes are for the few; the failures are for the many. But the result of the great Yukon discoveries is not to be measured by the number of people who will amass fortunes in the placers, nor even by the success of the quartz mining, which seems likely to be undertaken in the near future. Presuming that there is gold enough in the Yukon, Cassiar and Omineca to make mining there a profitable industry for the next ten or fifteen years, we may look forward with confidence to the settlement of the valuable regions lying to the south of them.

Hitherto for settlers to go Northward was to put distance between them and the market for their produce; but in the very nick of time, when Canada is seeking to attract colonists to her great Northwestern prairies and to the river valleys and great pasture areas of British Columbia, immense gold fields are brought to light far beyond these cultivable lands, and a new incentive is given to settlers to occupy them. It is thought that 100,000 people will go into the Yukon in the next year. Perhaps the estimate is too great. Much depends upon the reports that are received this fall and next spring. Of the thousands who go in to seek for gold and fail, some will find their way back to their homes, but the great majority will seek some halting place on the routes of travel and endeavor to make a living in some other way than mining. In this way the valleys of British Columbia, through which next summer herds of cattle will be driven north, will be occupied by settlers. But there are other arid regions in our territory than the Yukon, and we may expect to see the almost innumerable streams further south worked for all they are worth, while adjacent to them will find a ready market for their doors for everything they raise.

The goal of every gold-seeker now is Klondyke; but comparatively few will ever get there. There is every likelihood for many of them to go there, for the available area is pretty well taken up. The great majority will spread themselves all over the gold bearing areas, which include in Canada alone fully a quarter of a million square miles without coming south of the 56th parallel of latitude. It has been proved already that the places are simply innumerable, where good wages can be made at mining, and we may be very sure that with such ground, on the extreme northern limit the poorer ground further south, if it is in point of fact poorer, will all be occupied. There is indeed, no valid reason why just as rich ground may not be found between Cariboo and Klondyke as at either of those places. Cassiar is not half-prospected, and Omineca is only very imperfectly known.

As mining development comes southward it will come nearer land fit for permanent occupation, and the certain results will be that this land will be promptly occupied. Therefore while the Yukon itself is not likely to be the home of an industrial population after the gold mines are exhausted, we may confidently expect, as the result of the exploitation of these rich deposits, that the portion of Canada lying to the north of that now occupied will be settled, for it is well known to contain millions of acres of the finest soil in the world.

## THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM.

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." So says more than one writer, the product of whose pen is attributed to divine inspiration. No one has said, however, that it is the end of wisdom. There is a class of religionists who act and speak as though it were. Every expression which their Jewish leaders encouraged their soldiers, or teachers arrested the attention of those who came to them for instruction, is carefully cherished if there is in it a suggestion of terror, and life is made a misery because mankind is assumed to be ever under the Damocles sword of an avenging God. "The fear of the Lord" means nothing more nor less than a recognition of human accountability, and only those deny human accountability, in one way or another, who are lacking in ordinary reason. In governing our every day actions we all admit this accountability, though we do not all call it by that name.

A very common mistake is to misconceive what religion is, and what religious systems are intended to do. If we could realize that the first bears the same relation to the spiritual side of man's nature as the laws of growth and motion do to the physical side, and that the systems bear the same relations to religion as scientific hypotheses do to those laws, we would not be so easily misled by words. One of the old writers on the rules of pleading says: "There is no magic in words," meaning thereby that it matters very little how a thing is expressed in a plea, in law providing the meaning is evident. So

the exact form of language, in which we give expression to our ideas of the relations existing between us, our fellows and our God, is immaterial, as long as we govern our lives according to correct principles. There is no more magic in the words of a creed than in those of a plea. The language used in the Church of England Litany shows how utterly powerless the compilers of that remarkable literary production felt themselves to be when striving to give expression to the incomprehensible idea of a Trinitarian God. Yet in the face of this and hundreds of other illustrations of their mental helplessness, thousands of people pin their faith to some form of words, and in thousands of pulpits Sunday after Sunday, weary efforts are made to expound the exact significance of some phrase. Truly "the letter killeth."

The thought is this: We all admit human accountability, though many of us would prefer to use some other word. We would like something more scientific, something that savored less of the cloister and the prayer-meeting. Men liked to be reasoned with, and the words "fear" and "accountability" do not, as ordinarily used, appeal to reason. They excite the instinct of resistance, of which all of us possess a goodly share. It would be quite easy to express the idea conveyed in the first sentence of this article in language which the most irreligious man would subscribe to. Suppose we say a man should live in fear of the consequences of his acts, would not everyone subscribe to the sentiment? Of course by fear I dread is not meant.

The idea is not that a man should go through life ever on the look-out for some visitation as the consequence of his acts, but that recognizing the universality of the sequence of effect and cause, he should employ his freedom of will as reduce to a minimum the evil which his own actions will entail upon him. Everyone will endorse this proposition, and if a man will honestly live up to it, if he will use the same astuteness in discovering how to govern his steps according to it as he employs in ordinary business transactions, he will have a pretty good religion. It will not be the Christian religion, nor even the old Jewish religion, but it will be one that, if it were generally observed, would prevent untold misery and disappointment.

This would be "the beginning of wisdom." Some may say that it is a very poor beginning, and that it is easier and better to accept the conception of a personal God to whom men are personally accountable. But it must not be forgotten that this is almost an unthinkable postulate. One can easily say it in words, but to form an intelligent conception of what the words imply is impossible, that is impossible in the "beginning." An English poet exhorts us to "Look from Nature up to Nature's God," and it is quite possible, more than that, it is highly probable, that from such a conception of the religious obligations of humanity one might come to get a higher insight into the mysteries of spiritual life. To the business man, who devotes himself to any pursuit, there are at least rarely, suggest themselves to the inexperienced. To the skilled artist new ideas in color come almost unthought. To the skilled organist, as he lets his soul absorb the mighty harmonies which the instrument yields at his touch, there come inspirations of melody which seem like the voice of a god.

It was in the old Basilica at Quebec, and on that matchless autumn morning the organist seemed to have caught a new inspiration. While the Mass was being said, the organ told the story of what that ceremony symbolizes. It told of sin, of suffering, of sorrow. It spoke of mercy, of boundless love, of intense agony, of the valley of the shadow of death. Then came a hush, for the sacrifice was complete. Then a burst of melody. The organ seemed like a living thing, vocal with triumph, joy and ineffable satisfaction. And then followed tones which told of a peace that passeth understanding. To one who praised his work, and asked him who had written the score, the organist said: "No one. It comes to me like that sometimes when I am playing."

So it may be that inspiration from the Divine is nearer to us than we think; that, if we begin again, the same Power which perfects the rose and keeps the stars in their courses will make the end complete. "The beginning of wisdom" is a good thing, and the man who stops at the beginning has done better perhaps than he who has not begun at all; but he does better still who from a right beginning seeks the inspiration which comes from surrendering one's self to the unvarying law of our being, and which there is no reason to suppose comes in any other way.

We print an interesting letter, which Hon. Mr. Turner has received from the Department of the Interior. The other day the Times said that Mr. Turner claimed to have settled the Songhees reserve matter. This letter very convincingly shows that he made no such claim. He simply asked that steps would be taken for a settlement, and, as the letter shows, a commissioner has been appointed for that purpose in accordance with his request. It will also be observed that the two governments will endeavor to arrive at some understanding as to the

exact form of language, in which we give expression to our ideas of the relations existing between us, our fellows and our God, is immaterial, as long as we govern our lives according to correct principles. There is no more magic in the words of a creed than in those of a plea. The language used in the Church of England Litany shows how utterly powerless the compilers of that remarkable literary production felt themselves to be when striving to give expression to the incomprehensible idea of a Trinitarian God. Yet in the face of this and hundreds of other illustrations of their mental helplessness, thousands of people pin their faith to some form of words, and in thousands of pulpits Sunday after Sunday, weary efforts are made to expound the exact significance of some phrase. Truly "the letter killeth."

The thought is this: We all admit human accountability, though many of us would prefer to use some other word. We would like something more scientific, something that savored less of the cloister and the prayer-meeting. Men liked to be reasoned with, and the words "fear" and "accountability" do not, as ordinarily used, appeal to reason. They excite the instinct of resistance, of which all of us possess a goodly share. It would be quite easy to express the idea conveyed in the first sentence of this article in language which the most irreligious man would subscribe to. Suppose we say a man should live in fear of the consequences of his acts, would not everyone subscribe to the sentiment? Of course by fear I dread is not meant.

The idea is not that a man should go through life ever on the look-out for some visitation as the consequence of his acts, but that recognizing the universality of the sequence of effect and cause, he should employ his freedom of will as reduce to a minimum the evil which his own actions will entail upon him. Everyone will endorse this proposition, and if a man will honestly live up to it, if he will use the same astuteness in discovering how to govern his steps according to it as he employs in ordinary business transactions, he will have a pretty good religion. It will not be the Christian religion, nor even the old Jewish religion, but it will be one that, if it were generally observed, would prevent untold misery and disappointment.

This would be "the beginning of wisdom." Some may say that it is a very poor beginning, and that it is easier and better to accept the conception of a personal God to whom men are personally accountable. But it must not be forgotten that this is almost an unthinkable postulate. One can easily say it in words, but to form an intelligent conception of what the words imply is impossible, that is impossible in the "beginning." An English poet exhorts us to "Look from Nature up to Nature's God," and it is quite possible, more than that, it is highly probable, that from such a conception of the religious obligations of humanity one might come to get a higher insight into the mysteries of spiritual life. To the business man, who devotes himself to any pursuit, there are at least rarely, suggest themselves to the inexperienced. To the skilled artist new ideas in color come almost unthought. To the skilled organist, as he lets his soul absorb the mighty harmonies which the instrument yields at his touch, there come inspirations of melody which seem like the voice of a god.

It was in the old Basilica at Quebec, and on that matchless autumn morning the organist seemed to have caught a new inspiration. While the Mass was being said, the organ told the story of what that ceremony symbolizes. It told of sin, of suffering, of sorrow. It spoke of mercy, of boundless love, of intense agony, of the valley of the shadow of death. Then came a hush, for the sacrifice was complete. Then a burst of melody. The organ seemed like a living thing, vocal with triumph, joy and ineffable satisfaction. And then followed tones which told of a peace that passeth understanding. To one who praised his work, and asked him who had written the score, the organist said: "No one. It comes to me like that sometimes when I am playing."

So it may be that inspiration from the Divine is nearer to us than we think; that, if we begin again, the same Power which perfects the rose and keeps the stars in their courses will make the end complete. "The beginning of wisdom" is a good thing, and the man who stops at the beginning has done better perhaps than he who has not begun at all; but he does better still who from a right beginning seeks the inspiration which comes from surrendering one's self to the unvarying law of our being, and which there is no reason to suppose comes in any other way.

We print an interesting letter, which Hon. Mr. Turner has received from the Department of the Interior. The other day the Times said that Mr. Turner claimed to have settled the Songhees reserve matter. This letter very convincingly shows that he made no such claim. He simply asked that steps would be taken for a settlement, and, as the letter shows, a commissioner has been appointed for that purpose in accordance with his request. It will also be observed that the two governments will endeavor to arrive at some understanding as to the

## Are you a Public Speaker?

If you cannot find anywhere a preparation to equal CHASE'S SYRUP OF LIMESEED AND TURPENTINE for the throat and respiratory organs. We have hundreds of testimonials from public speakers, singers, ministers and others. One rev. gentleman says: "I never think of entering my pulpit without Chase's Syrup of Limeseed and Turpentine at my side." Such indications from the ministry should give confidence in Dr. Chase's Medicine.

If you are troubled with that tickling sore throat, so common among speakers and singers, you will find DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LIMESEED AND TURPENTINE a positive and permanent cure. Testimonial dose, price 25 cents. Edmondson, Bates & Co., sole manufacturers for Canada, 45 Lombard street Toronto.

removal of the Songhees Indians, and the exchange of their present reserve for another location. This action has been taken as the result of the interview which I had with you during the recent session of parliament.

I find that in addition to the question of the removal of the Songhees Indians, the general question of the rights of the Dominion and the province in reserves in British Columbia has been the subject of correspondence, and that upon a protest entered by your government in the issue of a lease by the Department of Indian Affairs for mining purposes of the coal measures in and under the Indian Reserve at Nanaimo, an agreement was come to for the reference of the question to the Supreme Court, and that the law officers of both governments have been in communication to that end.

It has occurred to me that it would be in the interest of both governments to come to an amicable understanding in the matter without incurring the expense and trouble incident to the proposed reference, which in the end may not afford a satisfactory basis upon which both governments may in future proceed in respect to Indian reserves. I am, therefore, authorizing Mr. McKenna on my behalf to discuss the matter with a representative of your government, with a view to making possible an arrangement, which, while safeguarding the rights of the province, would afford this government the means of administering the reserves in the interest of the Indians, which under the present condition of affairs is found impossible.

I am also authorizing Mr. McKenna on my behalf to discuss with a representative of your government questions which have arisen in connection with the railway belt. In your interview with me you expressed the desire to have these questions discussed in a satisfactory arrangement come to. The mass of correspondence which has passed upon matters connected with the railway belt has landed, I fear, rather a complication than elucidation, and I think a good workable understanding can only be come to by conference. Mr. T. C. Rothwell, law clerk of the Department of Indian Affairs, will act with Mr. McKenna in conferring with your government in respect to the railway belt.

As it is in the public interest and in the interest of both governments that these questions should be settled, I have no doubt that when they are taken up in a friendly way a satisfactory solution will be found. Of course the present arrangements which may be made by the representative of your government and Mr. McKenna will require to be confirmed by orders in council before taking effect. Messrs. McKenna and Rothwell will leave for Victoria about the 17th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
(Sd.) CLEOPHEA SEXTON,  
Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

**BY WAY OF VARIETY.**  
Reporter—Are you willing to tell me your story? Convict—Yes; but I'm not at liberty.—Truth.  
Mrs. Kingsley—You say you like colored servants better than white because they are slower. How is that? Mrs. Bingle—It takes them longer to leave.—Brooklyn Life.

"Yes," said Jiggers, as he looked wise, "I have just discovered a way to keep fish from smelling in hot weather." Seven men of families rose as one man and united in the chorus "How?" "Simply by cutting off the nose of the fish."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Deacon Hasbeen (laying down his paper)—I have just been reading that alcohol will remove grass stains from the most delicate fabric. Mrs. Hasbeen (sewing)—There you go again, Jason, trying to find some excuse. Just remember you have no grass stains in your stomach.—Judge.

"You Nawhrunhs," said the gentleman from Mississippi, "seem to have nose of that high sense of personal honor that pervades the sunny South." "Think so?" said the Hoosier. "Just you go down to one of the barrel houses and call the bar-keeper a slob, if you think the high sense of personal honor is extinct."—Indianapolis Journal.

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

## THE SONGHEES RESERVE.

The following self-explanatory correspondence shows that a speedy settlement of two questions long under discussion between the Dominion and provincial governments may naturally follow the impending visit of two Dominion officials:  
OTTAWA, 4th August, 1897.  
Hon. J. H. Turner, Prime Minister, Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—Your government has already been advised through the usual channel that Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, of the Department of Indian Affairs, has been commissioned to proceed to Victoria in effect with your government, subject to the approval of the Governor-General-in-council, an arrangement for the

## We Have a Strong Pull



investment you Let us remind you that the market with our cash picking up bargains. Buy in quantities to get the largest discount, and our make prices to meet wholesale buyers. Too hot to Cook?—use Armour's ready Roast Beef, 2-lb. tins..... 25c.  
Corned Beef, "..... 25c.  
Sliced Bacon, 1-lb. tin..... 20c.  
Brawn, 2-lb. tins..... 30c.  
Pigs Feet, 2-lb. tin..... 30c.  
Deviled Meat..... 15c.  
Bass' Ale, Quarts..... 20c.  
Ginger Ale and Soda Water..... 25c.

60 bbls. 65C. IN  
Elephant \$5  
Pure White \$6  
Pure Milk \$1  
Roof Paint \$1  
5 Tons B  
Mellor's REQUIRE VA  
Sashes a  
J. W. ME  
76-78 For  
WALL PAPER

FORIET  
AFRIDIS TA  
The Fall of Fori  
Upon as a v  
Misfor  
Trouble is Spread  
and the Situ  
Alar  
SEMLA, Aug. 24-  
captured by the AF  
yesterday when th  
dered. The fort wa  
night. The garrison  
Col. Westmacott's re  
p.m.  
that a large number  
fanatical priests, a  
near Fort Al Masjid  
day massacring 300  
rifles and then pro  
to make an attack  
garrison on the Ig  
very uneasy feeling  
troops are under or  
ness to march to Ne  
the extreme outpo  
frontier, south-east  
on the edge of the  
between the provin  
Khyber Pass is swa  
and it is feared the  
has greatly encour  
Clemens.  
At the same time  
abandoned, the Kh  
ing Fort Jewagers  
abandoned that plac  
The area of active  
rapidly. The Afrid  
with great determi  
Fort Sulda, but we  
capturing it.  
Ferozshah was at  
are two English lad  
at Paroshinah.  
The British milit  
mobilized 32,000 me  
operations with th  
Forty-three thousa  
for use against the  
The British offic  
Jameel moved the  
succeeded by the  
terday to the moun  
shelled the enemy  
yards. The batter  
Jameel, with great  
coming it inadvisab  
Ellis will begin a c  
against the insurg  
BOMLAY, Aug. 24  
when the British  
Shakra's" with th  
books in the Sikh  
cited the greatest  
Sikh throne out  
greatly incensed the  
frontier.  
The Bombay Gaz  
Chief Beluchistan,  
Ghombekahis and  
been arrested. Th  
on the Muskatbo  
which the chief ha  
quietly in order t  
the Governor-Gen  
who arrived there  
by before. Sirhan  
son-in-law of Sir  
the most loyal chie  
the sirdars who ha  
ere belong to the  
Beluchistan. The  
trigging against  
some time past.  
caused a great sen  
communitarian. Fu  
roments are expect  
London, Aug. 24