

The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates: One Year \$3.00 Six Months \$1.80 Three Months \$1.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.50 Six Months \$0.90 Three Months \$0.50 Seat postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States. TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

610 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The difficulties in labor circles in all parts of the country are apparently increasing, and very considerable uneasiness exists as to what the outcome will be. There have been prosperous times for a sufficient period to enable the unions to strengthen their finances and the employers to get balances to their credit, so that neither party feels greatly concerned about a cessation of work for a little while. This is true in a general way, but there are hundreds of exceptions to the rule. In Seattle, for example, where there is some talk of the mill-owners refusing to sell lumber to contractor employing union men, a cessation of work would mean that great hardship would be experienced by thousands of people, many of them wholly innocent of any of the causes of the trouble. We believe that the great majority of workmen are inclined to listen to reason, and that they will not do anything that will precipitate social confusion, and therefore that they will be anxious to discover some way by which such a condition of things as is threatened in Seattle can be avoided. An instance of union tyranny was brought to the notice of the Colonist yesterday by a gentleman, whose position is a responsible one. He told of a case where a union in this province has fined a man, not in any way connected with it, \$10 for employing a Chinaman and had notified the man's employers that they would boycott the store in which he worked, if the fine was not paid. This is doubtless an extreme case, and very few unions would be guilty of such a monstrous performance, but the fact that it occurred shows the lengths to which irresponsible men are prepared to go. Fancy a state of things where a private organization can declare certain things to be offences and prescribe punishment for them, enforcing the payment of the fines imposed by means of a boycott. We are very sure that the labor organizations of Victoria would repudiate any such action by similar organizations elsewhere.

We refer to this subject frequently, and at some risk of being misunderstood and misrepresented, but it is a matter of such vital importance that it cannot be passed by without an endeavor to bring people to understand the nature of the danger which threatens. The fault of the newspapers has been that they have not dealt with it often enough. They have allowed false ideas to be promulgated and have not sought to counteract them. They have allowed ill-advised persons to create an impression among thousands of people that there is a combined effort in certain circles to oppress the workingman, and they have never, or at least they have rarely, endeavored to show them that there are two sides to every question and they have utterly failed to point out to employers and employed alike that they owe duties to the state, and that these duties must be respected before private interests can be considered. We would like, if it were possible, as far as British Columbia is concerned, to reach some definite conclusion as to what the workmen think ought to be done to avoid the serious loss to the community and to individuals resulting from strikes. The question is a practical one. Calling names or the indulgence in fine-spun theories will not help its solution. To use an expressive slang phrase, it is up to the workingman to say what ought to be done to create conditions under which employment can be rendered more secure. It is equally the duty of employers to contribute to the solution of the question as far as they can. We would like to have all interested make use of the columns of the Colonist for the purpose of full and free discussion. Correspondents need not sign their names to their letters, but we will not permit the use of pseudonyms which incorrectly de-

scribe the occupation of the writer. We must, of course, in every instance know the real name of the writer. The letters must be brief and they must not deal in invective, innuendo or personalities. It would give us great pleasure to present as many letters under the above conditions as correspondents care to send us. Let us have a symposium of views on this very important matter, and some good may result from it. We suggest as a theme for a beginning: Compulsory arbitration: Is it feasible?

ROSEBERY'S MANIFESTO.

The synopsis of Lord Rosebery's letter to the City Liberal club of London printed in the Colonist yesterday, only whets one's appetite for the whole of it. The London papers regard it as a very important utterance. The Daily Chronicle thinks it points to the formation of a national Liberal party, and says that the materials for it are already available, and it asks if Rosebery will do his part towards bringing about that end. The Times calls upon him to "place his great abilities at the service of the country by throwing himself heart and soul into the work of converting the Liberal party to the policy in which he believes," and says that for this work he has "singular advantages—birth, ability and nationality—for playing an important part at a critical time."

If Rosebery will act upon this suggestion, there is no doubt that millions of people would rally to his support. He has a great hold upon the confidence of the public, for he is moderate in his views and full of the best type of patriotism. During the days of Gladstone, when careful observers foresaw that on his death the Liberal party would break up, Rosebery was looked to as his legitimate successor, although it was not felt that he was wholly in touch with the Gladstonian programme. It is evident now that Gladstonian Liberalism died with its creator, and before a new party can be got together under the old name, it will be necessary not only to have a new leader, but new issues. The very fact that Rosebery did not see eye to eye with Gladstone is a reason to think that he is the man for the hour. The Empire will await with interest his decision as to his future course. If he does not intend to follow his declaration of views by some definite action, he ought not to have spoken at all.

TRADE ON THE PACIFIC.

It is to be expected that newspapers printed on the coast will look for great things from the development of trade between America and the Orient, but the interior papers have been slow to realize the possibilities. The following from the Denver Republican shows an excellent appreciation of the situation, and while specially directed to United States trade, illustrates very well what Canada may expect in the same direction.

The San Francisco merchant who said that if the Atlantic coast was not careful it might lose the place of commercial supremacy, was looking a long way into the future. While it is improbable that any such change in the relations between the two sides of the continent will take place, there is no doubt that the Pacific Coast will undergo a great development. One is reminded of what Mr. Seward said when he predicted that the Orient would be the scene of the most important events in the future of the human race. It is the battle ground of the future, and the development of its people to higher planes of civilization involves the welfare of the world as a whole. We have in mind no "yellow specter" such as we heard about some few years ago, but rather a possible rise of the industrial growth and prosperity of this country and Europe.

As men advance in civilization their wants increase. It takes but little to supply the wants of a million savages, who know nothing of the luxuries and but little about what in civilized countries are called the necessities of life. But with those people advances the scale of civilization and they will demand industrial products to which they were indifferent before, and the higher they rise the more they will demand. Their demands will become. The trade of China is small today in comparison with what it will be when the millions of people who inhabit that empire rise to the scale of European civilization.

It is through the gates of our Pacific Coast that the United States will supply much that China and other parts of the Orient will demand. For many years a large percentage of the products shipped from this country will be taken from states east of the Missouri river, but with the development of the Far West will come an increasing ability to supply both the raw material and the manufactured articles exported to the Orient. Capital will come from the East and Europe to develop the resources of the West, and the more this part of the country produces the greater will be its ability to supply the Asiatic markets.

The great ports will be San Francisco, Portland and the Puget Sound cities. Great cities will be built rivaling those of the Atlantic seaboard, and our fleets of merchant ships traversing the Pacific will carry a commerce equalling, it may be, that which now goes to Europe. It is interesting to note that when the arrangements now already well advanced are completed, there will be forty-three large modern steamships engaged in this trade. Most of us can remember when there were only two or three. The number is growing rapidly.

It seems strange to read in United States papers letters upholding the right to execute private vengeance for certain crimes. Doubtless there are crimes for which death is a measure punishment, and it is doubtless likewise the community will look leniently upon those who take speedy vengeance for them; but it is a sad commentary upon the administration of justice in a civilized land to hear it maintained that the courts cannot be trusted to deal with proved crime.

Active work has been begun at getting the Exhibition grounds ready for the forthcoming Fair. It is time now for the people of Victoria to take up this matter with a will. The Duke of Cornwall had been asked to be present and open it, and we ought to have an exhibition worth showing him and his suite. There will be thousands of people here from near-by towns, and we should put our best foot forward, because if we do not have a first class show, they will not be likely to come again when we have another. Then there is the pride which the people will naturally take in having an exhibition worthy of the name. There is little doubt as to how the people feel on the subject, the only danger is that the necessity of advancing the work of preparation as soon as possible may be lost sight of by those who would like to contribute something towards the success of the undertaking.

Arrangements are in progress for what promises to be an exceptionally marked observance of Labor Day in this city next September. The crisis of Seattle, Vancouver and Nanaimo have promised to send large contingents, and nothing will be spared on the part of those having the celebration in charge to make it a complete success. We are sure that there will be very great public interest in the occasion, which will be a source of pleasure and profit to many people.

Mining operations in the Chilkat district are being greatly delayed by high water, but the success attending work in the Porcupine district encourages the belief that the Canadian diggings will prove of great value. We observe that American miners in the Chilkat complain that duty is charged on goods taken across the provisional boundary, but we fail to see any reason in their case. They are in Canadian territory and the fact that they went there before the line was established cuts no figure whatever.

Chamberlain thinks that the war in South Africa will soon be over, and the daily record of events warrants that belief. Almost every day brings news of captures of Boers and large quantities of supplies. We note that ammunition does not form any considerable item in recent "bags," which indicates that the Boers have very little left. While it was premature to announce, as the Daily News did, that Kitchener has advised it to be time to begin a withdrawal of the infantry, it is noteworthy that we hear nothing of the despatch of fresh troops, and as a considerable number of men are being invalided home, the inference is that Kitchener feels that he has the situation fully in hand.

A European paper contains an advertisement from a man who wants to buy an island, and his tastes are so cosmopolitan that he does not care in what part of the world it may be so long as the climate is not severe and vegetation is luxuriant. The London Spectator thinks that the desire to own an island is likely to be contagious, and instances one or two cases where the owner has derived an immense amount of pleasure from such a possession. It does not mention the experience of M. Menier in Anticosti, but it might well be cited in illustration. We suppose there is no part of the world where these would-be island proprietors could have a greater variety to choose from than in British Columbia, and if any European capitalist is tired of the "madding throng," he cannot do better than try his luck here. We have islands in all sizes to suit purchasers.

The Times should be accurate in quoting from a contemporary. For example: It states that the Colonist claims that there is no difference between combination of capital and unions of labor. We never made any such sweeping assertion, but only mentioned points of resemblance, which make them so nearly alike that the principles applicable to the one apply to the other. But be this as it may, it is satisfactory to find the Times addressing itself to the serious consideration of the settlement of labor disputes. Hitherto these matters have been left to the class papers or doctrinaires who write for reviews. It is a good sign when the daily press takes them up, for it means that the people will move, and that is the only thing necessary to discover a way of putting an end to the influences which disturb industrial conditions.

The Times is troubled with a bit of the blues. It thinks we must either have Imperial Federation in some form or dismemberment and decay of the Empire. Rub up your memory a bit, neighbor, and you will recall that just such things have been said time and time again, but as the high-down American orator expressed himself on another subject, "the crisis which we were expected to arrive have not arroyen."

The courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in putting the Empire of India at the disposal of the royal party to convey them from Vancouver to Victoria and return, will be very much appreciated by the people of the province.

"A one-horse, jerk-water paper" (we quote its own expression in regard to itself) claims to have been the inspiration of several articles in the British Columbia dailies, and mentions the Colonist particularly. We hate to dispel love's young dream, but unhappily, and doubtless to its own great intellectual loss, the self-styled, "one-horse, jerk-water paper" never reaches the editorial table. Possibly the great thoughts of the "one-horse" institution percolate through the brick wall between the two offices, which may account for the imaginary inspiration.

Mr. Maxwell, M. P., is the authority for the statement that if the provincial government establishes an assay office in Vancouver, the Dominion government will not set up an office there, but will remove it to Dawson. This is an excellent reason for maintaining the provincial government office at Vancouver. Such an office can take care of all the gold that will be brought down from the North, while the establishment of the office at Dawson will do all the British Columbia cities a vast deal more good than will be derived from the local offices.

To shoot at a man with a revolver for the purpose of drawing his attention to a question, which he is disposed to overlook, as Mme. Oizewsky did in Paris yesterday, the man being the Minister of Public Works, may be an effectual method, as would seem to be the case, for it has directed the attention of two continents to the affairs of the Oizewsky family; but the method is open to objection, and we think the provincial government would not favor its adoption here.

A man, whose name is not given, but who is alleged to be exceedingly wealthy, has organized a society called the White Boxes. The object of the organization is to drive all the black and yellow people out of America. While he is about it, he might at least have gone somewhere else than to China for a name for his precious society.

The birth rate in Australia is very low, and the reason is asked. Possibly the so-called emancipation of women has something to do with it.

GOLD SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

An important order has recently been promulgated by the United States Treasury. The substantial part of it is expressed in the concluding sentence, which reads as follows: "Under this rule gold bullion exported to the United States as a product of mines for assay and sale in the manner described by the consul, must be regarded as merchandise subject to the requirements of consular invoices." This description applies exactly to the gold exported from the Yukon, and hence hereafter it will be necessary for any person sending or taking gold from the British Yukon to Seattle to have the requisite consular certificate.

The Engineering and Mining Journal thinks the enforcement of this regulation will be more popular in the British Columbia cities than in Seattle, which is very probable, but seeing that it is the law of the United States, there seems to be no present way of getting round it. Miners will take notice that they can get just as much money for their gold in Victoria and get it just as promptly as in Seattle or anywhere else, and will not have to go before the consul and pay him for a certificate. The moral is: Bring your gold to Victoria.

BRITISH DECADENCE.

A man does not have to be very old or to have kept very close track of periodical literature to know that a favorite topic with some people is the decadence of Britain. Her wise, or otherwise, critics bring the judges, the ancient kingdom has been on the verge of collapse any time during the last hundred years. When "the silly season" sets in, and the essay and editorial writers in foreign countries cannot discover any new sensation, they trot out the old familiar story and tell the world that Britain must soon say a long farewell to all her greatness. They do not content themselves with bald assertions, but they array whole armies of alleged facts to bear them out. One of the latest signs of coming disaster is the positive statement that Britain is living on her principal, because her income from foreign sources has fallen off. To be sure, there is nothing in the income tax returns to show this. In fact the showing is quite the other way, the returns demonstrating that the income of the British people from foreign and colonial sources has doubled in the last twenty years; but when the prophetic fit is on a man, a little thing like this does not stand in his way.

Of course we know that the British have lost all sort of standing as a military people, that is in the opinion of the paper warlords. This loss of standing did not prevent the Imperial government, with South Africa upon its hands, from doing its full share in the recent operations in China. But here again, what is the use of a man's being a prophet, if he is going to allow himself to be bowled out by a mealy fact? The later comments upon the Boer war are also upsetting all calculations based upon the alleged inferiority of the British as a fighting race. M. de Bloch, who is a recognized authority on such matters, al-though he is a Russian or a Pole, in a recent lecture said that it was more than doubtful if any other army in the world could have done as well under the new conditions that have arisen in warfare.

The latest demonstration of the absolute decadence of Britain arises from the fact that there is a strong agitation for the strengthening of the navy. It is asserted in some quarters that it is doubtful if our navy can control the Mediterranean against all the other navies of the world, and the cry has gone up that our naval power must be increased. We have not recently had any chance to show what sort of a fighter Jack at sea is, but Jack has shown himself to be well cut out for the business ashore, and we fancy that if the occasion ever arises, he will be found quite as able to give a good account of himself, when behind steel walls, as he used to in the days when he swept the sea in his ships of oak.

The commercial decadence of Britain is a favorite theme. Here our next door neighbors have the most to say. The British character is marked by a sort of bluish frankness in the discussion of all questions affecting the welfare of the nation. Everybody, who has anything to say, says it out loud, so that all the world hears. Therefore when our neighbors have been boasting that they were becoming the great commercial power of the world, British critics have been pointing out the lines wherein British trade needs to be strengthened, and the consequence is that a fine assortment of commercial jeremiads can be culled from the press of the Mother Country. Trade returns do not show this decadence, but again we ask, why a prophet with any regard to his reputation should pay any attention to facts?

Not to go too far back, we may all remember having read how, at the close of the American revolution, when the crown lord half a continent, the world was assured that the days of British greatness were at an end. It managed to survive until Napoleon reached the height of his power, when, according to the same class of authorities, it was not worth a week's purchase. It managed to survive until after Waterloo; but every Anglophobe was quite certain when the Corn Laws were repealed, that the hour of Britain's ruin was in sight. Some how the country managed to struggle on until the Indian Mutiny, but then it was evident that the final collapse had come, and the only question left to be considered was as to who should administer upon the estate of the deceased power. Once more all calculations miscarried, although Louis Napoleon seemed at one time to be under the impression that it was to be his noble task to extinguish the Empire of Britain. He made a little mistake in his prognostications, but this did not prevent Britain from offering an asylum to him, when France turned him out. About this time the mantle of proph-ecy descended upon the United States press, and now we have a new prediction every summer. Indeed the season would drag without it. Yet somehow or other, the old land keeps on, and it will always keep on, while liberty and a respect for the rights of others characterizes its policy at home and abroad.

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



Summer Months

are a bad time for Babies

and an anxious time for mothers. Fermentation and decomposition in the stomach and bowels are the causes of the many summer complaints of babies and young children; hence more little ones die during the hot weather months than at any other season.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

REGISTERED

are a safe and effectual antiseptic, preventing fermentation and decomposition of the food. They remove the cause and prevent disease in the only natural and successful manner.

Smothering the symptoms with opiates and "soothing" mixtures containing opium or other narcotics is a dangerous expedient. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous "soothing" stuff. Pleasant to take—no drug taste—and may be safely given to the youngest infant.

Mrs. Wilmot Clare, Thomasburg, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets have done my baby very much good. I would not be without them."



Sold by druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (25 cts. a box) by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

THE ROSSLAND STRIKE.

The strike among the miners at Rossland was "engineered" by a man whose sole qualification for the confidence of the miners lay in the fact that he had proved himself to be a troublesome person wherever he lived, and hence could not get employment. As is sometimes the case with such men, he has overreached himself and has committed the miners to a strike, which is entirely irregular from a union standpoint. The constitution of the Western Federation of Miners provides that: "It shall be unlawful for any local union to enter upon a strike unless ordered by three-fourths of the resident members in good standing, which shall be decided by secret ballot, and on the approval of the Executive Board, who shall have fifteen days' notice to consider the proposed change in working time or wages made by them to the local union." This provision is a very reasonable one, admitting that strikes are necessary, and if always acted upon in the spirit in which it appears to have been framed, would be a great safeguard. The Rossland strike was ordered by a three-quarters vote of a small meeting, and hence from the union's point of view cannot be justified.

What the effect of this showing upon the strike will be cannot be at present ascertained, but it is very clear that not one of the union miners is bound by his membership to obey the order to strike. Great harm is being done to business in Rossland by the strike, and it works it out for the business ashore, and we fancy that if the occasion ever arises, he will be found quite as able to give a good account of himself, when behind steel walls, as he used to in the days when he swept the sea in his ships of oak.

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The situation on the Fraser seems to be improved for there has been no attempt at violence. This is doubtless due to the determined manner in which the Provincial Chief of Police, acting under orders from the provincial government, has insisted upon the law being respected. We are not without hope that the white fishermen, and that they see that the law must be observed, will recede from their position and go to work fishing.

While no outsider can possibly know how much a canner can afford to pay for fish, it does not seem reasonable to suppose that men, with large capital invested in canneries, would take a course which would have a tendency to render the investment worse than useless. It will take a very strong case on the part of the fishermen to overcome this presumption, and no one can fairly claim that such a case has been made out. The wisest thing the fishermen can do is to accept the situation as they find it. They must see that they will not be permitted to exercise coercion against the Japanese, and that to set themselves in open defiance of the law will prove an exceedingly unprofitable proceeding. Under these circumstances their best course by far is to accept the inevitable, and either go to work fishing or decide upon seeking for some other employment. For ourselves, we should much prefer to see them resume fishing. It would be with great regret that we would see this fish-ery industry of British Columbia pass into the hands of the Japanese. Whether it shall or not rests with the white fishermen. We believe that if the majority of them acted upon their own ideas and, instead of listening to agitators, consulted their own good sense, they would be back in their boats again before

twenty-four hours have passed. They must be fully satisfied that their leaders are blind guides, and that to follow them is only to meet with disappointment.

TRUSTS AND TRUSTS.

The employees in the tin-working establishments in the United States have gone out on strikes. They make no complaint as to wages, hours of labor or anything whatever except that the owners of the several establishments affected are not willing to "unionize" them. The employers say that they are going to protect the non-union men, who have contracts with them. The Union leaders say they shall not, and hence have ordered their followers not to work. There may be some other details, but they do not vary the case.

During recent years a great deal has been said about trusts, which have been held up as the most unholiest of things. We are not going to defend them. Perhaps the majority of people who complain that trusts are oppressing the workmen, do not really know what a trust is, in the sense in which the term is now chiefly employed, but accepting the ordinary received definition that it is a combination of people to control the output and the price of anything, may we ask if a labor union, which undertakes to say who shall work and for what price, is not itself a trust? The unions are assuming the position which they condemn, and we do not say wrongfully, when practised by capitalists. It is not right that a few rich men, by combining their interests, should regulate the production of necessary commodities, keep the world on short allowance, and put up prices, while at the same time reducing the number of men in their employ. We condemn the creation of artificial conditions in the world of capital, believing that the old established laws of demand and supply should work freely. But we none the less condemn the application of the same objectionable principles to the labor market, and deny that it is in the public interest that combinations of men should be permitted to say who shall work, for whom and for what wage. Unless our civilization is to break down, it will be necessary to get away from any such crude notions of political economy. The independence of the individual will have to be restored. There are indications that action to that end will not be very long delayed. The general public will not permit a few irresponsible leaders to paralyze industry at a moment's notice, no matter whether those leaders are bankers in Wall street or labor leaders in factories. The evil of combination is growing so great that it will soon be necessary to choose between state ownership of everything and the old-fashioned freedom of individual action under which the civilized world made all its best progress.

Naturally there is some impatience at the delay in the pacification of the late South African republics, but the work is progressing. The constant capture of Boers, including prominent leaders, must have an exceedingly discouraging effect upon those who are yet in the field. Broadwood's success at Keltz must have a very potent influence in the Orange River Colony.

The two thousand machinists, who have been on strike since May 20 in Cincinnati, have returned to work. What they gained by it is very doubtful. If a profit and loss account could be kept of the financial effect of strikes upon working men, the balance would likely be found against the men by a very large sum.

The way in which Mr. Chamberlain's statement about the Canadian landing place of the Pacific cable was sent out by the Associated Press made him say it was at Vancouver. This is just a little too raw to be wholesome.

The East seems to be having a hard summer between extreme heat and disastrous rains. A remarkable vagary of the weather was noted in Trenton, New Jersey, on Saturday, when during a rain-storm considerable snow fell.

Russia is again threatened with famine in the eastern provinces. That part of the Czar's dominions is on the verge of becoming uninhabitable.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who used them prove this fact. Try them.

FIREWORKS

For celebrations, garden parties, camping out, etc. Promptly shipped, carefully packed, with full instructions for firing. Send for List.

HITT BROS.

Fireworks Manufacturers, Victoria, B.C.

Strike of the Steel Workers

Seventy Four Thousand Men Are Idle At the U. S. Mills.

President Shaffer Declares Advance to McKeesport Tube Men a Blind

Pittsburg, Pa., July 15.—Reports received from all sources connected with the great strike of the steel workers today indicate that the members of the Amalgamated association have matters well in hand, and that the strike order was generally obeyed.

What the Officers Have to Say of Consul Smith's Sealing Report.

O. H. Townsend of the United States Fish Commission, in commenting on U. S. Consul A. E. Smith's report to Washington of the spring catch of the Victoria sealing fish says:

Lessees of the Pribyloff Islands and the Coming Season's Work.

In my opinion, the small spring catch this year is especially significant, for the reason that the conditions surrounding the work of the sealers during the spring campaign are such as to furnish a very much better indication of the condition of the herd than is supplied by the result of the sealing in Behring Sea.

RECEPTION EXPENSES.

Toronto, July 15.—(Special.)—The city council today held its final meeting for the year, and passed an appropriation of \$10,000 for the Duke of Cornwall, but did not vote to receive the suggestion from the committee to appropriate \$50,000 for that purpose.

STREET GOSSIP IN PRETORIA

Strange Ignorance People There Are in About War's Progress.

From Pretoria, S. Africa. It might have been imagined that a person living in the midst of a war would get a fair idea of the general situation, and be able to follow the progress of the war.

OTTAWA'S POPULATION.

Federal Capital Shows a Very Substantial Growth.

Ottawa, July 15.—(Special.)—The population of Ottawa is 57,778, an increase of 13,624 in ten years.

RODE HIM DOWN.

German Officer Rides Roughshod Over U. S. Sentry.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TRAINING SHIP. Sir, The temperate and thoughtful letter of "Gels" demands reply from those who think with "Reform" upon the question of a training ship for the western provinces of Canada.

THE SOO CANAL.

Canada's Waterway Shows an Increase Today.—U. S. Decrease.

The U. S. Experts And the Seals

One cannot succeed without the other. The sealers and the experts are both necessary to the success of the sealing campaign.

Along the Water Front

Princess Louise Brings News of Fatalities in Northern B. C.

Run of Salmon Has Been Small But Prospects Are Improving

Steamer Princess Louise, which arrived last night from Naas and other ports of northern British Columbia, reports a run of salmon in Skeena canyon on the Skeena, whereby a Victoria lost his life.

SPANISH DEPUTIES.

Madrid, July 15.—Senator Moret was today elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

SHIRT WAIST MAN.

Makes His Appearance in Court and Creates Legal Differences.

THE PORTLAND MEN-VICTORIA GUN CLUB'S SEMI-ANNUAL SHOOT.

Last evening the J. B. A. received official information to the effect that Nelson has entered a junior for the N. P. A. O. regatta at Shawnigan Lake.

INSURANCE CO.

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Strange Ignorance People There Are in About War's Progress.

OTTAWA'S POPULATION.

Federal Capital Shows a Very Substantial Growth.

RODE HIM DOWN.

German Officer Rides Roughshod Over U. S. Sentry.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TRAINING SHIP. Sir, The temperate and thoughtful letter of "Gels" demands reply from those who think with "Reform" upon the question of a training ship for the western provinces of Canada.

THE SOO CANAL.

Canada's Waterway Shows an Increase Today.—U. S. Decrease.

Along the Water Front

Princess Louise Brings News of Fatalities in Northern B. C.

Run of Salmon Has Been Small But Prospects Are Improving

Steamer Princess Louise, which arrived last night from Naas and other ports of northern British Columbia, reports a run of salmon in Skeena canyon on the Skeena, whereby a Victoria lost his life.

SPANISH DEPUTIES.

Madrid, July 15.—Senator Moret was today elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

SHIRT WAIST MAN.

Makes His Appearance in Court and Creates Legal Differences.

THE PORTLAND MEN-VICTORIA GUN CLUB'S SEMI-ANNUAL SHOOT.

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Nelson Sends First Crew

The Lake City Will Row at the North Pacific Oarsmen's Regatta.

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