

Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 15.

VICTORIA, B. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1897.

NO. 44.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
WELCOME LAURIER
Montrealers Preparing Grand Demonstration in Honor of Return of Canada's Premier.

WELCOME LAURIER
Montrealers Preparing Grand Demonstration in Honor of Return of Canada's Premier.

Possibility of a Judge Being Appointed to Administer Affairs in the Yukon District.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1.50 Bicycles AND Watches
GIVEN FREE FOR
Sunlight Soap Wrappers

1 Stearns Bicycle each month.
1 Gold Watch each month.

South Victoria Liberals, Rally!

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

WANTED.

J. PIERRY & CO.

Miners' Outfits

WANTED.

AGENTS.

FARM FOR SALE.

END OF THE SESSION

Prorogation of the Imperial Parliament—Speech from the Throne.

Review of the Important Legislation—Allusion to the Denounced Treaties.

London, Aug. 8.—The house of commons met today at 10 a.m. and passed the third reading of the appropriation bill, which was then forwarded to the house of lords, where it passed all stages.

WELCOME LAURIER
Montrealers Preparing Grand Demonstration in Honor of Return of Canada's Premier.

Possibility of a Judge Being Appointed to Administer Affairs in the Yukon District.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1.50 Bicycles AND Watches
GIVEN FREE FOR
Sunlight Soap Wrappers

1 Stearns Bicycle each month.
1 Gold Watch each month.

South Victoria Liberals, Rally!

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

WANTED.

J. PIERRY & CO.

Miners' Outfits

WANTED.

AGENTS.

FARM FOR SALE.

ACTS AS A BOOMERANG.

Uncle Sam's Fish Regulations Pinch American Citizens.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 6.—An issue in which a number of large fish companies are said to be interested has been raised here. A vigorous protest has been made by the A. Booth Packing Company against paying the quarter of a cent duty on fish from Canada imposed by the Dingley bill.

THE OUTPUT OF GOLD

Chief Clerk of the San Francisco Mint Talks About the Amount from the Clondyke.

Every Claim Within 150 Miles From Dawson City Reported To Be Taken Up.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Speaking of the Clondyke output of gold, the chief clerk of the mint said: "All the gold brought to this city from the Clondyke mines does not exceed \$800,000, and all that has been taken out this year and the other mints in the country does not exceed \$2,000,000."

WELCOME LAURIER
Montrealers Preparing Grand Demonstration in Honor of Return of Canada's Premier.

Possibility of a Judge Being Appointed to Administer Affairs in the Yukon District.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1.50 Bicycles AND Watches
GIVEN FREE FOR
Sunlight Soap Wrappers

1 Stearns Bicycle each month.
1 Gold Watch each month.

South Victoria Liberals, Rally!

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

WANTED.

J. PIERRY & CO.

Miners' Outfits

WANTED.

AGENTS.

MORE POLICE GOING

Dominion Government Likely to Increase the Force in the Clondyke District.

Size of Claims May Be Reduced—Impressed With Importance of the Situation.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The government is considering the sending into the Yukon of more police, the rush to that territory being so great and the necessity imperative for maintaining order. The government is being urged to appoint a strong executive officer to administer that territory and send him at once.

NEW REGULATIONS

Dominion Government Decide to Appoint an Administrator to Yukon District.

Civil Courts To Be Constituted—The Size of Claims Will Be Reduced.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The government have decided to appoint an administrator for the Yukon country, to increase the number of police by 15, making 115 in all, and to send two Maxim guns with them.

WELCOME LAURIER
Montrealers Preparing Grand Demonstration in Honor of Return of Canada's Premier.

Possibility of a Judge Being Appointed to Administer Affairs in the Yukon District.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1.50 Bicycles AND Watches
GIVEN FREE FOR
Sunlight Soap Wrappers

1 Stearns Bicycle each month.
1 Gold Watch each month.

South Victoria Liberals, Rally!

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

WANTED.

J. PIERRY & CO.

Miners' Outfits

WANTED.

AGENTS.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mayor Fleming's Appointment—Allen Labor—The Grant Drowning.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—The council at this morning until 2 o'clock. After they had decided to offer the assessment commissioner to Mayor Fleming at \$4,000 yearly, Mr. Fleming was notified. He came in and resigned his position as mayor at the same time expressing gratification at the pleasant relations that had existed between him and the council.

WELCOME LAURIER
Montrealers Preparing Grand Demonstration in Honor of Return of Canada's Premier.

Possibility of a Judge Being Appointed to Administer Affairs in the Yukon District.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1.50 Bicycles AND Watches
GIVEN FREE FOR
Sunlight Soap Wrappers

1 Stearns Bicycle each month.
1 Gold Watch each month.

South Victoria Liberals, Rally!

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

WANTED.

J. PIERRY & CO.

Miners' Outfits

WANTED.

AGENTS.

ANOTHER WARNING

P. C. S. S. Co. Advises People Not to Start for the Clondyke Before Spring.

Plenty of Gold for the Energetic Miner in the New Eldorado Next Season.

Tacoma, Aug. 5.—Manager Charles Miner Goodall, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, who has been on the coast for several days, and who left yesterday for San Francisco, said: "The Pacific Coast Steamship company is warning everyone not to go to the Yukon country prior to next spring. We operate what has been for some time the only regular line of steamers to Southeastern Alaska. We intend to remain on the route, and, therefore, do not want to have a number of men give the country a partial trial, return disgruntled and advertise the land in a bad light. We feel that if thousands of men start for the interior this winter and experience uncalculated hardships they will not help to develop Alaska, but contribute toward retarding its growth. The Pacific Coast Steamship company's employees, in compliance with the policy of the company, are warning and advising people not to go to Alaska before spring. The company has steamers and can carry thousands of men yet this fall, and even this month, but it prefers to preserve the reputation of Alaska and a permanent trade. There will be plenty of time for the energetic gold digger to locate in the Eldorado next season."

WELCOME LAURIER
Montrealers Preparing Grand Demonstration in Honor of Return of Canada's Premier.

Possibility of a Judge Being Appointed to Administer Affairs in the Yukon District.

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1.50 Bicycles AND Watches
GIVEN FREE FOR
Sunlight Soap Wrappers

1 Stearns Bicycle each month.
1 Gold Watch each month.

South Victoria Liberals, Rally!

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

WANTED.

J. PIERRY & CO.

Miners' Outfits

WANTED.

AGENTS.

SIR DONALD'S TITLE.

Objections to Him Taking the Title of Lord Glencoe.

SILVER MINES CLOSED.

COMING TO AMERICA.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

LADY ABERDEEN COMING.

THE MINING REGULATIONS.

The proposed mining regulations, or more especially the provisions in respect to the size of claims and the royalty of ten and twenty per cent. which it was proposed to levy on the output of placer mines in the Yukon district are still under the consideration of the government and it is probable that some material changes will be made.

The size of the claims has been reduced from 500 to 100 feet, the discoverer to be allotted 200 feet. In reply to a telegram to the minister of the interior, setting forth the objections to the regulations as first announced, the following has been received:

Ottawa, Aug. 6.

W. Templeman, Victoria: Claims will be reduced in size to 100 feet for an ordinary claim; two hundred feet for discoverer. The other question is under consideration.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

The "other question" referred to was the proposal to charge a royalty of ten and twenty per cent. The minister was urged to modify the regulations and especially to exempt altogether from royalty the product of all claims up to a certain amount. The reduction of the size of claims to one hundred feet will be approved by miners generally. It will increase fivefold the number of mine owners, and to the same extent will enlarge the opportunities of the prospectors. We trust the minister will also see the necessity for amending the royalty clause by substituting a more equitable and more workable arrangement.

THE MINING ROYALTIES.

The reservation of alternate placer mining claims and a royalty of ten and twenty per cent. on the output of claims located by miners is said to be popular in the east. There is no doubt that the principle, which the government has thus put forward as its policy—of retaining for the general public benefit a share of the natural wealth of the country—is a sound one and will be popular in the west as well as in the east. It is a new doctrine for a political party to practice, although they may all preach it before the electors. To say that crown lands and the mineral wealth they contain are the property of the people, and that they ought to be managed in such a way that the very greatest possible benefit will accrue to the people, or in other words to the government which represents the people, is to state a proposition that will meet with universal acceptance.

But while there will be little objection to the principle there may be a good deal to the method in which it is proposed to carry it out. A royalty, for instance, of ten per cent. on a product of \$500 per week will be a very heavy tax, especially if the cost of working the claim approximates the amount received. Many claims may barely pay working expenses, while a great number may not yield as much gold as will be expended upon them. It would be unjust to compel their owners to contribute ten per cent. to the government. There should be an exemption from royalty of an amount equivalent to the working expenses of the mine and in addition of a reasonable sum for profit to the mine-owner. Thus, for instance, if a claim yielding \$500 per week costs its owner \$200 per week to work and \$100 per week is conceded as a fair profit, the amount on which a royalty should be imposed would be \$200. By such an exemption poor claims or claims that barely pay expenses—and there will be many such—would escape the tax, while those that were rich and could bear the burden would pay it. The same principle applies in the income tax, by which incomes up to a certain amount are not subjected to taxation. The 20 per cent. royalty on amounts over \$500 a week appears excessive, and we fear there will be many difficulties in the way of its collection. The increase of ten per cent. on a claim producing \$550 or \$600 per week would have the effect of limiting the production to \$500, as the owner would see that he would be making \$10 or \$20 per week by so doing. We don't share in the belief that the government cannot collect the tax, or that there will be any "shooting" if they attempt to enforce the regulations. Canadian law is generally enforced, and when there is "shooting," as the late chief justice once said, there is also "hanging." But we do think that in enforcing these regulations the government officials will meet with much opposition, and that the very closest examination of each day's wash up, necessitating the presence of an officer at each claim, will be needed to carry them out.

SENSIBLE AMERICAN OPINION.

All American newspaper editors have not lost their heads, as might be inferred by a perusal of the extracts from American papers now appearing in the Canadian press. There are, here and there, a few level-headed writers, who "put themselves in our place," when speaking of the Canadian gold fields on the Yukon and the enforcement of Canadian law there, and thus see the question impartially. The Argonaut is one of this class. It satirizes the spread-eagles of the Examiner, the Chronicle and the P-I in the following fashion: "In a few weeks or months the Americans in the Clondyke district will largely outnumber the Canadians. In fact, they do so now. Let the Americans there hold a mass meeting, pass resolutions, and draw up a petition to President McKinley, stating that American interests there are imperiled by the arrival of the Canadian miners; that the number of Americans there is largely in excess of any other nationality; that most of the property there is owned by Americans; and that American vested interests should be upheld. Let President McKinley then call congress in extra session and send an annexation treaty to the senate, annexing the Clondyke district to the United States. Let the senate pass the treaty and the thing is done. Thus Canada will be checked in her ill-considered attempt to get some of her own gold and we will take it all. The fact that it belongs to her already, cuts no figure in the matter.

"While this proceeding may seem rather peculiar, it is certainly more equitable than the Hawaiian grab. For, in the Clondyke district, it is not disputed that the Americans largely outnumber all other residents, while in Hawaii the Americans constitute the smallest portion of the population. Then again, if the islands are rich, the Clondyke placers are richer. That is the principal reason for annexing Hawaii and it is certainly an infinitely stronger one for annexing Clondyke."

Quoting the Chronicle, which said that the action of Canada in imposing a royalty was "one that calls for sharp remonstrance if not for something more," the Argonaut replies: "These are brave words, but they do not ring true when one recalls the history of the gold discovery in California. One of the first things that California did was to impose a tax on foreign miners. It was not a royalty such as the Canadian government contemplates, but a head tax, as if the miners had been animals. It was known as the 'foreign miners' tax."

"But if there were a leg left for the Chronicle's absurd contention to stand upon, it would be knocked out by the recent action of the people of California. It is scarcely three years since the people of this state voted to amend their state constitution in such a way as to render it impossible for aliens to hold or inherit lands in California. Not only placers and other mines, but non-mineral lands were included in this sweeping amendment. It is true that the amendment has never been put in force, as there is as yet no enabling legislation, and we trust it never may be. But when the Chronicle alleges the Dominion government in taking out gold from its mines, it overlooks the fact that the State of California has voted to prohibit aliens not only from owning gold mines, but from owning any lands in this state at all."

One hundred feet is quite sufficient to be conceded to each claim-holder, as is the law in this province.

A SAMPLE CASE.

Among the certificates of character which the attorney-general receives there is none, we suppose, that he values more highly than those from the Wellington Enterprise. In the last issue of that paper the following remarks appear: "The decision of the full court in the case of the Kokislah Quarry Co. vs. the Queen, bears out in full the statement which we made some months ago in regard to the act passed through the legislature at its last meeting to replace this case on the list of cases for appeal from which it had been removed through the negligence, carelessness and stupidity of the attorney-general's department. The decision of the full court is that the act is not so framed as to cover the very case it was intended to cover. One is almost inclined to laugh at this further evidence of the incompetence and want of ability shown by the attorney-general, but we feel that he and the government should be ashamed of the part they have played in this case. Having been knocked out of court in the further hearing of the case last spring by neglecting to give the timely notice of appeal, they brook themselves to the legislature, which was then in session, to repair their shortcomings and take advantage of a company which had so far beaten them in the courts. The press of this province has said very little about this curious use of their majority in the house, but we have no hesitation in denouncing it as a most dangerous innovation and an outrage on the course of the administration of justice. We think this matter has gone far enough. Something has been said of an appeal from the latest decision to the privy council of Great Britain. For the credit and honor of the people of this province we hope no such course will be taken. It will expose to the world the devious and indefensible course of the crown to repair the faults of administration in the attorney-general's department. Pay what is coming to the Kokislah Company and let us hear the last of this. We say this because we understand that the government has already offered them \$9,000 in settlement, thereby to a certain extent admitting the principle that the company have a claim. It is beneath the dignity of any government to quibble over the difference." It is rather remarkable that so little has been said of the attempt made by the government to pass an act which would relieve it from the mess caused by neglect. The fact is that the passage of this act was generally unnoticed, or its intent was not understood. The attorney-general must have known when he was devising this plan of escape from his difficulty that courts everywhere frown upon interference with the rights of litigants by an ex post facto legislation. At all events, his scheme has so far had no other result than to call attention more sharply to the manner in which his department is conducted.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.

Claims will be reduced in size to 100 feet for an ordinary claim; two hundred feet for discoverer. The other question is under consideration.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

The "other question" referred to was the proposal to charge a royalty of ten and twenty per cent. The minister was urged to modify the regulations and especially to exempt altogether from royalty the product of all claims up to a certain amount. The reduction of the size of claims to one hundred feet will be approved by miners generally. It will increase fivefold the number of mine owners, and to the same extent will enlarge the opportunities of the prospectors. We trust the minister will also see the necessity for amending the royalty clause by substituting a more equitable and more workable arrangement.

THE MINING ROYALTIES.

The reservation of alternate placer mining claims and a royalty of ten and twenty per cent. on the output of claims located by miners is said to be popular in the east. There is no doubt that the principle, which the government has thus put forward as its policy—of retaining for the general public benefit a share of the natural wealth of the country—is a sound one and will be popular in the west as well as in the east. It is a new doctrine for a political party to practice, although they may all preach it before the electors. To say that crown lands and the mineral wealth they contain are the property of the people, and that they ought to be managed in such a way that the very greatest possible benefit will accrue to the people, or in other words to the government which represents the people, is to state a proposition that will meet with universal acceptance.

SENSIBLE AMERICAN OPINION.

All American newspaper editors have not lost their heads, as might be inferred by a perusal of the extracts from American papers now appearing in the Canadian press. There are, here and there, a few level-headed writers, who "put themselves in our place," when speaking of the Canadian gold fields on the Yukon and the enforcement of Canadian law there, and thus see the question impartially. The Argonaut is one of this class. It satirizes the spread-eagles of the Examiner, the Chronicle and the P-I in the following fashion: "In a few weeks or months the Americans in the Clondyke district will largely outnumber the Canadians. In fact, they do so now. Let the Americans there hold a mass meeting, pass resolutions, and draw up a petition to President McKinley, stating that American interests there are imperiled by the arrival of the Canadian miners; that the number of Americans there is largely in excess of any other nationality; that most of the property there is owned by Americans; and that American vested interests should be upheld. Let President McKinley then call congress in extra session and send an annexation treaty to the senate, annexing the Clondyke district to the United States. Let the senate pass the treaty and the thing is done. Thus Canada will be checked in her ill-considered attempt to get some of her own gold and we will take it all. The fact that it belongs to her already, cuts no figure in the matter.

Quoting the Chronicle, which said that the action of Canada in imposing a royalty was "one that calls for sharp remonstrance if not for something more," the Argonaut replies: "These are brave words, but they do not ring true when one recalls the history of the gold discovery in California. One of the first things that California did was to impose a tax on foreign miners. It was not a royalty such as the Canadian government contemplates, but a head tax, as if the miners had been animals. It was known as the 'foreign miners' tax."

"But if there were a leg left for the Chronicle's absurd contention to stand upon, it would be knocked out by the recent action of the people of California. It is scarcely three years since the people of this state voted to amend their state constitution in such a way as to render it impossible for aliens to hold or inherit lands in California. Not only placers and other mines, but non-mineral lands were included in this sweeping amendment. It is true that the amendment has never been put in force, as there is as yet no enabling legislation, and we trust it never may be. But when the Chronicle alleges the Dominion government in taking out gold from its mines, it overlooks the fact that the State of California has voted to prohibit aliens not only from owning gold mines, but from owning any lands in this state at all."

There is a good deal of truth in the average American daily newspaper, which must not be taken seriously. It does not represent true American feeling any more than the scum that comes to the top at election times represents the sentiment of the nation. Genuine Americanism ought to mean that privileges which United States claim for themselves are willing to accord to others. Canada, we beg to point out to the newspapers in question, has always given and will continue to give to Americans engaging in business of any kind in this country the same rights and privileges that is accorded Canadians. If our policy in this respect becomes less generous in the future it will be because our liberality is not appreciated and the same treatment is not extended to our citizens south of the boundary line.

SANDON POLICE.

Charges are openly made against the provincial police force of Sandon that they are thus set forth in one of the newspapers: "Charges are openly made by the most reputable citizens that bribery and extortion are of daily occurrence; that the red-clothed houses are subjected to a system of blackmail levied by collusion between the magistrates and police; that individual freedom is under constant restraint and menace after nightfall, that the constabulary is made, with the use of money, the instrument of private revenge and of schemes of personal persecution, and that the whole management of government affairs has become so venal, so conscienceless and so shameless, that bribes have been demanded and paid for the mere perfunctory work of attending legally to the advancement of public house licenses. A recent instance is cited of an applicant being required to pay \$25 in addition to the \$250 government fee." A good many faithful supporters of the government aver that the attorney-general's department has more than its share of the dry rot which pervades provincial official circles, and for that reason it would perhaps be rash to expect any movement in the way of investigating such charges as are advanced against the police at Sandon. When the department could only allow the time for appeal to expire in a case which involved some \$15,000 of the people's money, it can hardly be counted on to show promptitude in disposing of a police scandal. How would it do for the Hon. Mr. Eberts to employ Hon. Mr. Martin to go over to Sandon and tell the people there that "they have no kick coming?"

THE STICKEN ROUTE.

Some of our American friends, with whom "the wish is father to the thought," are expressing doubt as to the navigability of the Sticken and the prospect of establishing that route to the Yukon. They need not go far for evidence to remove such doubts, for there are plenty of men who have a practical acquaintance with the Sticken. Mr. Callbreath's boat, the Alaskan, and the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Caledonian make the trip up that river at intervals now, and in the old Casuar days the Sticken was a regular highway up as far as Telegraph Creek. In those days the stern-wheeler Beaver, built for traffic between Portland and Astoria, on the Columbia river, was taken up to the Sticken and made a good many successful trips. She was not only a good freight carrier, but had first-class accommodation for passengers. Although so large—being capable of carrying 120 tons of freight and a large number of passengers—her power was relatively small. Her cylinders were only 14 inches, with a stroke of four feet, and this comparatively small power for so large a steamer shows that the Sticken current is not at all formidable. At only two or three places was it necessary to resort to "hulling." The availability of the Sticken is put beyond all question by the test of practical experience, and there is good evidence that the remainder of the route is almost equally favorable. In this connection a circumstance that causes some surprise is the failure to make immediate use of this route. An additional river steamer or two might have been procured to run up the Sticken, with which connection could have been made at Wrangell. Then a number of pack horses could have been conveyed to Telegraph Creek for the transportation of supplies across to Teslin lake, the trail having been found quite feasible. Once arrived at Teslin lake, the way to any part of the Yukon would be much easier than from the headquarters of the Lewis river, for there are no such difficulties to surmount.

THE STICKEN ROUTE.

Some of our American friends, with whom "the wish is father to the thought," are expressing doubt as to the navigability of the Sticken and the prospect of establishing that route to the Yukon. They need not go far for evidence to remove such doubts, for there are plenty of men who have a practical acquaintance with the Sticken. Mr. Callbreath's boat, the Alaskan, and the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Caledonian make the trip up that river at intervals now, and in the old Casuar days the Sticken was a regular highway up as far as Telegraph Creek. In those days the stern-wheeler Beaver, built for traffic between Portland and Astoria, on the Columbia river, was taken up to the Sticken and made a good many successful trips. She was not only a good freight carrier, but had first-class accommodation for passengers. Although so large—being capable of carrying 120 tons of freight and a large number of passengers—her power was relatively small. Her cylinders were only 14 inches, with a stroke of four feet, and this comparatively small power for so large a steamer shows that the Sticken current is not at all formidable. At only two or three places was it necessary to resort to "hulling." The availability of the Sticken is put beyond all question by the test of practical experience, and there is good evidence that the remainder of the route is almost equally favorable. In this connection a circumstance that causes some surprise is the failure to make immediate use of this route. An additional river steamer or two might have been procured to run up the Sticken, with which connection could have been made at Wrangell. Then a number of pack horses could have been conveyed to Telegraph Creek for the transportation of supplies across to Teslin lake, the trail having been found quite feasible. Once arrived at Teslin lake, the way to any part of the Yukon would be much easier than from the headquarters of the Lewis river, for there are no such difficulties to surmount.

THE STICKEN ROUTE.

Some of our American friends, with whom "the wish is father to the thought," are expressing doubt as to the navigability of the Sticken and the prospect of establishing that route to the Yukon. They need not go far for evidence to remove such doubts, for there are plenty of men who have a practical acquaintance with the Sticken. Mr. Callbreath's boat, the Alaskan, and the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Caledonian make the trip up that river at intervals now, and in the old Casuar days the Sticken was a regular highway up as far as Telegraph Creek. In those days the stern-wheeler Beaver, built for traffic between Portland and Astoria, on the Columbia river, was taken up to the Sticken and made a good many successful trips. She was not only a good freight carrier, but had first-class accommodation for passengers. Although so large—being capable of carrying 120 tons of freight and a large number of passengers—her power was relatively small. Her cylinders were only 14 inches, with a stroke of four feet, and this comparatively small power for so large a steamer shows that the Sticken current is not at all formidable. At only two or three places was it necessary to resort to "hulling." The availability of the Sticken is put beyond all question by the test of practical experience, and there is good evidence that the remainder of the route is almost equally favorable. In this connection a circumstance that causes some surprise is the failure to make immediate use of this route. An additional river steamer or two might have been procured to run up the Sticken, with which connection could have been made at Wrangell. Then a number of pack horses could have been conveyed to Telegraph Creek for the transportation of supplies across to Teslin lake, the trail having been found quite feasible. Once arrived at Teslin lake, the way to any part of the Yukon would be much easier than from the headquarters of the Lewis river, for there are no such difficulties to surmount.

Some of our American friends, with whom "the wish is father to the thought," are expressing doubt as to the navigability of the Sticken and the prospect of establishing that route to the Yukon. They need not go far for evidence to remove such doubts, for there are plenty of men who have a practical acquaintance with the Sticken. Mr. Callbreath's boat, the Alaskan, and the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Caledonian make the trip up that river at intervals now, and in the old Casuar days the Sticken was a regular highway up as far as Telegraph Creek. In those days the stern-wheeler Beaver, built for traffic between Portland and Astoria, on the Columbia river, was taken up to the Sticken and made a good many successful trips. She was not only a good freight carrier, but had first-class accommodation for passengers. Although so large—being capable of carrying 120 tons of freight and a large number of passengers—her power was relatively small. Her cylinders were only 14 inches, with a stroke of four feet, and this comparatively small power for so large a steamer shows that the Sticken current is not at all formidable. At only two or three places was it necessary to resort to "hulling." The availability of the Sticken is put beyond all question by the test of practical experience, and there is good evidence that the remainder of the route is almost equally favorable. In this connection a circumstance that causes some surprise is the failure to make immediate use of this route. An additional river steamer or two might have been procured to run up the Sticken, with which connection could have been made at Wrangell. Then a number of pack horses could have been conveyed to Telegraph Creek for the transportation of supplies across to Teslin lake, the trail having been found quite feasible. Once arrived at Teslin lake, the way to any part of the Yukon would be much easier than from the headquarters of the Lewis river, for there are no such difficulties to surmount.

Some of our American friends, with whom "the wish is father to the thought," are expressing doubt as to the navigability of the Sticken and the prospect of establishing that route to the Yukon. They need not go far for evidence to remove such doubts, for there are plenty of men who have a practical acquaintance with the Sticken. Mr. Callbreath's boat, the Alaskan, and the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Caledonian make the trip up that river at intervals now, and in the old Casuar days the Sticken was a regular highway up as far as Telegraph Creek. In those days the stern-wheeler Beaver, built for traffic between Portland and Astoria, on the Columbia river, was taken up to the Sticken and made a good many successful trips. She was not only a good freight carrier, but had first-class accommodation for passengers. Although so large—being capable of carrying 120 tons of freight and a large number of passengers—her power was relatively small. Her cylinders were only 14 inches, with a stroke of four feet, and this comparatively small power for so large a steamer shows that the Sticken current is not at all formidable. At only two or three places was it necessary to resort to "hulling." The availability of the Sticken is put beyond all question by the test of practical experience, and there is good evidence that the remainder of the route is almost equally favorable. In this connection a circumstance that causes some surprise is the failure to make immediate use of this route. An additional river steamer or two might have been procured to run up the Sticken, with which connection could have been made at Wrangell. Then a number of pack horses could have been conveyed to Telegraph Creek for the transportation of supplies across to Teslin lake, the trail having been found quite feasible. Once arrived at Teslin lake, the way to any part of the Yukon would be much easier than from the headquarters of the Lewis river, for there are no such difficulties to surmount.

Some of our American friends, with whom "the wish is father to the thought," are expressing doubt as to the navigability of the Sticken and the prospect of establishing that route to the Yukon. They need not go far for evidence to remove such doubts, for there are plenty of men who have a practical acquaintance with the Sticken. Mr. Callbreath's boat, the Alaskan, and the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Caledonian make the trip up that river at intervals now, and in the old Casuar days the Sticken was a regular highway up as far as Telegraph Creek. In those days the stern-wheeler Beaver, built for traffic between Portland and Astoria, on the Columbia river, was taken up to the Sticken and made a good many successful trips. She was not only a good freight carrier, but had first-class accommodation for passengers. Although so large—being capable of carrying 120 tons of freight and a large number of passengers—her power was relatively small. Her cylinders were only 14 inches, with a stroke of four feet, and this comparatively small power for so large a steamer shows that the Sticken current is not at all formidable. At only two or three places was it necessary to resort to "hulling." The availability of the Sticken is put beyond all question by the test of practical experience, and there is good evidence that the remainder of the route is almost equally favorable. In this connection a circumstance that causes some surprise is the failure to make immediate use of this route. An additional river steamer or two might have been procured to run up the Sticken, with which connection could have been made at Wrangell. Then a number of pack horses could have been conveyed to Telegraph Creek for the transportation of supplies across to Teslin lake, the trail having been found quite feasible. Once arrived at Teslin lake, the way to any part of the Yukon would be much easier than from the headquarters of the Lewis river, for there are no such difficulties to surmount.

The "equal terms" which Canadians are conceded in the United States are very forcibly illustrated by the experience of the Kalo mechanic who is forbidden to do a little piece of work in Spokane. The Post-Intelligencer and the Oregonian might state their views on this little incident.

The correspondent who has been moved to allude to the apocryphal course of the government organ may recall Sydney Smith's illustration of the blue-bottle and the parasite. The amusing description of the frantic efforts of each bottle to have his particular blue-bottle accepted by the world of blue-bottle known to the world, and to apply with remarkable exactness to the earnest, if useless, exhibitions of the Colonist. Unfortunately for the ministers and their white-washer-in-general, the public is in the habit of discounting in a large measure the praises of the apocryphal parasite. With no better protection than these against the wrath of those, the members of the government are in a very poor plight indeed.

Mr. Dickson, manager of the Kootenay Electric Company, has sent the following letter to the Kalo Kootenian: "An article in your issue of July 31st has been brought to my notice in which you state that W. McTear, an employee of this company, was stopped repairing an armature for us at the Spokane Light & Power Co.'s works, Spokane, on enquiry I find that fact from this being the case the employees of the above company did all in their power to assist him in executing the necessary repairs with as little delay as possible." To this the Kootenian appends a note stating that its information came from a member of the Electric Company, who appears to have been misinformed. It is very satisfactory to find that the story was not correct, for it seemed to indicate that the unworthy tactics of the east had been introduced in the west, which has so far been free from them.

The London-Review of Reviews, in an article describing the visit of the colonial premier to Britain, says: "From the time that these premiers landed in England down to the present day they have been feted and lionized more than any other three persons in the three kingdoms." Both publicly and privately they have been treated as the heroes of the jubilee, and among all the premiers, Sir W. Laurier, who rode first in the colonial procession on jubilee day, has been easily first in popular estimation. Canada, after all, is nearer this country than either Australia or South Africa, and Canada has far advanced in the evolution of independent self-government. In all Australasia there are fewer residents than in the Dominion of Canada, but Australasia, with New Zealand and Tasmania, were represented by no fewer than seven prime ministers, while Sir W. Laurier represented the whole federated Dominion. Nor was that the only secret of the honor which was only where he paid to him. Sir W. Laurier was not only first from a great victory at the polls, but he was the first prime minister ever to make the home country a practical offer of fiscal co-operation. Even without that, his personality would have commanded attention and respect. Sir W. Laurier is of commanding presence and a born orator."

STICKEN-TESLIN TRAIL.

To the Editor: To reflect on the misdeeds of the B. C. government is so very easy that one has only to turn his footsteps in any direction in the city to hear all and sundry condemned for their inability to carry out any public work in the interest of the ratepayers. The Sticken and Teslin trail is another piece of public work which requires looking into. It is not for the purpose of retarding the making of roads in this section of the country that I have prompted me to write this letter, but from my own knowledge of this road, and the manner in which this American citizen, Mr. Callbreath, has carried out the work intrusted to him should be thoroughly vindicated and laid before the people of this country. Mr. Callbreath came down from Fort Wrangell and interviewed the premier, and without calling for tenders or giving those who are British subjects an opportunity to work, even day's work, on this trail he enabled them to pay their taxes, the government entrusted him with carrying out this important undertaking without knowing how the money was going to be spent, or where. This trail has been used by the Hudson Bay Company for 40 years, and he has only

HELPFUL FOR A YEAR.

Bowed Down With Rheumatism and Sciatica. From the Post, Sackville, N. B. Records like the following carry conviction with them, and in a practical sense it might be said that this is still age of miracles. Mr. Edward Downey, of Macaan, N. B., says: "I have been a resident of Sackville for some years. I have been a great sufferer for upwards of ten years with sciatica-rheumatism. I was tortured with severe pains, which at times would become almost unbearable, and I think I suffered almost everything a man can suffer and live. I was so crippled that I could not work, and part of the time was not able to even move about. I became so weak and my system so run down that I despaired of ever getting better. My case was almost hopeless, unless, as I had abandoned work I was almost helpless for some years. I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I was induced to at least give them a trial. In a short time I began to recover, and the agonizing pains left my back and limbs, so that I was enabled to walk out of doors. Before I had used more than half a dozen boxes I was almost entirely well, and could do a hard day's work. I had a good appetite, and began to gain flesh and feel like a new man. I am free from aches and pains, and have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to thank for it all. The reporter could not help feeling that Mr. Downey's case was a striking one, as he now presents a stout, well built figure, straight limbed, and as smart in his movements as a young man of twenty."

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a medicine cures you when sick; it makes wonderful cures every where, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Cures rashes, indigestion, biliousness, etc., etc.

walked over it, and we are led to believe that he was to explore and make a trail, reducing the distance by 100 miles and be able to pack for 10 cents instead of 25 cents per hundred pounds, which he has not done. Now he is entrusted with work which will cost the government \$10,000, without any security whatever that the money will be spent in the building of the bridges, culverts and corduroying, or is this only a starter to enable the premier to go to London to boast of his great feat? (For this is a profitable business.) It cannot be disputed that the men who are to work on this trail are coming from Mr. Callbreath's fishery and around Fort Wrangell, in the United States, with the exception of three, who went up from here, but so far not one of those who understand such work and who are citizens have been employed. It would have been well if the government of British Columbia had waited until the Dominion government surveyors had sent in their report, and then spent the money intelligently and to advantage. It is no wonder that the public works department is getting into such an unsavory condition throughout the Dominion. The Dominion government surveyors are mixed up in this private arrangement. Royal commissions were fashionable not so long ago, and, sir, you might suggest to the Dominion government the necessity for such a B. C. government. TAXPAYER.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Butter, Eggs, Flour, and other goods.

HELPFUL FOR A YEAR.

Bowed Down With Rheumatism and Sciatica. From the Post, Sackville, N. B. Records like the following carry conviction with them, and in a practical sense it might be said that this is still age of miracles. Mr. Edward Downey, of Macaan, N. B., says: "I have been a resident of Sackville for some years. I have been a great sufferer for upwards of ten years with sciatica-rheumatism. I was tortured with severe pains, which at times would become almost unbearable, and I think I suffered almost everything a man can suffer and live. I was so crippled that I could not work, and part of the time was not able to even move about. I became so weak and my system so run down that I despaired of ever getting better. My case was almost hopeless, unless, as I had abandoned work I was almost helpless for some years. I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I was induced to at least give them a trial. In a short time I began to recover, and the agonizing pains left my back and limbs, so that I was enabled to walk out of doors. Before I had used more than half a dozen boxes I was almost entirely well, and could do a hard day's work. I had a good appetite, and began to gain flesh and feel like a new man. I am free from aches and pains, and have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to thank for it all. The reporter could not help feeling that Mr. Downey's case was a striking one, as he now presents a stout, well built figure, straight limbed, and as smart in his movements as a young man of twenty."

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a medicine cures you when sick; it makes wonderful cures every where, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Cures rashes, indigestion, biliousness, etc., etc.

REV. ALEX. GRANT DROWNED

A Popular Winnipeg Clergyman Loses His Life in the Nepegon River.

The Accident Causes Profound Grief—Biographical Sketch of the Deceased.

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—Like a bolt from a clear sky came the startling news of the death of Rev. Alex. Grant, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, who had been drowned in the Nepegon river in the afternoon canoeing in company with Mr. Arch. Dougall, also of this city. The sad and unexpected news was a severe shock to the reverend gentleman's friends in general, and especially to the members of his congregation. It was hard for them to believe that their beloved pastor, to whom they had bade adieu but a few hours before, as he left on his holiday, had been taken from them. The tragic nature of the event added additional pathos to the grief which all felt. Mr. Grant left Winnipeg on Tuesday for Nepegon, where he intended to spend a few days trout fishing with Mr. McDougall. He arrived at Nepegon station yesterday, and was set out with Mr. McDougall for the fishing pools several miles up the river, in attempting to pass through a rapid and fatal accident occurred. Being subjected to a violent current, Mr. Grant was attacked with cramps on being precipitated into the cold water, and was rendered incapable of making an effort to save himself. Mr. Grant was a stranger to the Nepegon, and was accustomed to canoeing, as he visited the river annually to fish, he being an ardent devotee of the piscatorial art. He was so fond of shooting and hunting, so that the accident did not happen through inexperience. The sad news of the untimely occurrence was broken to Mr. Grant and to the members of the congregation at the prayer meeting last evening. Mrs. Grant was completely prostrated, and many others who were present were so overcome by sorrow that they gave way to tears.

Rev. Alexander Grant was a native of Granton, in the Highlands of Scotland, received his education in that country, graduating from the University of Edinburgh. He was born in 1852, therefore now being 42 years of age, and was just past his majority when he came to Canada with the other members of the family, settling at Prescott, Ont., and soon afterwards decided on entering the ministry, entering the Woodstock Baptist College with that object in view. His first charge was at Pembroke, and from there he proceeded to open a new church at Kingston, returning there three or four years ago. In these few years Rev. Mr. Grant had demonstrated exceptional ability and vigor for work, which led to his call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church, London, Ontario, the largest and most influential congregations in the Forest City, and his ministry there continued for eight years, and during that time he was appointed superintendent of Baptist missions in Ontario, which office he held till accepting the pastorate of this city, as successor to Rev. A. Cameron in 1889. Rev. Mr. Grant was married in Ontario to a lady of the name of Mrs. M. Cameron, traveler, now in this city, and leaves a family of seven children to mourn with their mother the loss of husband and father, whose bereavement, however, is shared in sympathy by the whole community. The mother of the deceased is still living, and resides with her son, Mr. John Grant, in the north end of the city. The father died here a few years ago.

Rev. Alexander Grant came to Winnipeg in 1889 to supply the pulpit of the First Baptist church, which was then vacant. He preached his first sermon in May of that year. He was subsequently invited to become the pastor of the congregation, and having accepted began his pastorate in September, 1889, and continued uninterruptedly up to the time of his death. Last year Mr. Grant was invited to take charge of the Baptist congregation of Ottawa, with an annual salary of \$1,800. Let it be said, as he was a man of continuing services to the Baptist cause in this country. He was an indefatigable worker, and through his efforts congregations were established in the city among the Germans and Scandinavians, and he was organizing another congregation among the Icelanders. Last year was the most prosperous in connection with the Baptist church in this city and throughout the whole western country. His success being mainly due to Mr. Grant's energetic work. He was revered by the Baptists far and wide and was a man of much influence. He was an eloquent and forcible speaker, both in the pulpit and on the platform. He frequently took part in political controversies, especially on questions affecting social and labor reforms. He also took an active part in the school agitation, throwing his powerful support of that movement, and was the author of a forcible pamphlet, which was published and widely distributed in the early stages of the agitation.

A REGIMENT OF MINERS

New York, Aug. 9.—Robert Rollins, superintendent of Edwin Gould's Consolidated Mining Company, and a member of the Columbia University, Clondyke district, has left for the Yukon to take charge of a mining expedition, as work twenty claims there. The expedition is composed of Pacific coast prospectors. P. J. Lippman, of San Francisco, is president. A Denver miner, from Denver he will go to Portland, where the Elder, chartered for this purpose, will be waiting to take the party. The steamer will take the mine to St. Michaels, the remainder of the voyage to Dawson City will be made on small boats, if the stream has not been frozen over. If it has sledges will be used.

SENOR CANOVAS ASSASSINATED

The Spanish Prime Minister Murdered by an Italian Anarchist Yesterday Afternoon.

Great Excitement

REV. ALEX. GRANT DROWNED

A Popular Winnipeg Clergyman Loses His Life in the Nepegon River.

The Accident Causes Profound Grief—Biographical Sketch of the Deceased.

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—Like a bolt from a clear sky came the startling news of the death of the Rev. Alex. Grant, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, had been drowned in the river in the afternoon...

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—Like a bolt from a clear sky came the startling news of the death of the Rev. Alex. Grant, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, had been drowned in the river in the afternoon...

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—Like a bolt from a clear sky came the startling news of the death of the Rev. Alex. Grant, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, had been drowned in the river in the afternoon...

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—Like a bolt from a clear sky came the startling news of the death of the Rev. Alex. Grant, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, had been drowned in the river in the afternoon...

SEÑOR CANOVAS ASSASSINATED

The Spanish Prime Minister Murdered by an Italian Anarchist Yesterday Afternoon.

Great Excitement in Madrid—His Death Predicted—Particulars of the Crime.

A Sketch of His Career—Has Served His Country in Many Capacities.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, was assassinated yesterday afternoon by an Italian anarchist, whose name is believed to be Michele Augine Gulli...

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, was assassinated yesterday afternoon by an Italian anarchist, whose name is believed to be Michele Augine Gulli...

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, was assassinated yesterday afternoon by an Italian anarchist, whose name is believed to be Michele Augine Gulli...

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, was assassinated yesterday afternoon by an Italian anarchist, whose name is believed to be Michele Augine Gulli...

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, was assassinated yesterday afternoon by an Italian anarchist, whose name is believed to be Michele Augine Gulli...

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister, was assassinated yesterday afternoon by an Italian anarchist, whose name is believed to be Michele Augine Gulli...

WOODS GRANTED A BRIEF RESPIRE

The Nelson Murderer Will Not Ascend the Scaffold on Wednesday Next.

Attorney-General Has Granted Leave for the Prisoner to Apply for a New Trial.

Case Comes Up in the Full Court on Today—Legal Proceedings This Morning.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Counsel for Wood, the Nelson, B. C., murderer, has been telegraphing to the department of justice all day in regard to obtaining a new trial for the condemned man...

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Counsel for Wood, the Nelson, B. C., murderer, has been telegraphing to the department of justice all day in regard to obtaining a new trial for the condemned man...

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Counsel for Wood, the Nelson, B. C., murderer, has been telegraphing to the department of justice all day in regard to obtaining a new trial for the condemned man...

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Counsel for Wood, the Nelson, B. C., murderer, has been telegraphing to the department of justice all day in regard to obtaining a new trial for the condemned man...

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Counsel for Wood, the Nelson, B. C., murderer, has been telegraphing to the department of justice all day in regard to obtaining a new trial for the condemned man...

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Counsel for Wood, the Nelson, B. C., murderer, has been telegraphing to the department of justice all day in regard to obtaining a new trial for the condemned man...

SO SAYS SHERMAN

U. S. Secretary of State Expresses Himself Very Freely on Some Important Issues.

His Views on the Cuban Question, The Japan-Hawaii Dispute and the Sealing Controversy.

New York, Aug. 9.—The World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, just previous to his return to Washington from Amagasaki, L. I.

New York, Aug. 9.—The World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, just previous to his return to Washington from Amagasaki, L. I.

New York, Aug. 9.—The World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, just previous to his return to Washington from Amagasaki, L. I.

New York, Aug. 9.—The World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, just previous to his return to Washington from Amagasaki, L. I.

New York, Aug. 9.—The World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, just previous to his return to Washington from Amagasaki, L. I.

New York, Aug. 9.—The World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, just previous to his return to Washington from Amagasaki, L. I.

New York, Aug. 9.—The World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, just previous to his return to Washington from Amagasaki, L. I.

ON THE WAY HOME

Departure of the Rt. Hon. Messrs. Reid and Kingston Yesterday for Australia.

Views of the Two Premiers on Tariff Matters and Australian Federation.

Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, premier and attorney-general of South Australia, which sailed from Victoria yesterday for the Island Continent.

Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, premier and attorney-general of South Australia, which sailed from Victoria yesterday for the Island Continent.

Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, premier and attorney-general of South Australia, which sailed from Victoria yesterday for the Island Continent.

Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, premier and attorney-general of South Australia, which sailed from Victoria yesterday for the Island Continent.

Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, premier and attorney-general of South Australia, which sailed from Victoria yesterday for the Island Continent.

Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, premier and attorney-general of South Australia, which sailed from Victoria yesterday for the Island Continent.

Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Rt. Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, premier and attorney-general of South Australia, which sailed from Victoria yesterday for the Island Continent.

THE SCHEMING YANKEES

Will Try and Hammer Canadian Trade in the Yukon.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, has had a conference with the treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, has had a conference with the treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, has had a conference with the treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, has had a conference with the treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, has had a conference with the treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, has had a conference with the treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, has had a conference with the treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis, of the state of Washington, has had a conference with the treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier.

GERMANY AGAIN PROTESTS

Against the Sugar Duties Imposed by the United States.

London, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says, "The fresh protest against the sugar duties imposed by the United States on the subject of the sugar duties...

London, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says, "The fresh protest against the sugar duties imposed by the United States on the subject of the sugar duties...

London, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says, "The fresh protest against the sugar duties imposed by the United States on the subject of the sugar duties...

London, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says, "The fresh protest against the sugar duties imposed by the United States on the subject of the sugar duties...

London, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says, "The fresh protest against the sugar duties imposed by the United States on the subject of the sugar duties...

London, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says, "The fresh protest against the sugar duties imposed by the United States on the subject of the sugar duties...

London, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says, "The fresh protest against the sugar duties imposed by the United States on the subject of the sugar duties...

London, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says, "The fresh protest against the sugar duties imposed by the United States on the subject of the sugar duties...

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A LARGE AUCTION SALE

of Real Estates (including small holdings and city properties) and Boats, Nets, and Two Acres of Barley, Buggy, Horse and Harness, Stage Coach and Miscellaneous Articles will take place in the Opera House and at the Public Wharf in STEVESTON.

On Saturday, 28th August, 1897

Full particulars in bills and future advertisements. Parties having similar subjects for sale or purchase, please send them to communicate with the subscriber at once.

Full particulars in bills and future advertisements. Parties having similar subjects for sale or purchase, please send them to communicate with the subscriber at once.

Full particulars in bills and future advertisements. Parties having similar subjects for sale or purchase, please send them to communicate with the subscriber at once.

Full particulars in bills and future advertisements. Parties having similar subjects for sale or purchase, please send them to communicate with the subscriber at once.

Full particulars in bills and future advertisements. Parties having similar subjects for sale or purchase, please send them to communicate with the subscriber at once.

Full particulars in bills and future advertisements. Parties having similar subjects for sale or purchase, please send them to communicate with the subscriber at once.

RECESSIONAL.

(Rudyard Kipling, in London Times.)
God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
 Dominion over pain and pain—
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
 Lest we forget—lest we forget!

NOTHING TARDY ABOUT HIM.

"I guess that father-in-law of mine
will do," smiled a young married man of
Piet Hill. "He came down to spend a
week or so with us. Having made the
same independence of character that he
manifested throughout my courtship, the
old gentleman brought his own supply
of cigars along, for he is an inveterate
smoker. I kept mine in an open box on
the library table. They are of a favorite
brand, and I pride myself on being a
pretty good judge of the obnoxious
narcotic.

SCALES USED BY ASSAYERS.

The question most commonly asked
by visitors in a chemist's laboratory is:
"How small a thing can you weigh with
your scales?" It is a question which
tells the average person that a good
pair of chemist's balances will weigh ac-
curately to one-tenth of one milli-
gramme, but if he is told that a short
beam balance can be easily and ac-
curately weighed, the questioner be-
gins to approach the delicacy of adjust-
ment in the scales. More delicate still
are the balances used by the assayers.
The weighing of gold by an assayer re-
quires the greatest possible accuracy,
since a small speck of metal on that
scale pan may represent very large
quantities of it in the ore or bullion
on the works. The balances used by
this "gold bug" are the most sensitive of
any used for commercial work, and, in
fact, are more accurate than those em-
ployed by many scientists. Some idea of
their accuracy and sensitiveness can be
obtained by the following experiment:

WORLD'S MINERS' CONGRESS.

"The Miners' International Congress
has had its annual sessions, and its
various members have gone to their
homes in France, Germany, Belgium,
Great Britain and elsewhere. The con-
gress," says the National Labor Tribune,
"represents all leading European na-
tions, and is polyglot as an interna-
tional gathering can be. In such a
mixed multitude all kinds of theories and
sentiments are represented, but some
good practical work has been done in
writing of concordant elements. Among
the resolutions passed at the recent con-
gress was one to establish a medical
service in connection with the mines.
It was also unanimously resolved that
a arbitration court should be established
for the mining industry. These deci-
sions are eminently practical, and are on
the line of reform. The next meeting
place will be Vienna, Austria. It is to
be hoped a gathering of this interna-
tional character, with its vast representa-
tives, both for good and evil, will not get
off the road that leads to justice and
harmony in the relations of capital and
labor."

TREATIES DO APPLY

Law Officers of the Crown in England
Give Their Decision re Prefer-
ential Tariff.

An Important Ruling Affecting Trade
of This Country—How the Case
Now Stands.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Officers of the
crown in England have given a decision
on the question argued before them by
Sir Louis Davies as to whether the new
Canadian tariff, in extending a prefer-
ence to Great Britain, violated the pro-
visions of the Belgian and German treat-
ies. They decided that article 15 of
the treaty with Belgium, and article 7 of
the treaty with the German Zollverein,
do apply, and that the preference given
under the Canadian tariff to Great
Britain must be extended to Belgium
and Germany, and that the excess of
duties upon the goods the products of
those countries imported to Canada since
April 22 of the date the new tariff
went into effect, must be refunded; and
also that those nations having a treaty
with Great Britain containing the most
favored nation clause are entitled to the
same preference so long as the treaties
with Germany and Belgium are in ex-
istence. It follows that as the treaties
with Germany and Belgium will termi-
nate on July 30th, 1898, that after that
date none of the nations having the
most favored nation clause will be en-
titled to the preference. This decision
will entitle France to become prefer-
ential treatment as will be granted Great
Britain, so long as the Belgium and
German treaties remain in force.
The other countries which have most
favored nation treaties with Great Brit-
ain are the Argentine Republic, Austri-
a, Hungary, Chili, Colombia, Costa
Rica, Russia, Sweden and Norway,
Switzerland, Persia, and two or three
other countries with which we do not
trade at all.

Canada, of course, does little or no
trade with any of those countries ex-
cept France, Germany and Belgium.
Last year we imported from these three
countries about \$9,000,000 worth of
goods, out of a total import of \$120,000,000.

The upshot of the whole thing is that
the goods of these countries will be ad-
mitted at the same rates of duty as Brit-
ish goods, namely, a reduction of one-
eighth from the general tariff on July
30, 1898, when there will be a return to
the legitimate operation of the reciprocal
clause in the Canadian tariff, confined
to goods from Great Britain, New South
Wales and any other country which, in
the opinion of the general government,
grants to Canada as favorable treatment
as Canada grants to us. It was quite ad-
mitted in the discussion of this question
last session that if the German and Bel-
gian treaties applied, the preference
would have to be extended. The point of
dispute between Sir Louis Davies and
the opposition being as to whether these
treaties did apply or not.

Sir Richard Cartwright put the thing
in a nutshell in the following manner:
"By compulsion in our capacity of sov-
ereign and in hers as a sovereign state
to give Germany and Belgium the same
privileges which we offer to her, and we
may not be able to resist her sovereign
rights, a decision, and after we have
terribly exercised as to what we are go-
ing to do in case the British govern-
ment do not see things exactly as we
do. We mean to fight this point by
all legal and constitutional means until
we have a decision; and after we have
done that, if the decision should be
against us, we mean to appeal to the
British government and the nation to do
us justice by repealing this clause and
denouncing these treaties, which we
denounce as unjust and unjustly im-
posed on our manifest detriment."

PHIL OSSIFER'S TARIFF TALK.

Fellow citizens: Let us stop talking
bicycles this evening and for a few short
minutes discuss the live proposition of
tariff for revenue only. Fellow citizens,
what use is a tariff for revenue only if
the price of potatoes don't go up? What
use is a tariff if it doesn't raise the sal-
ary of a Buxton postmaster?
Fellow-citizens, we have some claims
to that distinguished office, and if Sam
Blades doesn't cut us out by telling
around that we voted for Nick Jenks for
postmaster in 1870—Nick being a Demo-
crat—we expect to get it. Why shouldn't
the salary of the postmaster be raised?
Gentlemen, why shouldn't it?
Fellow-citizens, if there is no reason
why it shouldn't be raised, I pause to
hear it. There is no reason.
Fellow-citizens, if Sam Blades gets
that office, the salary is high enough.
It's more than he's earning now. Gen-
tlemen, in that event let it be reduced.

Constipation
Causes fully half the sickness in the world.
It retains the digested food too long in the bowels
and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion,
headache, bad taste, coated
tongue, sick headache, constipation,
etc. Hood's Pills
are constipation and all its
results, easily and thoroughly. See all druggists.
Prepared by C. T. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Write to us for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SILVER GOES LOWER

A Still Further Decline in the White
Metal—Lowest Price
in Years.

A Dollar Now Worth Less Than Forty
Cents in Gold—Demoral-
ization Everywhere.

New York, Aug. 6.—Cable dispatches
from London report a further weakness
in the silver market there. The local
market was sympathetically affected,
with quotations declining to new low
record figures.
The best advices from London report
the price of bar silver there as approxi-
mately 25 1/2 pence an ounce.
The parity of the commercial bar sil-
ver on the basis of this quotation was
55 1/2 cents an ounce, but owing to the
existence of a moderate short interest
in the market, which was covering at
the decline, the rate for actual business
here was about 53 1/2 cents.
Continually government assay bars were
quoted at 55 1/2 cents an ounce, which was
the value of the silver in a
standard silver dollar 43.21 cents.
The buying prices of bullion dealers for
Mexican dollars was 42 1/2 cents each,
and for Peruvian soles and Chilean pesos
38 1/2 cents.
The weakness of the silver market is
having a very disturbing effect upon ex-
change operations with countries that
are on a silver basis. In Mexico gold
has advanced to an exceedingly high pre-
mium.
An indication of the demoralized con-
dition of the silver market in London
is afforded by the difficulty that local
bullion dealers had to obtain quotations
from abroad, a cable dispatch received
by one firm reads:
"By no means. Name price at which
you will sell."
The decline in silver is also having a
very disturbing effect upon the holders
of silver mining securities. Some of the
western silver mines are reported to be
operating at an actual loss on the basis
of present quotations, and it is expected
they will be forced to shut down.
London speculators describe the great
weakness in silver to liquidation by
many holders in the metal. "No such de-
cline has been witnessed since June, 1893.
The Indian mines were closed to a free
silver coinage on June 25 of that year.
The price of silver bullion fell from
37 1/2 pence an ounce to a price be-
low 30, but it rallied sharply later.
A cable from London says: The de-
tails of the gold movement of the week
are about \$4,000,000 imported from Aus-
tralia, \$20,000 from the Cape, and \$18,000
from China.
In addition to the \$500,000 already
despatched from Sydney to San Fran-
cisco, further large shipments are being
arranged. Silver is demoralized.
The demand for silver here
practically ceased entirely. Exchange in
Shanghai has fallen to a point less than
3 per cent below the silver import point,
and yet the Chinese will not take silver.
India is still in the market for silver
on a long account, but there the mints are closed.

TRAVEL BY COMPRESSED AIR.

Richard Dix, of London, has invented
a plan which, if carried out successfully,
will enable people to travel in cars sus-
pended high above the earth, impelled
by compressed air. The coaches will be
pulled from an overhead iron tube,
through which compressed air will be
forced from a central power station.
There are openings at the ends of each
section of the tube, closed by valves.
As the train passes, the air under side
of the car is drawn in, and the air end
of a pair of piston plates, from which
the air car is suspended, and is supported
at intervals by posts. The plates depend
from trolleys within the tube, each car-
rying a piston. As the train passes, the
plates are provided with an elastic pur-
sive, which makes an airtight joint with
the tube. The longitudinal opening in
the tube is covered by an elastic valve,
in the face of which is a strip of steel.
The piston plates have several flanges,
which at the forward end are raised,
which lift the elastic valve from its seat
to open a passage for the trolley plates.
The compressed air is pumped into re-
ceivers by pipes and caps. A small high
pressure piston supplies air to the back
of the piston and forces forward the car-
riage. At the junction of sections the
tube will open to the atmosphere, and the
impetus given to the trolley will suffice,
when desired, to pass the carriage from
one section to another, and the car will
go on without intermission.—Chicago
Inter-Ocean.

VALUE OF TEAK.

In an article in Timber (London), on
the value of teak for structures and for
mechanical purposes, the chair is put forth
that such wood is really the most dur-
able timber known and of especial im-
portance to shipbuilders, being very
strong, very light, easily worked, and,
though porous, strong and lasting. It
is soon seasoned, shrinks but little, and
on account of its oily nature does not
injure iron. In Southeastern Asia it is
not only considered the best material for
ship construction, but for furniture, car-
peting and other work where strength and
other lasting qualities are required. It
is rarely attacked by ants of the white
species, and its rare durability renders
it specially valuable in a climate like
that of India, where the elements caus-
ing decay are so numerous and powerful,
where dampness brings on rapid decom-
position, and where the white ant de-
vours without scruple. In the operation
of cutting this wood is frequently grad-
ed one or two years before it is used.

EPIDEMIC OF SUICIDES.

Great Increase in the Number of Cases
of Self-Destruction in Paris.
Paris, Aug. 7.—There has been a ver-
itable epidemic of suicides in Paris for
some weeks past, the recent tropical
heat adding to the number of cases. The
tragedies commenced with the self-de-
struction on July 7 last of four young
dreadnoughts in the Folies Theatre at
Pays, who suffocated themselves in a
small room with the fumes of a char-
coal stove. Since then, almost daily,
one or more women have committed sui-
cide, and self-suicides among men, is
equally numerous. The bodies of men
are found daily hanging to trees in the
park.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Please inform your readers that if written to con-
fidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United States,
and the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the
pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the phar-
macopoeia of the United States, and the pharmaco-
poeia of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia
of the United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the
United States, and the pharmacopoeia of the United
States

DAY'S SHIPPING NEWS

The Steamer Bristol Will Not Sail North Until Wednesday Evening.

Tugs Returning from the Canneries—Other Happenings of Interest to Mariners.

To judge by the way in which the office of Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co., the charterers of the steamer Bristol, has been crowded all day with excited, enquiring gold-seekers, the Outlook for the hour of the office was opened this morning they have crowded their way to the counter, and Mr. Davidge and his assistants have been busy answering many different questions that the miners are asking.

The tug Sadie returned from the Skeena yesterday morning, where she has been for many weeks acting as a tender for the Standard Cannery Co. Capt. Barry brings news of a mishap to the tug Muriel, which was acting as the tender of the Lowe Inlet Cannery Co. On the 2nd inst. that steamer had the misfortune to be holed by a cable and she is now tied up and the tug Chieftain is acting in her place.

A large number of the members and friends of the W.C.T.U. attended the parlor social held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. (Dr.) McGregor. Mrs. Spofford, who was in charge of the meeting, gave an address on "How to ensure a successful convention," dealing with the preparatory work for the provincial convention of the W.C.T.U. to be held here on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2.

Nothing has been done so far in this case of the marine law breaker whose nameless and unlicensed sloop was seized by the collector of customs on Friday last, the case being left until the return of Capt. George Roberts from the north. Capt. Roberts, who is now in command of the Rosalie bound for Dyak, will it is understood proceed against this man together with another man who is now on the schooner Gabriola, on the charge of looting the steamer Willapa as she lay on a wreck on the reef where for of Customs. Mine this morning received a telegram from the man on the Gabriola which goes to show that he is not afraid to face the music, the telegram stating that he is now on his way with the Gabriola to Victoria.

The tug Marie returned on Saturday from Rivers Inlet, where she has been acting as a tender for the canneries at the inlet. She is now lying at Spratt's wharf, but she is going on the way to-morrow to have her hull repaired, it having been bumped rather badly on the bottom while she was up north. As soon as the Marie comes off the ways she will go to Chemainus to engage in towing logs down from the north for the mills at that port. Captain Smith says that the canneries at the inlet have had a very bad season, and some of them have large stocks. The fishermen have for the most part returned to their homes, none of them having reaped a very rich harvest from their season's fishing.

One of the latest victims of the gold fever is Captain Gatter, the pilot of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. According to the Tacoma News he has engaged a large force of workmen to fit out the bark Shirler, lately christened the Clondyke, now lying in Quartermaster Harbor. She will in a short time be put into ship shape for her northern trip.

The collier Progress will not make her proposed trip to St. Michaels. She has been chartered by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to relieve the crush of freight now being offered for Puget Sound ports. The Progress is now loading freight at San Francisco for Puget Sound.

The steamer Mowers arrived from Vancouver at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after unloading at Victoria, freight and passengers, started on her trip to the Antipodes.

The steamer Willapa moved down to the C.P.N. wharf yesterday afternoon, and took on coal and water, and made other preparations for her first trip to the west coast to-morrow evening. Mr. Col-

ister, inspector of hulls, and Mr. J. A. Thomson, inspector of boilers, inspected her this morning, and both were thoroughly satisfied. Captain Foster, who is in command, is with him Captain Gould, a well known sailing captain, as mate, and a crew numbering ten men.

LOCAL NEWS

cleanings of City and from vital News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. —Mrs. Kate Salmon has been granted a divorce by a Seattle court from her husband, Morris Salmon. They were married here on July 28th, 1892. The petitioner alleged ill-treatment on the part of her husband.

—Mr. Sharpe, of Winnipeg, who is at present in Victoria, received a telegram this morning announcing that Rev. A. Grant, the widely known Baptist minister of Winnipeg, had been drowned at Nespelem, Mr. C. Jones, who is esteemed by very many residents of this province, who formerly lived in Winnipeg, and the news of his tragic death will cause great regret.

—It is stated that the Ministerial Association intend applying to the supreme court for an injunction, restraining the city from having band concerts at Beacon Hill on Sundays. The association passed a resolution some time ago asking the council to limit the concerts to week days. According to the counsel for the association no reply has been received from the council in answer to their request. Recently the band has been playing sacred music on Sundays.

—Two wheelmen while riding on the Oak Bay road yesterday evening collided with considerable force, and as a result of the collision one of them, Rupert Glenn, a visitor from Eugene, Ore., is now nursing a broken collar bone and has some bad cuts about the head, and the other, a city cyclist, is mourning for a broken bike. The accident occurred under a misunderstanding. Mr. Glenn being under the opinion that the rule of the road here was as in the case in the States, to keep to the right, and acted accordingly when he saw the other cyclist following the local law of the road, kept to the left, and when about half way down the hill near Mr. Shotbitt's residence the bikes met.

—A large number of the members and friends of the W.C.T.U. attended the parlor social held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. (Dr.) McGregor. Mrs. Spofford, who was in charge of the meeting, gave an address on "How to ensure a successful convention," dealing with the preparatory work for the provincial convention of the W.C.T.U. to be held here on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2. For this convention the following committees were appointed: Hospitality and reception, Mesdames William Grant, Cox, Gill, Shakespeare, Pickard, Williams and Cameron; music, Miss Spofford; press, Mesdames G. Grant, Gould and Edmonds; decorations, Mesdames Pendray and Goodacre and the Y.W.C.T.U.; evening meetings, Mrs. McGregor and Mrs. Gould.

—In the official gazette of yesterday notice is given that articles of incorporation have been filed by the Rossland-Good Friday Gold Mining Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$1,700,000, and by the Ashcroft Waterways Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$25,000. The Canadian Pacific Exploration Company, Ltd., of 88 Cannon street, London, is also licensed as a sub-provincial company. The head office of this company in this province will be at Rossland, and its capital is placed at £200,000. Notice is also given that the title of the Tribby Mining Corporation has been changed to the Gold & Silver Mine Developing Co., Ltd. By publication in the same paper the sanitary regulations of 1896 are now declared in force in the cities of Rossland, Grand Forks, Kaslo, Nelson and Vernon.

—Mayor Redfern, at the request of a number of citizens, has called a public meeting for next Wednesday evening to discuss the Yukon mining regulations of the Dominion government.

—The ladies of Emmanuel Baptist church tendered a reception to Rev. O. C. Kendall, the new pastor of that church, yesterday evening at the residence of Mrs. Spofford, North Pembroke street.

—Prof. E. B. Prince, fisheries commissioner, will meet the cannery inspectors at Victoria at the Board of Trade rooms on Tuesday or Wednesday next. It is understood that there should be a full representation of those engaged in the fish cannery business in order that their views may be laid before the commissioner. The secretary of the board will announce the day and hour of the meeting probably on Monday.

—Death came yesterday to William Cowling, who for many years past has resided at 108 View street. The deceased was 63 years of age and a native of Tavistock, Devonshire, Eng. He being a member of Ashlan Lodge, a Nananimo lodge of the A. F. & A. M., will be buried with Masonic honors. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2:30 p.m. from the Masonic hall on Douglas street. All members of the craft are requested to be present.

—The fire brigade were called out shortly before 1 o'clock this morning to a fire which broke out in the stables of P. E. H. Foster on Simcoe street. The fire department arrived very quickly, and notwithstanding the fact that a large quantity of hay was stored in the stable they extinguished the fire before any serious damage had resulted. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Mr. Foster being away from the city at present.

—The directors of the Bank of British Columbia have issued the following circular: "We beg to inform you that a general meeting of the shareholders of this bank will be held at the City Terminal Hotel, Cannon street, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at half past two o'clock precisely, when an interest dividend for the half year ended the 30th of June will be recommended at the rate of four per cent. per annum. As announced at the last general meeting, it has been considered desirable by the court that Mr.

W. C. Ward, superintendent of the bank, should have a seat at the court, and they have now the pleasure to recommend that the proprietors confirm the action of the court by electing Mr. Ward a director of the bank."

—The Winnipeg Tribune says: "The impression which Rev. Solomon Cleaver, the new pastor of Grace church, made last Sunday upon the large congregations which listened to his words at the morning and evening services was most favorable. He impressed one as a brilliant, clear-headed, manly man, and if he does not prove to be a power for good in the community the Tribune misjudges the man. He has a magnificent physique, a striking presence and pleasing voice, and is sure to be equal to the best traditions of Grace church pulpit."

—A Portland dispatch says: "L. N. Valle, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, has returned from Victoria, B. C., where he has been arranging with the Canadian mail authorities regarding the carrying of mails into the Yukon territory. He says the Canadian authorities have created a post office at Dawson City. This makes three offices established by them in that portion of the Northwest Territories. The other two are at Fort Yukon, Alaska and Pelly, Canada. The mail will be carried by Mounted Police from Dyea and Skaguay. The service will be established in about four weeks."

—The funeral of the late William Cowling took place yesterday from the Masonic Temple.

—Mr. A. H. Soule, editor of the Province, is "sporting" several ugly scars on his face, the result of an encounter with a barbed wire fence which he collided with while enjoying a run on his bicycle.

—The investigation into the charges laid against Mr. Collier, inspector of hulls, has been adjourned until the end of the week, several of the witnesses being unable to be present this morning.

—It is reported that Cramp Bros., the big Pennsylvania ship builders, are to build two 2,000-ton steamers for the North American Transportation & Trading Company, of Seattle and Chicago, for the Seattle-St. Michaels run.

—News has been received of the death of Lloyd Fisher, a brother of Mrs. C. E. Pooley, of this city. The deceased, who was a native of Esquimalt, left here 20 years ago for Prescott, Arizona, where he resided until the time of his death. He was a one time mayor of Prescott. A brother, J. B. Fisher, is a resident of New Westminster.

—Victoria was yesterday honored with a short visit from two of the Australian premiers, Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, premier of South Australia, who attended the colonial conferences in London. They are on their way home on the Mowers, which sailed from here yesterday.

—On Saturday evening the Board of Union of the I. O. F. elected officers as follows: James Pottinger, president; F. Davey, secretary; W. Walker, treasurer; J. York, J. H. Morgan, R. A. Allen and W. Falconer, auditors. Regular meetings of the board will be held on the second Saturdays in March, June, September and December.

—The auction sale at the stores of Marvin & Titton, which was postponed a few weeks ago, as the general public were too deeply engrossed in matters concerning the Olympic games, will begin to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, when Mr. George Byrnes will auction off the stock in trade of that store, consisting of ship's chandlery, agricultural implements, etc.

—The last of the 25,000 Christian Endeavorers who visited San Francisco for the big convention are now on their way back to-day being the day on which the local tickets were sold. A party of 140 spent Saturday in Victoria, arriving on the Kingston in the morning and leaving for the Mainland by the Ribbet last evening. Judging by the number who have visited here, the C. P. R. secured a large share of the extra east bound traffic caused by the convention.

—Again this afternoon the fire department was called out for a grass fire, this time on Dallas road, some picknickers having allowed their camp fire to spread. On the way to the fire an express wagon, which was being driven by a man who had just come to the axle breaking. The firemen were piled in a heap on James Bay bridge, where the accident occurred. Callman George Ledingham was burned about the legs and arms, but the other men escaped uninjured. Chief Deasy requests that when possible alarms for grass fires be sent in by telephone, as very often it is not necessary to call out the whole department. If an alarm is sent in from a box the whole department turns out.

—At the Dried-to-day there is a distinguished party of travelers, headed by Edwin W. Taylor, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He is accompanied by his son, Wallace C. Winter, and Mr. Edward B. Adams, of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific; Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams and maid, Mr. Ernest K. Adams, Miss Chypré, Mr. George B. Baker, president of the First National Bank of New York; Mrs. Baker, daughter and maid, and George F. Adams, Jr. The members of the party spent yesterday and to-day seeing the sights of the city, and will go to Vancouver in the morning to continue their tour of the coast.

—From a letter received by Lee Kow, of the customs house, the following particulars are given: "Chong Yuen, Honorary Consul, as he is known to the Chinese, who do not use the last two names, it being against the custom of their country so to do—it is learned that Chong Yuen is a passenger homeward on the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, which is due from the Orient to-morrow. Chong Yuen, it will be remembered, was the special ambassador of the Emperor of China to the celebration of the diamond

jubilee of Her Majesty in London. England, he has been traveling through Europe, visiting the capital cities of the various countries. He has been decorated by several of the rulers of the different countries which he has been visiting. Chong Yuen will not arrive at Victoria, save as a passenger on the Empress, as he will not arrive at Vancouver until the 22nd inst, the day previous to the sailing of the steamer.

—By next spring, before the big rush to the Yukon mines re-commences, the all-Canadian route will be thoroughly opened, and it is probable that the difficulties of the prospective miners will have been overcome. On the steamer Queen, which left for the north on Saturday evening, was Mr. J. C. Galbraith, who has instructions from the government to erect a mill on Teslin lake for Mr. F. M. York. It is said that Mr. York will also build a steamer to run on Teslin lake.

—A meeting of the Ministerial Association was held this afternoon in the parlors of the Y.M.C.A. to consider the advisability of applying for an injunction to restrain the city from allowing the band to play on Sunday afternoons at Beacon Hill Park. Owing to the small attendance, several of the members being unable to be present, the matter was left over for consideration at a special meeting to be called during next week. The special committee, consisting of Revs. Dr. Campbell, J. C. Speer, and J. P. Hinks, will work up the case of the Ministerial Association in the interim.

—There was quite a lively time at Dr. A. E. Yerrinder's residence, Rockland Avenue, on Saturday evening, according to a story told by a Chinese servant. The doctor and his family were out of the city. According to the Chinese, a noisy man came to the house early in the evening and asked for something to eat. The Chinaman said he had nothing to give, the family being out of town. The man went away, but at about 10 o'clock he returned with a noise up stairs, and with lamp in hand started out to investigate. He had only taken a few steps when the lamp was knocked out of his hand, and he received a blow between the eyes. He was then taken to the hospital, and the doctor, who was sleeping in the stable, heard nothing of the row.

—The investigation into the charges laid against Mr. Collier, inspector of hulls, has been adjourned until the end of the week, several of the witnesses being unable to be present this morning.

—It is reported that Cramp Bros., the big Pennsylvania ship builders, are to build two 2,000-ton steamers for the North American Transportation & Trading Company, of Seattle and Chicago, for the Seattle-St. Michaels run.

—News has been received of the death of Lloyd Fisher, a brother of Mrs. C. E. Pooley, of this city. The deceased, who was a native of Esquimalt, left here 20 years ago for Prescott, Arizona, where he resided until the time of his death. He was a one time mayor of Prescott. A brother, J. B. Fisher, is a resident of New Westminster.

—Victoria was yesterday honored with a short visit from two of the Australian premiers, Rt. Hon. G. H. Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, premier of South Australia, who attended the colonial conferences in London. They are on their way home on the Mowers, which sailed from here yesterday.

—On Saturday evening the Board of Union of the I. O. F. elected officers as follows: James Pottinger, president; F. Davey, secretary; W. Walker, treasurer; J. York, J. H. Morgan, R. A. Allen and W. Falconer, auditors. Regular meetings of the board will be held on the second Saturdays in March, June, September and December.

—The auction sale at the stores of Marvin & Titton, which was postponed a few weeks ago, as the general public were too deeply engrossed in matters concerning the Olympic games, will begin to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, when Mr. George Byrnes will auction off the stock in trade of that store, consisting of ship's chandlery, agricultural implements, etc.

—The last of the 25,000 Christian Endeavorers who visited San Francisco for the big convention are now on their way back to-day being the day on which the local tickets were sold. A party of 140 spent Saturday in Victoria, arriving on the Kingston in the morning and leaving for the Mainland by the Ribbet last evening. Judging by the number who have visited here, the C. P. R. secured a large share of the extra east bound traffic caused by the convention.

—Again this afternoon the fire department was called out for a grass fire, this time on Dallas road, some picknickers having allowed their camp fire to spread. On the way to the fire an express wagon, which was being driven by a man who had just come to the axle breaking. The firemen were piled in a heap on James Bay bridge, where the accident occurred. Callman George Ledingham was burned about the legs and arms, but the other men escaped uninjured. Chief Deasy requests that when possible alarms for grass fires be sent in by telephone, as very often it is not necessary to call out the whole department. If an alarm is sent in from a box the whole department turns out.

—At the Dried-to-day there is a distinguished party of travelers, headed by Edwin W. Taylor, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He is accompanied by his son, Wallace C. Winter, and Mr. Edward B. Adams, of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific; Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams and maid, Mr. Ernest K. Adams, Miss Chypré, Mr. George B. Baker, president of the First National Bank of New York; Mrs. Baker, daughter and maid, and George F. Adams, Jr. The members of the party spent yesterday and to-day seeing the sights of the city, and will go to Vancouver in the morning to continue their tour of the coast.

—From a letter received by Lee Kow, of the customs house, the following particulars are given: "Chong Yuen, Honorary Consul, as he is known to the Chinese, who do not use the last two names, it being against the custom of their country so to do—it is learned that Chong Yuen is a passenger homeward on the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, which is due from the Orient to-morrow. Chong Yuen, it will be remembered, was the special ambassador of the Emperor of China to the celebration of the diamond

CANNOT COMPETE

Therefore American Companies Get Congress to Legislate Against British Steamers.

Additional Duty of Ten Per Cent on Goods for America Shipped Through Canada.

Unable to compete against the C.P.R. and N.P.R. in carrying freight from Asiatic to Pacific coast ports, the big companies, the steamers of which run to San Francisco, have succeeded in having a clause inserted in the United States tariff act which will prevent the C.P.R. and N.P.R. from carrying freight, destined for the States, from Asiatic ports to Victoria or Vancouver. A Washington dispatch says:

"Some of the members of the tariff conference reported to the United States congress that they will destroy with a single blow the vast advantage the Canadian Pacific railroad has heretofore enjoyed over roads in the United States, and will stop the vast Asiatic importations from Victoria, B. C., which have always gone to American ports of the Canadian Pacific line.

"Section 22 of the tariff bill provides that a discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the duties imposed by law shall be collected on all goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which bring the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, which shall come into ports of the United States from such contiguous country."

"As it may be interpreted by the treasury department, this clause will mean that hereafter all importations from Asiatic countries brought into this country in bond over the Canadian Pacific from Victoria will have to pay a differential duty of 10 per cent. in addition to the regular duty imposed by the tariff."

The G.P.R. carries a lot of Oriental freight destined for New York, while the N.P.R. steamers bring to Victoria a large amount of freight for San Francisco. It is with a view of securing this trade for the American line that the clause has been inserted in the act.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

CRICKET. NANAIMO WON.

The team of cricketers from Nanaimo met and defeated the Victoria Cricket Club at the Colacina grounds on Saturday afternoon by 37 runs. The local team, when the game was called, were 100 and had not been for the wicket. The Victoria team, who were sent in first, were 100 and had not been for the wicket. The Victoria team, who were sent in first, were 100 and had not been for the wicket.

ALBIONS VS. NAVY. The match played between the Albion Cricket Club and the Navy at the Canteen grounds on Saturday afternoon resulted in a drawn game. The Navy, who batted first, were retired for 106, and at the call of time the Albions had 93 for 6 wickets. Had the match been finished they would in all probability have won, as they had but 10 runs to get and 4 wicket to fall when the match closed.

THE MILITIA MEN WON. The Fifth Regiment Cricket Club, second eleven, defeated a team from the M. M. M. S. on Saturday afternoon by 60 runs by a score on the first innings of 111 as against 54 scored by the R.M.A. In the second innings the R.M.A. declared their innings closed at 6 o'clock on the fall of the fourth wicket for 36 runs. The Fifth Regiment then went in and scored 37 for 2 wickets before time was called.

LACROSSE. VANCOUVER BEATEN BADLY. The Westminister team treated a large audience that were present on the Westminister club's grounds, on Saturday afternoon to watch the lacrosse match between teams from those two cities to amusement and surprise. As soon as the teams were faced they began to play rings about the Vancouver boys and 38 minutes from the commencement of the game they had succeeded in piling up seven goals to their credit. The Vancouver team afterwards scored one, which appeared to have been given to the beaten team to console them as it were. The defeat is accounted for by the sports present as being due to over-confidence. The Termin City players when they arrived at Westminister, although out of condition, regarded themselves as winners, and on the strength of this their followers put up about \$500, for which they are now very sorry.

PIONEERS VS. CAPITALS. Next Saturday afternoon the public will be able to see a good lacrosse match and the children of the Protestant Orphans' Home will be benefited by the proceeds. A team of the pioneer lacrosse players of British Columbia are practicing here for the event, and judging by the form displayed by the veterans, the players of the local team will have to play very hard if they wish to win.

The grounds of the Colacina Society, have been cleared free of charge, and the 5th Regiment band have offered their services gratis.

Denman Thompson is living on his farm in New Hampshire, and he says he has no notion of visiting any more.

George Eliot wrote for eight years with the same pen, and when she lost the pen she lost her misfortune as almost hard to bear.

British Columbia

At the close of the pre in the Orphan Boy case one of the sitting magistrates was asked: "As far as has been given it appears skins owned or certain claim for purposes of his own, develop the claim, and a association was formed. It showed that certain property made to another party. He to sell his stock, but not, forge Haskins' name. T showed this stock was made could not affect the firm of the company, though he have caused some injury stock was put on the map in Canada and the United States, and parties purchased certain data a meeting was though it was shown that was not solvent, a resolution monthly salary of \$150 to and \$100 to the secretary. There was nothing to show were available for making the deplorable condition of and the evident signs of its and the fact that funds did the workmen being kept, but as before, a meeting was had and a certain assignment Haskins, and when he took meeting. He told the secretaries. He didn't think a step, which was wrong, legal and we have decided that in which a higher court can did not think a meeting was demanded, and the accused mitted to appear at the competent jurisdiction. M asked the decision concerning Capt. Mellon said that he would not think a meeting as a man of business had done right. He was well paid for his services. He didn't think he admitted that he transferred shares, and there was not books shown. The estate of Brown a \$1,000 personal and \$500 for another sum were entered into and Bro court room. Haskins' bail \$2,000 personal and \$1,000 two sureties.

T. O. Taggley was elected for Ward 1 in place of Mr. St. Charles Williams and John, two crooks with long hair are in jail at Vancouver. They were arrested at Steveston by Constable and were heavily armed, and were worked up very good them, and it is believed they have completed the making of a house and tried to get into vault.

Vancouver, Aug. 6.—Word received of the suicide of O. Edwards, a miner, who was married and had about a year ago been in the asylum. Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisheries, yesterday morning was present at the Leland Hotel interested in the matter. Present were: Rev. G. B. M.P., and Messrs. C. C. Edgar Logan, Capt. McLeod, S. J. C. O'Connell and Mr. Lipsett. It was pointed out that a new wharf to Vancouver from the hall industry, which had been by the New England Fish Company, wished to be allowed to land from American boats. This was mentioned, employed about five fishermen, bought their own boats, and sent their fish over the C. during last season employed about 130,000 her of fish was for supplies and steam. Prof. Prince in reply said ment had received petitions signed by Warden Armstrong, United States fishermen. He did not feel that he could restrictive measures, and place anything in the way of the industry's wishes. The United States vessels would careful consideration.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Mr. Gordon E. Corbould, on Tuesday sworn in as police. The salmon run was a one on Tuesday evening. If at this rate, several of the can have completed their packs in week's time.

James Mack, alias James was brought up before Mr. Justice in the speedy trials court on the charge of bringing stolen property from Canada. He was sentenced to ten years for five years. He oath that he had stolen the fish also that he had been in the city. His previous conviction was by Warden Armstrong, in the penitentiary in 1888.

The Jubilee fountain, erected by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was formally dedicated by His Worship Mayor Shires on evening, in the presence of a large number of citizens.

At the congregational meeting of the Presbyterian church yesterday evening, for moving the church to a pastor, there was a large attendance. Moderator McLaren occupied the chair. Mr. R. T. Grainger was in session to make a statement regarding the business of the church, which statement proved to be a count of the steps which had been taken by himself and other members of the congregation with a view of procuring a new pastor. Rev. Mr. A. B. Winchester, in charge of the Chinese work in the province, was called to the platform to address the meeting. He was present, might be to address the meeting briefly in relation of these rumors. Permission was granted, and Mr. Winchester at the meeting accordingly. Upon the cross-appeal in Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry. Co. v. Parker was heard on Wednesday.

On Saturday last there was great excitement in Windermere over a large mine on Toby creek by B. Morjeau. The claim located by him shows a ledge of galena and copper. As there has been a rush to Toby creek by prospectors from Port Steele district, and they are informed that there are now several active workings on Toby creek. There is an excellent opening for an assayer at Golden.

The M. & M. Company at Quesnelle have shut down, owing to a shortage of water, for the season. The managers do not give out any output for the season. The mine has been worked in a disadvantage, owing to a limited supply of water. The Sydney Gold Mining Company have moved their scows up the river a few miles, and will test the machinery thoroughly before attempting the difficult trip through the Smoky river, where they have to traverse a tract of dredging ground. The dredger now in operation on the Quesnelle river, it is stated, will again try to work the river better by a suction pump. Reports so far have been encouraging about the results of a dipper used. The rich strata of gravel on the part of the Quesnelle where the dredge now is, and if yards of gravel could be moved the work should be a success.

Reports from the Horsely, says the Mining Journal, are most encouraging. Senator Campbell has resumed work, and expects bedrock within the next twenty or thirty feet. His shaft is now down 250 feet. A large amount of strata that carries some granite that the Horsely gold mine just overlies the rich strata of gravel on bedrock. It is expected that when this layer is gone through the gravel will be found. The Horsely quartz mill on the Horsely Hydroelectric Company's ground is crushing from 80 to 90 tons of cement gravel every 24 hours. It is expected even this large amount will be increased to 100 tons or more after a few weeks. A large amount of gravel in various sections of the Horsely property is being staked off, and if the good results from operations now being carried on are realized, there will be a great camp in Horsely.

For the five weeks ending July 30th, 3,985 tons of ore were treated by the Halls' blast furnace. This amount yielded 313 tons of silver containing 144 tons of copper, \$1,300 ounces of silver and 84 ounces of gold.

Below will be found the date of departure of the steamer and destination of freight shipped north by Ashcroft forwarding agents:

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Destination. Includes entries like July 30-D. McLeod, Golden Cache, 10,000; Aug 2-Ah Chee, Ketchikan, 12,400; 2-H. Martin, Lillooet, 1,555; 3-J. Cannon, Clifton, 5,330; 3-J. Jackson, Clifton, 35; 3-L. Dessault, Golden Cache, 10,000; 3-M. Dickey, Golden Cache, 3,000; 3-N. Cummings, Lillooet, 500; 3-H. Rayson & Co., 108, 630; 3-M. Burns, 70, 2,000; 3-N. Cummings, Lillooet, 370; 3-E. Cummings, Lillooet, 1,200; 3-J. Douglas, Lillooet, 4,500.

Three or four working men from around Ashcroft have left for Clondyke. Quite a number will start from this section with pack animals in the early spring for an overland trip to the land of gold.

An Indian living in Nicola leaves Ashcroft for the Bella Coola Swedish settlement on the coast. He will go through a low pass in the coast range with a pack train and a lot of cayuses for the colonists.

There will be an excellent crop of hay in this section, and the reports from up the road are to the effect that the hay and grain crops will be good except in some few places where grasshoppers have done some damage.

Word was received from Barkerville on Friday that Pat Howly had succeeded there this morning. It appears that he placed a stick of giant powder on the top of his head and ignited it. Beef cattle on the ranges are now in splendid condition and if good steaks are not now provided by your butcher it is his fault.

The Ashcroft Water Company is incorporated, and it now looks as though the next few months would see a complete water system and electric light plant in operation and a first-class hotel erected. All are much needed improvements.

PACIFIC CABLE SURVEY. H.M.S. Algeria, one of the survey ships of H. M. Navy, will arrive here within a few weeks. It is presumed that she will take part in the survey of the Pacific cable. Late advices from Honolulu are to the effect that H.M.S. Penguin had completed the survey from Australia to Honolulu and it is likely that the Algeria will make the survey from here to Honolulu.

It is also said that the admiralty are about to make a survey of Cleopatra Sound and issue a new chart of that harbor. The information derived from that survey will be of benefit in determining the landing place for the cable.

FULL COURT. Some time ago James Bain was sentenced by Magistrate Russell to ten years in the common jail. Under sentence 855 of the code all prisoners sentenced to two years and over should go to the penitentiary, and the crown applied for the full court to-day to amend the sentence by substituting the penitentiary for the common jail. The order was made as asked and James Bain will now be legally held.

The cross-appeal in Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry. Co. v. Parker was heard on Wednesday.

IN MARINE CIRCLES

Walla Walla Brings a Large Crowd of Passengers—The Puella Sails To-Night.

A Labor Saving Device for Unloading Vessels—The Willapa Ready.

Maude Back From the Coast—A Customs Seizure—Bristol Will Have a Big Load.

As announced in Thursday evening's Times, Dowell, Carrill & Co. and a number of Tacoma capitalists have organized a steamship company...

The steamer Thistle, Captain Butler, arrived this morning from Comox with coal for the vessels of the C. P. N. Co.

Messrs. Dunsuir are about to build a large barge to carry coke-laden cars from Comox to Vancouver...

The American bark Guardian, Captain Warden, is now on her way to this port from San Francisco to load noreps at Salt Spring Island for Santa Rosa.

The bark Louisiana, now lying in the Royal Roads, has been chartered to load lumber at the Chemainus mills for Melbourne, Australia.

From Saturday's Daily. Travel between this port and San Francisco is increasing with the arrival of each steamer from that port.

The new freight conveyor recently patented by Messrs. Anderson and McCabe, Tacoma, was again tested on Wednesday last in loading the Oriental liner Olympia, which was even more gratifying than the previous one.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Captain Pybus, is due to arrive from Yokohama next Tuesday, and has on board 1,500,000 lbs. of overland cargo.

The carpenter has packed their tools and left the Willapa and the lights of the brush are now putting on their last gasp, so the steamer is about ready for service.

As announced in Thursday evening's Times, Dowell, Carrill & Co. and a number of Tacoma capitalists have organized a steamship company...

From this city on the City of Puebla are as follows: Mrs. A. Kelleher, Miss M. Kelleher, A. Clark, E. J. Howling, E. B. Bester, L. and Mrs. Ouellette, Mrs. J. C. Spencer and child, Mrs. L. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Hackett, Mrs. P. Barry, Mrs. G. E. Telford, O. Promis, A. S. Ferguson, J. W. Laine, Mrs. B. Black, Miss Mary Martin, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wills, and C. Schultz.

A Portland dispatch says that Secretary McGuire, of the Portland and Alaska Trading and Transportation Company, has announced that the steamship Bristol, a large ocean steamer of 3,900 tons, would convey the steamer Empress on her voyage north to the mouth of the Yukon.

The steamer Maude arrived early this morning from the West Coast, bringing down a number of returning prospectors and others who have been paying a visit to the coast.

The excursion steamer Queen will sail from the outer wharf this evening for Sitka on her usual excursion trip, and owing to the rush now going on to Dyea of miners who are going into the gold regions by the overland route, she will be crowded with passengers.

The excursion steamer Queen will sail from the outer wharf this evening for Sitka on her usual excursion trip, and owing to the rush now going on to Dyea of miners who are going into the gold regions by the overland route, she will be crowded with passengers.

The new freight conveyor recently patented by Messrs. Anderson and McCabe, Tacoma, was again tested on Wednesday last in loading the Oriental liner Olympia, which was even more gratifying than the previous one.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Captain Pybus, is due to arrive from Yokohama next Tuesday, and has on board 1,500,000 lbs. of overland cargo.

The carpenter has packed their tools and left the Willapa and the lights of the brush are now putting on their last gasp, so the steamer is about ready for service.

mand of her, and as every one who frequents the wharves knows, he is a very capable mariner. It is reported, although not as yet officially announced, that her name is to be changed. The C.P.N. Co. has a patriotic combination, would like to have a "reindeer" of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee on the Coast. Therefore, it is said, that the Willapa will soon be known as the Jubilee. It is not known as yet who will command the Maude, the arrangements being left up to the return of Captain Irving from the north.

A small sloop which arrived down from Nanaimo recently is now at the wharf at the customs wharf under seizure for several reasons, for the owner has broken the law in many different ways. He is an American subject, although he tried to pass himself off as a Britisher, and has a half interest in the sloop. One charge is that he has broken the law by not having his name or number painted on her stern or bow, there being no mark of any kind on the sloop. Another charge is that he has broken the law by being concerned in the looting of the Willapa, in fact he has been recognized as one of the men whom Capt. Geo. Roberts, formerly the captain and one of the owners of the Willapa, has furnished information against, accusing him of looting that vessel when she was lying at anchor on Enterprise reef a few months ago.

The Puget Sound Tugboat Company are preparing to send one or more of their boats to Dyea and Skagway with a number of stanch barges in tow. These barges are to be used as transfer boats at these places, there being no landing facilities for the steamers. It is thought the barges will facilitate the discharge of supplies at these places, having more capacity and being safer than the surf boats.

Public Schools Will Not Open for a Fort-Night.

At a meeting of the board of school trustees held this afternoon it was decided, in view of the warm weather prevailing, not to open the schools on Monday next, but to extend the vacation until the 29th inst. The schools will positively open on that date.

The board of school trustees has accepted the resignation of Misses Worlock and Fraser, pupil teachers.

A Circular Which Gives Timely Information to Inquirers.

The Yukon gold excitement has led to many inquiries being addressed to Victoria merchants, and as a general reply to such in one case the following circular has been prepared.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 1st inst. am pleased to be of service to you in the matter of the Yukon Gold Fields.

From Victoria to Stickeen River (ocean steamers) 801 Miles. Thence to Telegraph Creek (river steamers) 148 Miles. Overland trail to Klondike 150 Miles. Head of Teatin Lake to Klondike 150 Miles.

From Victoria to Stickeen River (ocean steamers) 801 Miles. Thence to Telegraph Creek (river steamers) 148 Miles. Overland trail to Klondike 150 Miles. Head of Teatin Lake to Klondike 150 Miles.

From Victoria to Stickeen River (ocean steamers) 801 Miles. Thence to Telegraph Creek (river steamers) 148 Miles. Overland trail to Klondike 150 Miles. Head of Teatin Lake to Klondike 150 Miles.

From Victoria to Stickeen River (ocean steamers) 801 Miles. Thence to Telegraph Creek (river steamers) 148 Miles. Overland trail to Klondike 150 Miles. Head of Teatin Lake to Klondike 150 Miles.

From Victoria to Stickeen River (ocean steamers) 801 Miles. Thence to Telegraph Creek (river steamers) 148 Miles. Overland trail to Klondike 150 Miles. Head of Teatin Lake to Klondike 150 Miles.

From Victoria to Stickeen River (ocean steamers) 801 Miles. Thence to Telegraph Creek (river steamers) 148 Miles. Overland trail to Klondike 150 Miles. Head of Teatin Lake to Klondike 150 Miles.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

The Entry of Goods Subject to the Reciprocal Tariff.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne has received the following memorandum in reference to the reciprocal tariff, containing the regulations made by the minister of customs for the entry of goods subject to the reciprocal tariff of Canada, under the customs tariff, 1897.

The form of declaration is as follows: I, the undersigned, partner or duly authorized agent of the importer or holder of the said goods, do solemnly and truly declare that the articles described in the annexed invoice (marked.....) shipped to..... that the said invoice contains a full and true statement of the fair market value when sold for home consumption of the said goods at the time and place of the exportation, and that the said goods are not subject to any special duties, or are payable on patent rights or because of the lease of such goods, or for the right of using the same, and that different invoice or account thereof has been or will be furnished to anyone by me or my behalf.

Attention of exporters is also called to the following directions to exporters: If invoices are made out at lower figures for goods exported directly to Canada than the fair market price value at the same time and place for such goods when sold for home consumption in the country where so exported, in all such cases the invoices are also to show clearly, in a special column, or by addition thereto, such fair market value as would be paid for the said goods described therein.

THE SALMON FISHERIES.

Prof. Prince has an interview with the Cannerymen.

A meeting of cannerymen and others was held in Vancouver to meet Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisheries.

Mr. Bell-irving said that daily delivery of fish was now being insisted upon, if a canneryman was careless and allowed his fish to rot, he would be the largest loser himself.

Mr. Evans said that government inspection might give confidence in the Old Country.

Prof. Prince said he was inclined to think inspection for a year as a trial would be a good plan.

Mr. Bell-irving said that he thought the only practicable way was to fire a couple of guns at that hour as a signal.

Mr. Bell-irving said that he thought the extension of fisheries would be very warmly endorsed by the cannerymen.

Prof. Prince said he thought for the year 1898 there would be a large hatchery established on the Fraser River.

Mr. Bell-irving said that he thought the extension of fisheries would be very warmly endorsed by the cannerymen.

Prof. Prince said he thought for the year 1898 there would be a large hatchery established on the Fraser River.

Mr. Bell-irving said that he thought the extension of fisheries would be very warmly endorsed by the cannerymen.

Prof. Prince said he thought for the year 1898 there would be a large hatchery established on the Fraser River.

Mr. Bell-irving said that he thought the extension of fisheries would be very warmly endorsed by the cannerymen.

Prof. Prince said he thought for the year 1898 there would be a large hatchery established on the Fraser River.

Mr. Bell-irving said that he thought the extension of fisheries would be very warmly endorsed by the cannerymen.

Prof. Prince said he thought for the year 1898 there would be a large hatchery established on the Fraser River.

BIG BICYCLE MEET

Grand Assemblage in City of Philadelphia—Professionals Smash Some Records.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—A more beautiful day could not have been asked for than that which formally inaugurated the bicycle meet of the League of American Wheelmen here to-day.

Early morning runs were taken by many of the visiting wheelmen. As far as the eye could reach on Broad street there was almost a solid mass of bicyclers. Notwithstanding that there were thousands pushing their way to Willow Grove on wheels, the street cars and the railroads were taxed to their utmost.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

CRICKET.

NANAIMO V.S. R.M.A. The Nanaimo Cricket Club met the R.M.A.C.C. yesterday afternoon at the Barracks grounds, and after a close game the match resulted in a draw in favor of the cricketers from the coal city.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—A more beautiful day could not have been asked for than that which formally inaugurated the bicycle meet of the League of American Wheelmen here to-day.

Early morning runs were taken by many of the visiting wheelmen. As far as the eye could reach on Broad street there was almost a solid mass of bicyclers.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its goodness and purity.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—A more beautiful day could not have been asked for than that which formally inaugurated the bicycle meet of the League of American Wheelmen here to-day.

Early morning runs were taken by many of the visiting wheelmen. As far as the eye could reach on Broad street there was almost a solid mass of bicyclers.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.

The racing tracks were flattered from hundreds of staffs, and L. A. W. purple predominated everywhere.