

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTIETH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY AUGUST 19 1897.

VOLUME XL, NO. 20

Old! Gold!

THE KLONDYKE.

Who outfit should call and in-purchasing. We are the leading complete stores, Mackinaw Shirts, Underwear, Hats, Etc., while the other Rubber Boots of all description in selling cheap goods will find when you get there so good. See our 13 pound without exception the very liberal discount to parties from.

McCandless,

JOHNSON STREET.

WITH SNAPS.

The hot wave has struck us and we are trying to keep cool. With rich quartz strikes on the island, coal oil cans full of the yellow metal in the Yukon and the big clean-ups in our bargains, it is 90 in the shade.

Lime Juice, 25c.
Ontario Cider, 10c.
Root Beer, 10c.
St. Louis Lager, 4 pts. 25c.
Local Lager, 4 qts. 50c.
Kops Cheer, 2 for 25c.

Man, Stop!

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

Man, Turn!

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

Look Back!

You might be the same to-day but for the fact, and your body has lost the grit. You feel blood growing cold. The fire is gone from your Electric Belt has a wonderful reputation for would like to feel the warm blood coursing through your veins. Give it the fire.

Electric Belt

There are 10,000 men who owe their health to the Electric Belt.

Send for the book, "Three Classes of Men,"
T. SANDEN,
255 Washington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon.
Goods shipped to this Province.

not to persist in his disgraceful course or he'll find that two of us can play at that game!"—Tit-Bits.

Why blame Mr. Bryan for his quiescence? Could anything be more appropriate just now? Silence is golden.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Tom, what do you think of a girl who rides a bicycle with bloomers on?"
"I can't imagine. I never saw that kind of a bicycle."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

When you hear two young people conversing in a strange language with occasional English words interspersed do not set them down as foreigners. They may be talking golf.—Chicago Record.

"Why, that buxom one you are wearing, Miss York, is a regular army one! Is it a souvenir of some great battle?"
"No, but I got it in a short engagement."—Harper's Bazaar.

Jimmy—I'd like to be a doctor when I grow up.
Tommy—What for?
Jimmy—So's when fallers' mothers brought 'em to me I could say to keep 'em home from school a week or two.

The children had written compositions on the giraffe. They were reading them aloud to the class. At last the time came for little Willie Doran to read his. It was as follows: "The giraffe is a dumb animal, and cannot express itself by any sound, because its neck is so long its voice gets tired on its way to its mouth."

INDIA'S STATE SERIOUS.

The Hitherto Trustworthy Afridis Joining in the Struggle Against the British.

Three Thousand Tribesmen Engaged in the Recent Battle—The Revolt Widespread.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A despatch to the Times from Simla says that at least 3,000 tribesmen were engaged yesterday in the battle. The batteries prevented them from risking the fight in close quarters, but 1,000 held on for some time. Then, as the infantry attack developed, they fled. When the other 2,000 saw the line of retreat they moved rapidly away. Lieut. Graves, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut. MacLean and Adjutant Guides were killed; Capt. Palmer seriously wounded. Lieut. MacLean met death while attempting to carry away the body of Lieut. Graves.

The despatch adds that the whole border seems to be in a state of fanatical unrest. General Blood directed the centre attack, Colonel Maclephos occupying the heights to the right of the enemy's position. The Swats were strongly entrenched, and maintained a steady fire; but the British column outflanked the entrenchments with great dash, and the enemy fled. It is believed that General Blood will order a further advance to-day (Wednesday). There is no longer any doubt that the Afridis are deeply involved in the revolution, which is yet in no wise suppressed. Such is the condition of things now that the slightest check to the British army will be the signal for a general revolt.

The defection of the Afridis is regarded as being especially serious, as they have been loyal during many Indian outbreaks and guarded the Khyber pass for the British during the Afghan war. They are one of the most powerful tribes on the frontier.

About one hundred insurgent tribesmen were killed in the attack upon the entrenched position on the hills of the Swat valley. The British regiments and field guns into action against the stone entrenchments of the enemy and demolished these works, when the insurgents fled. About 3,000 of the latter were engaged.

The whole frontier seems to be inflamed. The startling announcement was made here this afternoon that the Afridis are marching through Khyber pass under Jamrud, while the Orakzais are advancing by the Kurran and threatening Sial. The 30th regiment and the Sikhs, which was divided into detachments along the border, has been ordered to concentrate at Fort Lockhart.

All the ladies except Mrs. Deaneux, wife of Major Deaneux of the 96th Sikhs, and left Samana and reached Hangsu safely.

ROUGH ON EUROPEAN RUBBERS.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The departure of President Faure on a visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg to-day was marked by a scene of the greatest excitement, accompanied by the circulation of wildest rumors. After his departure a bomb exploded along the route. President Faure had followed, and although no damage was done and in spite of the fact that nobody was hurt intense excitement prevailed for a long time afterwards and sensational reports had it that those who exploded the bomb intended an outrage of a more serious nature. The President received an ovation from the public when he started on his journey to Russia.

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EX SHIP BALMORE

60 bbls. English Linseed Oil,
65c. PER GALLON
IN 4-GALLON LOTS.

Elephant White Lead
\$5.50 PER 100 LBS.

Pure White Lead
\$6.00 PER 100 LBS.

Pure Mixed Paints
\$1.50 PER GALLON.

Roof Paint
\$1.00 PER GALLON.

5 Tons Barbed Wire
4 1-2c. PER LB.

Mellor's Ready Mixed Carriage Paints
REQUIRES NO
VARNISHING, \$1.00.

Sashes and Doors
FROM \$1.25 UP.

J. W. MELLOR,
76-78 Fort Street, above Douglas.

WALL PAPERS, GLASS, PAINTS, ETC.

A RAILROAD TO YUKON.

Engineer Jennings of Toronto Soon to Make Preliminary Surveys for the Government.

Bellevalle Punished for Its Politics—Death of Senator Robitaille—People's Savings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—It is understood that the government intend to have the Quadra make a couple of trips from Victoria to Dyea. On the first voyage Mr. Jennings, an engineer from Toronto, will go up and make a preliminary survey for a railroad route. Major Walsh and Col. Aymler leave on the 23rd. It is not improbable that Mr. Sifton may make a trip on the Quadra to Dyea and back.

The Conservative city of Bellevalle had its post office removed to the east of town office. Postmaster Taylor and half a dozen clerks has been discharged.

Senator Robitaille is dead. Deceased was a descendant of one of the oldest French families in Canada. He was a son of the late Louis Adolphe Robitaille, M.P., and was born at Verannes, P.Q., in 1834. He was a member of the privy council and receiver-general of Canada from 30th January, 1873, until November 5th of the same year, and served as lieutenant-governor of Quebec from July, 1879, until September, 1884. He was a Conservative.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Aymler, registrar, crown prosecutor and clerk of the court for the Yukon district, is in the city getting his instructions from the department of the interior and the department of justice in regard to his new office. His salary, which he receives from both departments, will be about \$3,000.

The amount of deposits in the government savings bank for the month of August year was \$82,239.00, or \$84,000 in excess of any previous year since Confederation, except 1878.

Meules is broken out among the Indians at Serrinias, Quebec, and several cases have resulted fatally. The Indian department have been urged to send a doctor to the locality.

Lightning yesterday struck and wrecked the lighthouse at Gibraltar point, near Toronto. It was a substantial stone structure.

COAL SUPPLY KEEPS UP.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18.—This morning Judges Stowe and Collier handed down a decision in the injunction proceedings of the New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal Company against the United Mine Workers of America, Patrick Dolan, William Warner and others. The preliminary injunction was granted, and the plaintiff was ordered to file a bond of \$5,000 to answer for the damages as may be sustained by the defendants by reason of the injunction. The court ordered a similar decree to be drawn in the case against the Bunn miners.

The action at the meeting of coal operators at Cleveland yesterday is in accordance with the plan mapped out after the uniformity agreement had been formulated. The provision is made that all coal contracted for on the 6th cent basis shall be mined at that rate until the contracts are filled. It is known that the requirements of the trade by September 15th are 6,000,000 tons. If the contracts are not filled the operators will not only lose a large amount of money but the markets for a position to lose contracts for all time to come.

The price of coal shows no material increase at Pittsburgh. The Reading figure in large lots is 5 cents to 5 1/2 cents per bushel. There is no shortage of the supply and the demand is only ordinary. The present market for the Pittsburgh market are not far from 7,000,000 bushels.

Plans are being formulated for the maintenance of the strikers and their families for a prolonged period. The expenses of carrying on the strike is placed at \$500 a day, and appeals are coming in every day for help for families in the mining villages.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 18.—In this city there is a serious coal famine, 5,000 families being without that article. On the Ohio all the factories are closed, throwing out 10,000 men.

COFFREN, Ills., Aug. 18.—The strikers are in possession of the town and Sheriff Randie has mastered his handful of men at the coal company's shaft which he says he will protect at all hazards. The town authorities say they are utterly powerless as the strikers can do as they wish. The strikers appoints a committee of twelve to arrange a meeting, but the Coffren miners refused to attend. The marshes threaten to make trouble to-day if the miners attempt to work.

FINANCE AHEAD.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—A. W. Ross, ex-M.P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, is in the city. Mr. Ross is at present connected with the Kootenay & Cariboo Gold Mining Company, of which Hon. John Costigan is president. He floated a number of other companies which are doing business in the interior. Mr. Ross is extending the operations of the Kootenay & Cariboo Company to Klondyke. "For the next few years," said Mr. Ross, "there is to be a big boom in gold mining, and lots of money will be made in the business. In the meantime British Columbia will go ahead with rapid strides, and the British Empire will be the most important province in Confederation." The building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the completion of the Yukon and the Yukon country in the North, will add speedily and substantially to the wealth and population of the province.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Canada almost monopolizes the London newspapers to-day. Some leading journals have two leaders on such topics as the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies yesterday and the British Association meeting at Toronto.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's acceptance of a gold medal from the Cobden Club is spoken of as the last nail in the coffin of Mr. Chamberlain's Zollverein scheme. Some, however, like the Standard, remind Sir Wilfrid that despite his ardent free trade panegyrics, the diminished orb of protection rather than the struggling spirit of free trade is the guiding star of popular Canadian politics.

Sir Donald Smith sails for Canada on Saturday. Among other objects of his visit is to meet Mr. Sifton to draw up an immigration policy for the winter campaign in Europe.

Capt. Bate has presented to the Duke of York a handsome volume of Canadian Jubilee stamps on behalf of the post office department of Canada. The Duke is an ardent philatelist and expressed himself as delighted with the gift.

MEXICO'S FINANCIAL MESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 17.—Exchange in New York rose to-day on the fresh drop in silver. Bankers were in doubt as to what rate to make, in view of the condition of the silver market. Dealings were nominal. Exchange in London went to 21 1/2 pence, the lowest on record, and implying for this government on meeting the interest on its sterling debt a loss at the rate of \$2,000,000 per annum. The government can meet the loss by economies, and using the surplus funds, but bankers say the time has come when something must be done, and the debt should pay a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent., and also that Mexico is entitled to relief in view of the punctual payments of her gold interest under trying circumstances. It is not to be denied that an anxious sentiment prevails, as the people have come to expect a still further decline in the value of silver, and many predict it will be forced to a point where the dollar will be worth but thirty cents in gold.

FOUR THOUSAND HARVESTERS.

TORONTO, August 18.—Probably the largest excursion that ever left here for Manitoba started to-day. It was a harvesters' excursion and there were four thousand to go. The train left in nine sections. The men are going for the most part without any definite idea of their destination, but according to those in charge it is probable most of them will disembark at Moosejaw, Estevan, Saltcoats and intermediate points. A special car was devoted to the use of women, who seemed to have quite as much enthusiasm for the journey as the men.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 18.—The manager of the bank at Calgary, who was unfortunately in his dealings with a "gold brick" man, has been relieved of his duties and Mr. Wilson, of Trenton, Ont., replaces him. Mr. Wilson passed through the city this week on route West.

Marquis Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, who represented that country at the Jubilee, arrived here to-day on his way home via Vancouver and Victoria.

It is reported that the famous Sullivan mine at Rat Portage has changed hands, but the owners refuse to confirm the rumor. The consideration is said to be \$2,000,000.

ROSSLAND'S RAILWAY HOPES.

ROSSLAND, Aug. 17.—The C.P.R. has put a force of engineers at work surveying for a line from Rossland south, and to connect with the Columbia and the river. The mine-owners are in hopes that this is a sign that the C.P.R. will build to Rossland this fall.

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CONGRESS MEANT WELL.

So Says Ex-Secretary Carlisle, and Did Not Aim to Prevent Trade Through Canada.

He Presents a Brief to the Attorney-General on the Ten Per Cent. Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Ex-Secretary Carlisle to-day submitted to Attorney-General McKenna a brief containing his views on section 22 of the new tariff act relating to the imposition of the ten per cent. discriminating duty on goods imported from foreign countries through contiguous territory. Mr. Carlisle, who represents the Boston & Maine railroad, appeared with former assistant Secretary Hamlin representing the Merchants Association of Boston, before Mr. McKenna last Saturday, and submitted oral argument on the question. Mr. Carlisle contends that there are only three possible constructions of the law. According to the first of these the country of the origin of the goods is American shipping interests, discriminating against goods produced in non-contiguous countries and brought into a contiguous country by vessels not of the United States, and thence imported into the United States. A very considerable portion of the brief is devoted to the discussion of this proposition, in the course of which the facts in connection with the origin and enactment of the section as it now stands are stated, and commented upon. It is shown that the section as passed both houses of congress related only to goods carried in certain classes of vessels; the conference committee had no right to change its character and did not intend to do so; that it was not understood in either the house or senate when the conference report was under consideration that it was to be the original section had been changed; and he quotes from the statements of Senators Allison and Mr. Dingley who had made the section, as it now stands, was the case. He examines the language of the section to show that even in its amended form it is not a discriminating duty on goods carried in vessels and on this branch of the question he concludes that the act relates to all goods actually imported into the United States, and not entitled to the benefits of commercial treaties, and secondly to all goods which being the product of a non-contiguous country are imported into the United States in vessels not of the United States and thence imported into this country in wholesale quantities.

It is said that Senator Tamm, when Henry was wounded, turned towards him, greatly agitated, and said: "I hope it is not serious."

IRISH ENTHUSIASM.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—The visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland is in a sense official, representing the Queen's concession because of the repeated Irish grumbling about "royal sights to the Emerald Isle." The Tories are endeavoring to attach as much political importance as is possible, and everything is to be done that can give it exceptional social brilliancy. Nowhere in the United Kingdom does a "show" call forth more enthusiasm than in Ireland; and in the presence of royalty even the bitterness of party politics seems to vanish. Recollections of the memorable visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1885 are still fresh, and no one has forgotten the universal and fervent expressions of loyalty which were called forth on the occasion of Mr. Parnell's repeated demands that his followers should not recognize the visit, and despite the injunctions of Archbishop Coadjutor to preserve a "dignified reserve."

Many Irishmen still recall vividly the most memorable scene of all in connection with the royal visit, notably the visit to Panchestown, Kildare, by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1888. Fifty thousand people assembled at Panchestown, and with enthusiasm and the royal carriage were escorted all the way from Sallins station by a running, shouting mob of genuine bog-trotters, who, in the presence of the efforts of the outriders and cavalry escorts to keep them back. Hundreds of grubby hands were thrust into the carriage and pleasantly caressed by the Princess; while everywhere she met an unending chorus of "Harro for Countess Malahide!"

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GALT, Aug. 17.—The murder of Mrs. Anthony Orr, of North Dumfries, three miles from Galt, still remains a mystery. Allison and Trevelyan, the men arrested on suspicion, were arraigned yesterday and remanded. Trevelyan stoutly maintains his innocence. Mrs. Orr disappeared a week ago, and her body was not discovered till yesterday when it was found in a grave near her home.

Fatalities.
WINNIPEG, Aug. 17.—During a thunder storm last night an Englishman named James Hillier and three horses were killed by lightning five miles west of Souris. J. M. Elliott, an implement man, formerly of London, was found dead near Moose Jaw last night.

The Royal Ducalities.
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The Toronto Idea.
TORONTO, Aug. 17.—An expedition of a military character is being organized in this city to proceed to Klondyke. The members will outfit for two years. The company provides transportation, supplies and tools. The expedition will be in command of a captain and two lieutenants and accompanied by a surgeon and others.

Toronto Too.
TORONTO, Aug. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be banqueted here also when he returns from England.

Retail Failure.
MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—Laurie & Marcotte, retail dry goods, have assigned, with liabilities of \$43,000.

Had Company Did This.
MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—The body of August Couture, a wealthy banker of this city, who mysteriously disappeared last Monday night, was found in a pond near the city on Tuesday morning. Couture drew \$700 from the bank on Monday and was last seen in suspicious looking company. It is believed he met with foul play.

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The British Association.
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Montreal's Smallpox.
MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—Two new cases, supposed to be smallpox, are reported. One is of a man named Vincent, living on Moray street. He was removed to the civic hospital. The second patient is a man living on Ontario street, near Moreau. There are now nine cases in the hospital.

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Many Irishmen still recall vividly the most memorable scene of all in connection with the royal visit, notably the visit to Panchestown, Kildare, by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1888. Fifty thousand people assembled at Panchestown, and with enthusiasm and the royal carriage were escorted all the way from Sallins station by a running, shouting mob of genuine bog-trotters, who, in the presence of the efforts of the outriders and cavalry escorts to keep them back. Hundreds of grubby hands were thrust into the carriage and pleasantly caressed by the Princess; while everywhere she met an unending chorus of "Harro for Countess Malahide!"

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Fatalities.
WINNIPEG, Aug. 17.—During a thunder storm last night an Englishman named James Hillier and three horses were killed by lightning five miles west of Souris. J. M. Elliott, an implement man, formerly of London, was found dead near Moose Jaw last night.

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CHEBERED BY CROWDS

The "Islander" Follows the "Bristol" on Her Course to the Golden North.

How the Rumor Maker Is Kept Busy—A Tragedy Reported From Bennett Lake.

There was grave anxiety among the friends of the argonauts on board the Bristol on Sunday morning when rumors gained circulation everywhere that she had been forced to put into the nearest harbor for a readjustment of cargo.

Hence it was that, although the Straits were as calm and untroubled as any millpond, the subsequent rumors were by many accepted as correct without investigation, and much uneasiness was caused until it was found that the steamer had passed Oak and Cadboro bays safely and when last reported was making for Comox mines, where, according to the original plans of her charterers, she was to fill her bunkers with a thousand tons of coal, amply sufficient to properly ballast her.

The incident shows merely how rumors may grow and find acceptance when based upon nothing more than a shadow. The Monday boom has been particularly productive of these news items born of vivid imagination, and yesterday a climax was reached in the widely circulated report that the famous Portland had called in at Departure Bay with 47,000,000 in yellow dust on board.

Many of the rumors incidental to the Bristol's departure were re-enacted on Sunday evening at the sailing of the Islander. She, too, is filled to the limit with her passengers, and the crew of animals and supplies, which she will discharge at Skagway in a few days.

There are an even half dozen newspaper and magazine correspondents among the Islander's passengers, with numerous speculators and investors, three Salvation Army soldiers bound for Dawson City, mounted police in the striking uniforms of red, a little coterie of "sports," and the many miners.

Among the sports the most notable is "Denver" Ed. Smith, who has been aspirant to championship honors in the ring. Frank Slavin, with his manager, Eddie Boyle, and a brace of lesser pugilists went up to Dawson City six weeks or so ago, and are reported to be coming money with their exhibition of fistic art.

The Pierce fatality occurred on the 31st of July last, and according to a letter received by Mr. C. M. Benson, was a case of deliberated suicide. Pierce, who was a youth of not more than twenty, had found the passage from Skagway particularly trying, and on reaching Lake Bennett had the misfortune to lose his entire outfit through the coming of pieces of raft. He was rescued by his companions, but as soon as he learned that his supplies were gone he snatched a revolver from the belt of one of the party and before any of them surmised his intention shot himself through the head.

Among the Islander's passengers, Commissioner Hercher and the men of the Northwest Mounted Police were unquestionably the most conspicuous by reason of their showy uniforms. The Commissioner does not accompany the party beyond Vancouver, whence he returns to his headquarters in Calgary, as to the grey red coats and riding breeches they will give place to more rough-and-ready costume just as soon as the mountain climbing commences.

Another conspicuous party is composed of six Montana men, equipped and outfitted here by their leader, Col. Sam Ward. The latter is already a millionaire several times over, but this does not detract in any way from his enthusiasm. It is a historic fact that the majority of millionaires do not find enjoyment in living in luxury, upon the capital at their command. Col. Ward would indeed be miserable, according to his own statement, were he condemned to a life of inactivity—and he is but one of very many who have contracted the gold fever not through pressure of necessity. Among the Bristol's passengers there are no fewer than a dozen men who are already moderately wealthy, but

who are nevertheless as eager as the poorest of their travelling companions to reach the diggings and commence the search for gold.

There are three Montreal parties also on the Islander, whose leaders, like Col. Ward, outfit in Victoria after careful inquiry as to prices here and on Puget Sound. They purchased here because it was infinitely more profitable to do so, and these samples in this respect is worth whole columns of argument. The largest of these Montreal parties is headed by Joseph Dempsey, a special correspondent of the Montreal Herald, and a miner on his own account and by choice. His comrades are nine French Canadiana of superb physique, who have had years of experience in the lumber woods and on the rivers of Eastern Canada, and for whom the wilderness of the North possesses no terrors either climatic or otherwise.

The second Montreal party consists of William McIntosh and six men. These parties have been staying for some time at the Dominion hotel, and having consulted with Steve Jones, the proprietor of that house, took his advice and outfit here. The preparation of the steamer and the parties for the trip kept Victoria business houses actively employed to the very hour of the Islander's departure. Necessity imposes some unwelcome obligations and included in these was Sunday work for the staff of several local wholesale houses.

Stories of the departing prospectors are of course much in evidence along the waterfront during these days of excitement. One of these is woven about a boyish adventurer from Eastern Canada who passed by the Islander, and who for several days had been promoting the wharves with a formidable .22 calibre revolver proudly displayed in his belt. The diminutive weapon attracted considerable attention, as the only one considered minor approached the wearer, and tapping him confidently on the shoulder, said:

"Sense me, young man," this with an apologetic smile, "but I thought I might give you a word of advice. Don't you go shooting anybody up north with that little gun. It's a kinder techy, and if you shoot one of 'em an' he was to find it out, he's liable to box your ears."

THE CITY

JOSEPH WILLIAMS and George Varty were yesterday committed for trial for the burglarizing of Fairall's brewery on Friday night last.

The funds of the B.C. Protestant Orphanage have been augmented to the extent of \$55 by Saturday's lacrosse match and band concert at Galedonia park.

The board of managers of the Refuge Home acknowledge with thanks donations of useful articles for that institution from Mrs. (Rev.) Spencer, now in California, and Mrs. D. Spencer, of Victoria.

Mr. CLARENCE LANE has assumed the management of the Victoria Free Grocers' establishment in the city market building, which in itself is a guarantee of satisfaction to all patrons of the association.

In the Full Court to-day the application for a writ of habeas corpus, in which Dr. Nelson, stander, was sentenced to death, will be presented by Mr. L. P. Duff, acting for McDonald & Johnson, of Nelson.

A MEETING of the Trades and Labor Council was held last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the labor day, the first Monday of September. The working committees were appointed, and at a special meeting of the council to be held on Thursday evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock, these committees will report. A full attendance is requested for this meeting.

Mr. JUSTIN GILBERT, of this city, has been granted a patent by the United States government upon his wooden tire for home, and minor improvements of the leading wheel manufacturers of America are now investigating the claims of his superior advantages over the steel tire. The patent is number 558,156, and fully covers all the special features claimed by the inventor.

The pulpit of the Metropolitan Methodist church was occupied on Sunday evening last by Rev. W. H. Easton, M. A., the newly-appointed principal of Columbia College, New Westminister. The college is expected to open on September 15, and will furnish instruction to students of both sexes in all branches of education. Special provisions are being made for a class in practical mining and assaying.

VICTORIA CAMP, No. 63, of the W.C.C.M. of the World, had its second annual church picnic on Sunday last, when the members in command of Advisory Lieut. H. C. Edwards assembling at their hall and marching to Calvary Baptist church, accompanied by the band of the 5th Regiment. The sermon on the use and misuse of Benevolence, by Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, is spoken of as one of the most forceful and appropriate discourses ever addressed to a fraternal organization in this city.

MOURNING FOR THEIR BABY.

Yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock the eldest son of Mr. John S. Bowker, Jr., a promising little fellow of two and a half years, was playing with a favorite dog on the lawn in front of his parent's house at Oak Bay, and, tempted it is supposed by the warm weather, took the dog down the beach for a swim, the consequence being that he was thrown in the water being a favorite one.

In a few minutes baby was missed, and after the same time the dog returned to the house alone. Search was made at once and the poor little fellow was found by his grand-mother floating face down in the waters of the bay. The little body was carried by loving hands to the father's home and every effort made to call back the spark of life. Drs. Helmcken and Duncan examining all the resources of their profession but in vain. Nothing could be done; life was extinct.

The parents are unaccountable, and the fact that they have the sincerest sympathy of the community will go but a little way toward assuaging their poignant grief.

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

DOWN FROM THE NORTH

The "Princess Louise" Passes a Dyea-Bound Fleet—A Cargo of Salmon and Furs.

Sailing Craft Arrive—The "City of Kingston" Will Not Call To-Day.

Ten thousand empty cases from the Skeena for canneries on the Fraser, 1,500 cases of salmon from the Standard cannery on the Skeena for Victoria, and a valuable lot of furs from the upper part of the Skeena, formed the freight of the steamer Princess Louise on her return from northern British Columbia ports. She called on the Fraser en route to discharge her empties, and on this account did not arrive here until about eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Numerous vessels on their way north with passengers for the Yukon goldfields were met. The old George E. Starr was seen at Alert Bay on Saturday. She was also seen at Millbank Strait. News of the trip going to remain over the next night. The Rapid Transit, another of the north-bound fleet, was seen leaving Bella Bella. The Louise, says the Vancouver Free Press, kept a memorandum of all he had seen in his log-book, but discovered that he was filling up every spare page, and despite the task. One, however, which asked to be reported was the tug Pioneer, which had two screws in tow and which was passed when about thirty miles out. There is also a burning of a large Chinese shack on upper Naas and of the narrow escape from burning of his occupants was brought to light. The steamer on a Tuesday night from the explosion of a lamp and many of the Chinamen living in the house made their escape in nakedness, not being able to save enough clothing to come down on the steamer in. The Louise's passengers are as follows: Miss Burper, Miss Smith, J. Parker, Mr. Babcock, Miss E. Tranter, P. Chambers, R. M. Munn, Miss M. Spence, Miss M. Goose and M. King.

Disappointed, but as firmly convicted in the purpose of their expedition as on the day they left here, the Cocos island treasure hunters, who embarked from Victoria on the sealing schooner Aurora on the 31st of April last, are all home again. That is all excepting two who linger on the little island in the mid-Pacific in the hope of finding the object of their mission and one whose life ended on the homeward voyage. This was James Dempster whose death occurred on the 2nd August and in whose respect the flag of the Aurora, hung at half-mast when she re-entered port. Poor Dempster suffered from asthma and he had made the trip, in part, on account of his ill-health. His body was committed to the deep in the customary way, being sewed up in a sail and lowered, weighted, in the Pacific. Capt. McDougall reading the burial service. The surviving members of the expedition are, Captain Fred. Hatchett, commander; Captain Wm. McDougall, Captain William G. Harford, Capt. Douglass Hardy Murray, W. Livingston, W. Stafford, and Mrs. Brennan, the widow of a Mr. Keating, whose chart was to guide the fortune-seekers in their quest.

This lady is an elderly little woman—whose ambition for treasure-seeking would, a person would suppose, have been still smaller. To the wrong one of these he believes now that they went, but while regretting this he is firmly of opinion that the men left on the island will perchance stumble on the buried treasure.

The Aurora arrived at Cocos island forty-three days after sailing from Victoria. At the voyage's end a boat's crew of shipwrecked mariners were discovered—the sailors who had made their escape from the coal laden British ship Buckhurst, whose cargo, as will be remembered, was the cause of her wrecking near New South Wales to Panama. The mariners were taken aboard the Aurora and conveyed to Bariba Point, north of Panama. On their arrival the men, as the best token of their appreciation of the kindness extended, presented Capt. Hatchett with a large and handsome dog, which the captain still possesses. After taking the wrecked crew to Bariba Point, the Aurora returned to Cocos island, arriving on May 27. A search by all hands was immediately instituted ashore for the treasure. The chart referred to was the only guide, and day after day until the 25th of July the search was kept up. Hackett admits that his search was made, the provisions not lasting long enough to warrant a continued stay on the island. When the shipwrecked mariners were taken from the island there were only a comparatively few inhabitants, one of whom, an American named Charles Harford, being a passenger on the Aurora, and another, a German named August Giesler, who manages a large coffee plantation of 50,000 plants in the interests of a New York Syndicate. He has been on the island since 1859 and spent \$15,000 of his own money in hunting for the treasure. He is described by Captain Hatchett as a gentleman in every sense of the word, including a splendid education. Harford is reticent about what he has done but what he does tell has a different complexion on every occasion of his narration. He claims to have secured the hidden treasure for the Costa Rica government, who sent him to the island last year on the gunboat Turatta. He was 10 months on the island and since being landed he claims not to have received the slightest consideration from the Costa Ricans. He was in correspondence with them yesterday and till a late hour had not received any reply. How he became acquainted with the island story he does not state. He is determined on getting possession of the wealth and declares he should be not hear from the Costa Rica people in the near future, he will fit out a steamer at Victoria and return to the island for the wealth. He comes from Rockford, Ill., and his story is corroborated by Capt. Hatchett, who says that the man had hardly any clothes on his back on leaving the island. The man Harford were watched very closely, and he states they were right over the spot where the ballion was hidden when they last they should happen to find it, Harford wrote out the agreement appended, which he wished all to sign. The agreement was not signed by Capt. Hatchett and so did not materialize. It read, with the signatures attached, as follows:

I, Charles Harford, have an agreement with and permission from the Costa Rican government to search for hidden treasure supposed to have been hidden on Cocos island. I was landed by the said government on September 22, 1896, and that government agreed to come back for me inside three months. Nine months have gone since and I have not heard from the said government, and being in a starving condition and with no means to obtain food, and no way to get off the island, and having located a large treasure, I this day make an agreement with the captain and crew of the schooner Aurora, of Victoria, British Columbia, to uncover and take half of the treasure of whatever nature, whether gold, silver or precious stones, for their aid of the agreement, and to land me, C. Harford, at some convenient port of

THE "PUEBLA" ARRIVES. Steamer City of Puebla arriving from San Francisco yesterday morning. The latter is as follows: James Brooks and wife, Miss Fanny Johnson, Mrs. H. Donkin, Mrs. Alm, W. Smith, L. Oesterman, T. P. Chambers, R. M. Munn, Miss M. Spence, Mrs. Brown, A. McGregor and wife, E. Aeon, M. R. H. Adamson, Miss L. Mann, A. C. Stock and wife, E. and Mrs. J. M. Mack, J. Bring, M. Haggerty, J. Oynkes, D. C. Shand, A. Conlaea, F. Mallet, P. A. McDonald, F. O. Abrams, J. Harford, C. Giesler, R. M. Munn, Williams, Capt. T. P. H. Whitelaw, J. Grant and Mrs. McCormison.

THE "SEATTLE" CALLS. The steamer City of Seattle, the latest acquisition to the big fleet of vessels now on the coast, arrived yesterday morning, being sent north by Dowdell, Carrill & Co., leaves Seattle for Tacoma at 10 p.m. to-day. To-morrow morning, at the same hour, she leaves Tacoma for Port Townsend, and from the latter port she is coming here. Mr. Norman Hardie, the local agent, has been selling tickets rapidly for the steamer during the last few days, and according to expectations she will be filled with both cargo and passengers.

NO "KINGSTON" TO-DAY.

The local agent of the reliable City of Kingston received telegraphic advices from the management of the line yesterday that the steamer will not call today, but that mail would be carried to and from Victoria by way of the little Evagrel from Port Townsend, and according to expectations she will be filled with both cargo and passengers.

EXPENSIVE EXPERIENCE.

It is currently reported that the agency of Molson's Bank at Calgary is out something between \$7,000 and \$10,000, while two of three shrewd American sure-thing men have a huge joke to themselves with the accompaniment of cash. The details of the transaction are said to be as follows: Briefly, there was a man who had a gold brick—a beautiful piece of yellow metal which—had it not been the appearance—was worth \$21,000. How this treasure was said to have come into the possession of the mysterious stranger who consulted the agency, to entrust its custody to the bank, and for presentment of only \$10,000 in currency, which the bank is said to have confidingly advanced. Before this however, the banker had taken the precaution of having a lawyer pronounced upon specimens shipped off to his office for examination, which proved quite satisfactory. The deceptiveness of this gold brick was at length established, history does not yet record. However, the golden shell is said to have proved worth two or three thousand dollars, and in respect of the three or three other rural banks have been buying experience at a like cost.

A COATLESS DIVES.

Charles Harford Arrives From Cocos Island, a Multi-Millionaire but in Distress.

The Search of the "Aurora" Results in Disappointment to the Company.

Keating, Mrs. Brennan's former husband and the man whose information the Victoria searchers followed, belonged to St. John's, Newfoundland. He was a ship carpenter and many years ago found employment on a vessel on which a Captain Thompson, a once notorious pirate, who is supposed to have hid the treasure of the "Aurora," was employed. Thompson was an English desperado who "swopped" down on the little vessel making her escape with all the Peruvian bullion from the seat of which she was captured by the Victoria searchers. He killed every man aboard the craft, and taking charge of the treasure, which included \$15,000,000 in gold coin, made off for Cocos island. In Newfoundland, this was somewhere about 1844, and the vessel carrying the expedition was the Edgewood. Capt. Bogart was in command and Keating acted simply as director. At the time, however, the crew got word of the treasure, and in order to prevent trouble no one but Keating and Capt. Bogart was allowed ashore. These two pretended to the rest that no bullion could be found, but meanwhile hid secreted on their clothing all the money they could carry. Boarding their ship again they headed for Cocos island. It is difficult to say whether, while disembarking, the captain was drowned. He was a very large man, and the boat in which he was lowered brook over his weight. He was found lying like a log on the beach, his head resting on a log, and his hands clasped in prayer. The Panama country and found his way to Jamaica, from which country he passed to England and afterwards home. In 1850 a second expedition was organized with the Gauntlet, Captain Spence in charge. Cocos island was found, but the landmark—a large mountain—which on Edgewood's mission directed the navigators course ashore, had vanished from the island or other disturbance during the six years or so which had elapsed since the first expedition. Two days and as many nights were spent in the search, but in the long run the mine was not found, and \$10,000 in jewels taken. Keating then returned home as before, the vessel subsequently being lost. On his arrival home he was arrested and charged with the murder of his captain, but the charge not being substantiated the case fell through. Keating then entered into a trading business on the coast, but being an uneducated man he lost money rapidly. In 1877 he again turned his attention to Cocos island, and fitting up the schooner Roscoe he gave her despatch in command of Captain Fred Hatchett, and went with Captain Rolland to point out the place where "the treasure was stowed away, but the offer was refused. Consequently Rolland's search proved fruitless. He made a drawing of the place where he visited and this sketch he forwarded to Keating on his return. Hatchett, however, had not searched nor over 10 or 12 feet distant from the spot where the wealth lay, and this observation he pointed out to Thomas Harford, a friend of his, and brother of the present Captain Fred Hatchett. Thomas Harford had an expedition all ready to start for Cocos island when the death overtook him. His papers and drawings of Cocos island were next forwarded to Captain Fred Hatchett and he has them now in his possession.

Disappointed, but as firmly convicted in the purpose of their expedition as on the day they left here, the Cocos island treasure hunters, who embarked from Victoria on the sealing schooner Aurora on the 31st of April last, are all home again. That is all excepting two who linger on the little island in the mid-Pacific in the hope of finding the object of their mission and one whose life ended on the homeward voyage. This was James Dempster whose death occurred on the 2nd August and in whose respect the flag of the Aurora, hung at half-mast when she re-entered port. Poor Dempster suffered from asthma and he had made the trip, in part, on account of his ill-health. His body was committed to the deep in the customary way, being sewed up in a sail and lowered, weighted, in the Pacific. Capt. McDougall reading the burial service. The surviving members of the expedition are, Captain Fred. Hatchett, commander; Captain Wm. McDougall, Captain William G. Harford, Capt. Douglass Hardy Murray, W. Livingston, W. Stafford, and Mrs. Brennan, the widow of a Mr. Keating, whose chart was to guide the fortune-seekers in their quest.

This lady is an elderly little woman—whose ambition for treasure-seeking would, a person would suppose, have been still smaller. To the wrong one of these he believes now that they went, but while regretting this he is firmly of opinion that the men left on the island will perchance stumble on the buried treasure.

The Aurora arrived at Cocos island forty-three days after sailing from Victoria. At the voyage's end a boat's crew of shipwrecked mariners were discovered—the sailors who had made their escape from the coal laden British ship Buckhurst, whose cargo, as will be remembered, was the cause of her wrecking near New South Wales to Panama. The mariners were taken aboard the Aurora and conveyed to Bariba Point, north of Panama. On their arrival the men, as the best token of their appreciation of the kindness extended, presented Capt. Hatchett with a large and handsome dog, which the captain still possesses. After taking the wrecked crew to Bariba Point, the Aurora returned to Cocos island, arriving on May 27. A search by all hands was immediately instituted ashore for the treasure. The chart referred to was the only guide, and day after day until the 25th of July the search was kept up. Hackett admits that his search was made, the provisions not lasting long enough to warrant a continued stay on the island. When the shipwrecked mariners were taken from the island there were only a comparatively few inhabitants, one of whom, an American named Charles Harford, being a passenger on the Aurora, and another, a German named August Giesler, who manages a large coffee plantation of 50,000 plants in the interests of a New York Syndicate. He has been on the island since 1859 and spent \$15,000 of his own money in hunting for the treasure. He is described by Captain Hatchett as a gentleman in every sense of the word, including a splendid education. Harford is reticent about what he has done but what he does tell has a different complexion on every occasion of his narration. He claims to have secured the hidden treasure for the Costa Rica government, who sent him to the island last year on the gunboat Turatta. He was 10 months on the island and since being landed he claims not to have received the slightest consideration from the Costa Ricans. He was in correspondence with them yesterday and till a late hour had not received any reply. How he became acquainted with the island story he does not state. He is determined on getting possession of the wealth and declares he should be not hear from the Costa Rica people in the near future, he will fit out a steamer at Victoria and return to the island for the wealth. He comes from Rockford, Ill., and his story is corroborated by Capt. Hatchett, who says that the man had hardly any clothes on his back on leaving the island. The man Harford were watched very closely, and he states they were right over the spot where the ballion was hidden when they last they should happen to find it, Harford wrote out the agreement appended, which he wished all to sign. The agreement was not signed by Capt. Hatchett and so did not materialize. It read, with the signatures attached, as follows:

I, Charles Harford, have an agreement with and permission from the Costa Rican government to search for hidden treasure supposed to have been hidden on Cocos island. I was landed by the said government on September 22, 1896, and that government agreed to come back for me inside three months. Nine months have gone since and I have not heard from the said government, and being in a starving condition and with no means to obtain food, and no way to get off the island, and having located a large treasure, I this day make an agreement with the captain and crew of the schooner Aurora, of Victoria, British Columbia, to uncover and take half of the treasure of whatever nature, whether gold, silver or precious stones, for their aid of the agreement, and to land me, C. Harford, at some convenient port of

SEEKING INFORMATION. As a result of the bid Victoria merchants are making for the Yukon trade in the way of advertising this city's advantages as an outfitting point, Secretary Elworthy's office in the Board of Trade building is fast assuming large proportions as a bureau of general information. From all parts of the world letters of inquiry are now coming in "wanting to know, you know" on all subjects connected with the new mine in the Yukon territory, and the necessary articles to complete a miner's outfit for a year's work.

All the way from County Sligo a propeetive prospector writes for a copy of the Yukon pamphlet, a list of the requisites and the date of sailing from Victoria of steamers bound for the mines; also the distance, etc., etc., ad infinitum. The writer sends a press clipping dated Victoria, July 25, and wants to know if the Mr. Elworthy will vouch for the statements therein made, and will send up his communication in true Irish speech (although the writer states that he is a native of the shire of Argyll): "I have taken this liberty writing, knowing that a gentleman would not be appointed to your high office unless he were a gentleman in every way!"

A party is, according to another favor received by the board of trade, about to outfit a schooner at Harborville, N.S., to sail via Cape Horn for the new diggings sometime this fall, and a request is made for an indefinite amount of information as to sailing on the Yukon, dates when the river closes, rocks, shoals and sandbars, and a variety of other nautical specifications which will be supplied by the board of trade. Duluth, Wilkesbarre, and Sedalia, Mo., are also represented in the avalanche of queries filed at the local bureau within the past day or two, one of the citizens of the last named town, a mechanic, being about to head a party of goldseekers coming to the Coast, and asking for the usual information.

Many of the inquiries come from various towns in Ontario, the writers having received their cues from the advertisements appearing in the Toronto papers. All of which goes to show that the money which has been spent in printers' ink by the merchants' committee is already making a good return to those subscribing.

Three men who p the Queen on the 22nd ing to seek gold. The see trees and to revee standpoint, in the w They are John M sage and naturalist; of the Harvard univ and Dr. W. N. Can Del., a botanist of w met by appointment several days ago, an certain rare pine ap came on here. The Dr. Dr. Prof. Sargo are going up Nana get her barometer app plan to take a run in Far up on the Stic of plant life preser ped with scientific teen years ago. He duced his friends to and to spend a week their shade. They y Skagway, but witho in the scramble. When people preser naught else thilose ed Mr. Muir, last nig do that. It's all a c amount to "People gets a lot of gold an be no better off." It was on Professo a commissioner of f as a canner in the Bay by this time ne H. A. Munn yester relative to the salin Mr. Munn has bee in the contract surve two methods of tal nets and by fish w After seeing the I took at the cannerie incidentally at the noien volens forcee of all who fish. Why all along th upon thousands o in the sun and nee at Beachy Bay. Fish oil does not matter, it is simply ber of whole salmon and the wrecked m men who have bee their nets would c number of fish that come from each ve. Very often the ve seines would bring sometimes very nee and the wrecked m requisite load wo more than o quence this surpr away. In fact, the msters are in a ve these dead salmon, anybody could see that it is not worth anything like that where the traps e all tump up and sell as this class of cial waste, its dest e waste in the sta has gone on and the treated the fish can be kept in a pu if this contrivance tion that the tide is. In fact to run ally there is no o use of traps, and use them it would not be worth the of the southern pa The immense sh visit Beachy Bay he of some benefi as it is now they are trapped at points on the Am This led Mr. M ment with which he went on to say swallowing of the at Beachy Bay, al ment officials was hundreds taken b and sold to const not to be comp waste going on province—a partic were earning an "I WILL In Letting the Will Catarrh Suffer Catarrhal Powe John E. Dell, of Agnew's Catarrh sufferer from grev It worked a chro most instant relie ever tried for this can to make its ex to those suffering For sale by J. and Co.

STUDENTS

A Distinguished P Reach Victoria to the

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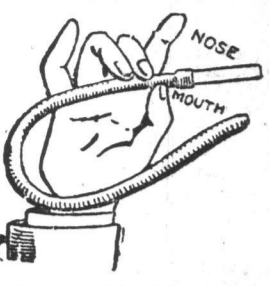
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DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE



Cures cold in the head in ten minutes.
Cures incipient catarrh in one to three days.
Cures chronic catarrh, hay fever and rose fever.
Complete, with blower free.

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Do you feel weak?
Do you sleep poorly?
Do you lose backache?
Do you shun society?
Do you lose flesh?
Do you sleep poorly?
Do you lose spirit?
Do you have hot flashes?
Do you ring in the ears?
Do you have nervousness?
Do you have a tremor?
Do you have a dimming of your powers?
Do you have a premature weakness?

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAER Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, was literally untrue, and he testified to say that he had sworn to. Times, July 13, 1896.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN CURING COLIC, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, BILIOUSNESS, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be this singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place." Medical Times, January 12, 1888.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Biliousness, Colic, etc.
CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony as to the value of this medicine. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAYNEPORT, 23 Green Russell street, London. Sold at 1s. 12 1/2, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

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Metal BLUE One Star Capsules
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OR ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & CO., LONDON

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

147 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies and gent's garments at household prices. Lingerie cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.
\$7.00 will buy 60 lots between 40 and 50 new towels, six-divided 42 1/2, Albatross. Address 139 Pandora street.

SUCCESSFUL GROWERS USE THE STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS.

In Letting the World Know What a Boon Catarrh Sufferers Have in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.
John E. Dell, of Paulding, O., says of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "I was a sufferer from chronic catarrh, but I was advised to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It worked a great cure in me. I had almost instant relief. It is the best remedy ever tried for this disease. I will do all I can to make its excellent qualities known to those suffering as I did."
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PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR \$1.00

J. W. MELLOR

Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plates
Glass, Fort St., above Douglas,
VICTORIA.
1897.

STUDENTS OF NATURE.

A Distinguished Party of Botanists Reach Victoria on Their Way to the North.

Trees and Plants Not Nuggets and Gold Dust the Object of Their Quest.

Three men who plan to go North on the Queen on the 22nd inst. are not going to seek gold. They are going just to see trees and to revel from a scientist's standpoint, in the wonders of the woods. They are John Muir, the California sage and naturalist; Prof. C. S. Sargent, of the Harvard university arboretum; and Dr. W. N. Canby, of Wilmington, Del., a botanist of wide reputation. They met by appointment at Banff Springs several days ago, and after examining certain rare pine species in that region came on here. They are at the Hotel Driford. Prof. Sargent and Dr. Canby are going up Nanaimo way to-day to gather herbarium specimens. They also plan to take a run into the forests back of Port Townsend before starting North. Far up on the Stickeen river is a forest of giant firs that Mr. Muir worships with scientific adoration over fifteen years ago. He plans now to introduce his friends to these forest kings, and to spend a week or so camping in their shade. They will go to Dyce and Skagway, but without any idea of joining in the scramble for Yukon nuggets. When people look for gold, they see nature else," philosophized the professor. "Mr. Muir, last night, 'I'd be afraid to do that. It's all a chore—what does it amount to? People will go up there and get a lot of gold and spend it, but they'll be no better off.'"

It was on Professor Sargent's report as a commissioner of forestry that twenty-five or more reservations of forest land were made during the last months of the Cleveland administration. These reservations were chiefly in the Sierra and Cascade watersheds of Washington, Oregon and California, and the act caused a jolly row among ambitious Western sportsmen. The result was that tremendous pressure was brought to bear on President McKinley, and the reservations were ordered held in abeyance until the next session of congress.

FISH TRAPS AND NETS.

"If the Dominion government would permit the use of fish traps there would be a canny" in the Yukon. The canneries at full blast at Becher Bay by this time next year," said Mr. H. A. Mann yesterday in a conversation relative to the salmon canning business. Mr. Mann has lately returned from a visit to the cannery operated by his company on the other side of the line, where the use of traps is allowed and is in a position to speak authoritatively as to the comparative waste caused by the two methods of taking salmon—by gill nets and by fish wheel.

After seeing the traps in operation I took a trip up the Fraser and had a look at the canneries en route, and incidentally at the waste of fish that is often seen in the water. The waste of fish that is often seen in the water is a very large amount, and it is a waste of fish that is often seen in the water. Why all along the banks thousands upon thousands of fish are rotting in the sun and being blown to bits by hot days must be something frightful. Fish rot does not cut a figure in this matter, it is simply the immense number of whole salmon which have in the cases been thrown away by the fishermen who have been unable to sell all their nets would catch. This year the number of fish that the canneries would take from each boat was limited to 150. Very often the very first haul of the seine would bring in over a hundred salmon, and the second dip to complete the requisite load would result in taking many more than could be sold; as a consequence this surplus was simply thrown away. In the neighborhood of Steveston matters are in a very bad state owing to these dead salmon, and I don't see how anybody could successfully maintain the claim that the waste caused by fish-wheels is anything like that caused by the nets.

"There is practically no waste at all where the traps are used, except that all hump-back salmon are thrown away and as this class of fish has no commercial value, its destruction cannot be called waste in the same sense as that which has gone on in this province. With the traps any surplus that accumulates can be kept in a pound for fully a week if this contrivance is built in such a position that the tide water flows through it. In fact to run a cannery economically is no other way than by the use of traps, and if we were permitted to use them it would mean the establishment of many canneries along the coast of the southern part of Vancouver Island. The immense shoals of salmon which fill Becher Bay every year would then be of some benefit to Victoria, whereas, as it is now they simply pass here and are trapped at Anacortes and other points on the American side.

This led Mr. Mann to make the statement with which this article begins and he went on to say that the recent "cap swallows" of the nets of a poor Indian at Becher Bay, the other day by government officials was an outrage as the few hundreds taken by the use of a reef net and sold to consumers in this city was not to be compared with the waste water going on in other parts of the province—particularly when these wastes were earning an honest penny.

"I WILL BE HERALD."

Dear Editor.—To inform your readers, that if my friend, particularly of a genuine, honest, home cure, is to health and many vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, loss of energy and shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost my mind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers.

THE "KINGSTON" TOO!

It will not give Victorians unqualified satisfaction by any means to learn the fact that the "Kingston" has been added to the Dyce fleet, the City of Seattle having been replaced by the last named vessel of Kingston, Mr. Norman Hattie, local agent for the charterers, Dowdell, Carrill & Co., received advice yesterday of the change, with the notification that the "Kingston" will call here on her first northern trip to-morrow at 4 p.m., sailing from the outer wharf five hours later. No announcement has yet been made as to the vessel which is to replace her in the Victoria-Puget Sound service.

Paid fees indicate pale, thin blood. Boy checks show the news, fish blood resulting from taking Blood's Sarsaparilla.

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

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

The Increased Canadian-Australian Steamship Service to Commence in September.

A Steamship Chartered to Carry Frozen Salmon to South American Markets.

The "Queen" and the "Danube" Both Reach Victoria After Un-Eventful Trips.

The steamer Queen arriving shortly before 12 last night bringing a very latest news from the enthusiastic arguers—not very cheerful intelligence either. The number of 2,500 men were encamped at Skagway when she called there last Friday while camp of others equally unable to get through to the treasure district extended at intervals of three or four hours marching all the way to the lakes. They had found it utterly impossible to get packers, and their miseries were made complete by the returning of the Queen, which had flooded every one of the canvas dwellings at Skagway to a depth of eighteen inches or two feet. What the great misfortune was, the disappointed prospectors will do, now that their hopes of reaching their Mecca are blasted, is a problem. The auctioning of outfit is being commenced on the beach at Skagway, half a dozen of the sellers taking the Queen from the new port to Juneau, where they can spend the winter cheaper and more comfortably than in Skagway or on the trail. It is the opinion of the Queen's officers and those who came down on her that all who can will sell their outfit at a sacrifice, each of them until spring and work in the Treadwell mines until then. The Queen brought back the first of the returning fortune seekers from the longshoreman of Seattle named Fred Story, who has a practical experience to relate, and a prospective millionaire who was glad to secure a quarter of the homeward voyage. Strange as it sounds—Story says that the much talked of Skagway or White Pass trail is being opened up on Thursday last the work of cutting through a four-mile stretch of mountain road having only just been completed. It presents the prospectors to get through their goods at any cost has led to most extravagant prices being offered and gladly paid. As an example, one San Francisco party paid over an even thousand dollars for the transportation of one ton of supplies from Skagway to the upper lake—and were looking for some few dollars. The opinions of all interviewed seem to differ as to the general prospect. One man declares with positive conviction that the prospectors who are now at Skagway will get through at all. The best witness declares that all who want to, will reach the upper Yukon in time for the next season. Another opinion that any man with average strength and grit will get through safely this year. Time alone can disclose which is right. Story who is over a considerable portion of the White Pass trail declares that the difficulties it presents are by any means appalling, while packing over the Chilcoot presents few obstacles. He returned not because he could not get through but because he had business affairs to close up and preferred to take his rest in the spring. He brought a one 1500 outfit for \$50 cash, the seller having decided to go to Juneau for the winter, and has it stored away for his own use in the summer. The Queen brought back the Vanderbilt excursion party from Alaska.

UNITED STATES CONSUL SMITH.

General Roberts, the retiring United States consul, yesterday handed over the management of affairs to his successor, Mr. Abraham E. Smith. Mr. Roberts, who has acted so efficiently for the past four years as vice-consul, has been retained in the same position by Mr. Smith. The new consul has had quite a long experience in the service of the United States government, having as far back as 1861 been appointed by President Lincoln as postmaster at Woodstock, Ill. He resigned to enter the journalistic field, and has for many years conducted the Rockford Gazette. He served, for a time as postmaster at Rockford, and was in 1889 appointed by Governor Fife as commissioner for Illinois to the Paris Exhibition. He has been an alderman of Rockford, and for twenty years he has been a member of the Republican county central committee—being twice its chairman. He was in 1890 elected to the National Republican convention, and the same year was requested to take the field as a candidate for congress, but declined. Mr. Smith, Mr. Roberts, who three years ago joined Mr. Smith here, another son being a court stenographer and the third being a student in the law faculty of Wisconsin University. Mr. Smith's daughter is assistant principal of Rockford school.

SAW A LIGHT.

The mysterious gery visitor that has caused so much speculation, but has so far baffled all attempts to explain, has again been seen in Victoria. It appeared on Monday morning to ex-Alderman Styles, but that gentleman being of a modest disposition and unwilling to have his name in print, was somewhat reticent when he knew that he was expected to talk for publication. The light appeared in the east like a globe of fire, though it moved about a little. It did not take any sudden shoot of into space, but kept pretty well in the same place. This was about a quarter to four o'clock in the morning. It was much nearer the earth than the stars and could not be mistaken for anything of that description. The same light was seen by Mr. Styles in Southern California several months ago and in the same direction—the east. Mr. Styles' description of the celestial visitant does not sound as if the light could be any description of air ship, as some people have supposed. It rather seems more as if it were some heavenly body, though in a place where it was not as they had been apparently so close to the earth.

THE CITY.

As the case stated was not quite ready yesterday the motion for a new trial in the case of Woods, the Nelson murderer, was adjourned till to-day.

Yesterday Mr. E. W. Hanington, of New Brunswick was presented to the full court by Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., and after taking the usual oath was admitted to practice at the bar in this province.

Several months ago some charitable ladies opened a home for old women at the corner of Blanchard and Mason streets. It was initially intended for those of the Roman Catholic faith only, but recently the scope was enlarged to include the admission of any deserving aged destitute woman regardless of creed. Madame La Pearl is the matron of the home, and any application for admission may be made to her. There are eight or nine rooms in the home and four old ladies are now being cared for. It is intended to enlarge the accommodation to 14 rooms, and any assistance in furniture, money or supplies of any kind will be welcome. The premises have been obtained free of rent and a very useful work is being done by giving a place where the old women can be cared for in their declining years.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor.—To inform your readers, that if my friend, particularly of a genuine, honest, home cure, is to health and many vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, loss of energy and shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost my mind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers.

W.M. MULFORD, Agents Supplies.

Helen (to herself) I have now been alone with Herr von Pelsenstein half an hour and he has not yet robbed me. I am sure that he is a descendant of the robber barons—Fulgencio Blatter.

PLANS OF THE MINERS.

Many Willing to Work for the Treadwell Company and Save Their Outfits Until Spring.

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The steamer Queen arriving shortly before 12 last night bringing a very latest news from the enthusiastic arguers—not very cheerful intelligence either. The number of 2,500 men were encamped at Skagway when she called there last Friday while camp of others equally unable to get through to the treasure district extended at intervals of three or four hours marching all the way to the lakes. They had found it utterly impossible to get packers, and their miseries were made complete by the returning of the Queen, which had flooded every one of the canvas dwellings at Skagway to a depth of eighteen inches or two feet. What the great misfortune was, the disappointed prospectors will do, now that their hopes of reaching their Mecca are blasted, is a problem. The auctioning of outfit is being commenced on the beach at Skagway, half a dozen of the sellers taking the Queen from the new port to Juneau, where they can spend the winter cheaper and more comfortably than in Skagway or on the trail. It is the opinion of the Queen's officers and those who came down on her that all who can will sell their outfit at a sacrifice, each of them until spring and work in the Treadwell mines until then. The Queen brought back the first of the returning fortune seekers from the longshoreman of Seattle named Fred Story, who has a practical experience to relate, and a prospective millionaire who was glad to secure a quarter of the homeward voyage. Strange as it sounds—Story says that the much talked of Skagway or White Pass trail is being opened up on Thursday last the work of cutting through a four-mile stretch of mountain road having only just been completed. It presents the prospectors to get through their goods at any cost has led to most extravagant prices being offered and gladly paid. As an example, one San Francisco party paid over an even thousand dollars for the transportation of one ton of supplies from Skagway to the upper lake—and were looking for some few dollars. The opinions of all interviewed seem to differ as to the general prospect. One man declares with positive conviction that the prospectors who are now at Skagway will get through at all. The best witness declares that all who want to, will reach the upper Yukon in time for the next season. Another opinion that any man with average strength and grit will get through safely this year. Time alone can disclose which is right. Story who is over a considerable portion of the White Pass trail declares that the difficulties it presents are by any means appalling, while packing over the Chilcoot presents few obstacles. He returned not because he could not get through but because he had business affairs to close up and preferred to take his rest in the spring. He brought a one 1500 outfit for \$50 cash, the seller having decided to go to Juneau for the winter, and has it stored away for his own use in the summer. The Queen brought back the Vanderbilt excursion party from Alaska.

VICTORIANS ON THE TRAIL.

Several Parties Making Very Good Progress and Will Get Through in Good Season.

The steamship Danube returned from the North at 12:30 o'clock last night. An account of her voyage as kindly prepared for the Colonist by Engineer James Lauderdale is as follows: We arrived at Skagway Bay Sunday night at seven o'clock, and immediately started to discharge our horses. The charge to take them there was \$2, but opposition started, and it was reduced to \$1. There was quite a large crowd ashore, all camped on the beach, stuck for the want of horses to get to the beach. The camp judging from the ship looks like a vast camping ground. I went on shore and had a walk up the trail about 6 miles. There is a good road to cross about 1 1/2 miles up. The miners were busy throwing a bridge across it for pack horses, although some of the more venturesome had crossed over with their pack trains and had got as far as the foot of the summit, a distance of about 4 miles from the beach. At the foot of the summit I met a party of Victorians, T. Kingley, N. Norman, S. Johnston and H. Harrah, all doing well. They say that if people are prepared to rough it a bit they can get along very well.

About a mile and a half further up, for about three-quarters of a mile the ascent is hard. The limit for exceptionally good horses is 150 pounds and that judging from the appearance of the horses they would not stand long. Another party camped at the foot of the summit, still another party who came up with the Islander and they have all their stuff having accomplished the trip up in a very short time. Both of these parties were from the Islander and particularly Capt. Irving who left nothing undone to the comfort of those people who were passengers on his ship.

It is most amusing to take in the sights along the trail. The men with packs on their backs, with wheelbarrows, and as many devices as the human understanding is capable of inventing are to be seen, forming a spectacle worth going many miles to witness. All along the trail were stores and bacon hung up as if the good housewife had hung up a washing to dry, and every conceivable kind of domestic article was to be seen. It was strewn along the trail. Tents

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE WHEEL.

Portland, Aug. 16.—(Special)—To-day closed the most successful bicycle meet ever held in Portland. The meet was under the Coast Association's auspices, and drew three thousand persons. Fifteen professionals headed by Zeigler, participated; also fifteen amateurs. The California boys did some good riding. The races were hotly contested throughout.

The C.A.C.C. has taken a strong foothold here. Tacoma has been on the 21st and 22nd, great inducements being offered. There is a strong contingent from Spokane in the line with a meet and the whole field of riders are anxious to cross roads at Victoria shortly a meet was arranged. Summary of some of the races: Zeigler won the mile open in 2:17, which considering wind and track, was fast. Downing won the Diamond quarter dash in 31 seconds. The good handicap went to Vaughan, of San Diego, in 4:41; Cotter, of Tacoma, the 2 mile handicap in 4:48; while Cotter won the mile handicap in 2:17. The half mile pursuit race in 1:08. The quarter mile amateur flying start went to Wing, of San Jose, in 30 seconds.

THE OAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The paired race for the American championship was held here today. The race was over by the referee of the National regatta because of the crews fouling at the turning stake on Saturday, was won by the Argonauts of West Philadelphia. The Vesper and Argonauts turned the race together with West Philadelphia five lengths behind and out of the race. The row down the course was even until the Argonauts' stroke oar got fouled in some driftwood. Vesper thus obtaining a lead of nearly two lengths, which was soon lost by bad steering. The Argonauts rowed beautifully across the line winners by three lengths.

THE RING.

A VERY EASY THING.
BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Kid McPharland knocked out Tom McCune of Columbus, Ohio, before the Olympic Athletic Club last night, in one of the shortest fights ever fought in this city. McPharland opened with a hard right swing on the stomach. McCune clasped his hands on his stomach, and the crowd yelled "foul." But the referee ordered the fight to proceed. McPharland landed two short jabs in the stomach, and McCune laid on his back on the floor and writhed around. The house was in an uproar; but after an examination by a physician, who declared that the blows were not foul, referee W. C. Kelly declared McCune the winner.

YACHTING.

THE CANADIAN A WINNER.
MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—In the international yacht race yesterday Glencairn II, the Canadian boat, had decidedly the best of it, distancing the United States yacht Monck in every round. The Canadian won by nearly four minutes. To-day the Canadian yacht was an easy winner from the Monck. The fourth and probably deciding race will be sailed to-morrow.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Flatulency, Constipation, etc. It is a remarkable success has been shown in curing even if they only disordered.

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach. It is a safe and reliable medicine for the bowels. Even if they only disordered.

HEADACHE.

Ache they would be almost precisely to those who suffer from this distressing condition, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these pills valuable in so many other ailments that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all other remedies fail.

ACHE.

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others fail. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action these ailments who use them. On via at 50 cents five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. LATER MEDICINE CO. New York.

THE "AL-KI" RETURNS.

NANAIMO, Aug. 17.—(Special)—The Al-Ki arrived at Departure Bay from Dyce and Juneau about 6 o'clock this morning and left for the Sound at noon. She had only thirty-one passengers on board, all of whom were from Juneau. Among those were several commercial men and regular travellers, but no returning miners or passengers from Dyce. The Al-Ki safely unloaded her passengers, horses and freight at arrival from the river, but little news of importance was gathered there. There were still a large number at Dyce and Skagway Bay, and the general opinion seemed to be that a large number would not get through before spring. Horses were of little use on the Skagway route, and it was feared that all but a few of those who attempted that route would have to either turn back or winter at the Bay. No mail had come out from the interior and there had been no trail from the river, so there was no important news.

The Al-Ki passed fifteen steamers bound for Dyce and Skagway on the way down. She is expected to arrive at Victoria on Monday night, and being due to leave Seattle on the return trip North to-day. She brought down the body of Dwight Fowler, of Seattle, who had been on a party from the river on the 9th while attempting to cross the river on a log. The body is on the way to Seattle for interment.

Capt. Patterson of the Al-Ki, thinks the report of the Portland taking the inside route is without foundation.

THE HEAD MASTER.

DEAR SIRS.—I can highly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It cured my baby of diarrhoea and summer complaint. It is a pleasure to me to recommend it for a few more children.

THE HEAD MASTER.

GETTLEMEN—I have found great satisfaction in the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and consider it invaluable in cases of diarrhoea and summer complaint. It is a pleasure to me to recommend it to the public.

THE HEAD MASTER.

R. B. MASTERTON, Principal,
High School, Avoca, Ontario.

THE STICKEEN ROUTE.

John Cameron, who a few years ago gave up the Colonist hotel to follow his old business of mining in South Africa, and since then has returned to British Columbia, came here from Rossland on Monday and will try his luck in the Klondyke. Mr. Cameron is not a novice at the business by any means, for he has had many years' experience in the Yukon state, tried his fortunes in New Mexico, Arizona and California, and has already been away up prospecting in the colder regions of the Yukon. He made the trip into British Columbia a year ago by way of the Stickeen and came out by the Chilcoot pass, and naturally on account of his varied wanderings north and south as a prospector, he is a familiar name to many of the worthy of consideration. A man who has for years been accustomed to making his way over rough countries in every time should be a pretty good observer, and when Mr. Cameron speaks with approval of the Stickeen route his opinion is worthy of respect.

While modestly desiring not to set himself up as an authority, Mr. Cameron states that in his opinion the best way into the Yukon is by the Stickeen. He and some companions went in last May from Wrangle, and made their way from a little east of the old Telegraph trail to Teelin lake. He does not think that the trail can be more than 115 or 120 miles long, and the country he describes as comparatively easy of travel. The trail is fairly level, and though some parts are swampy, there is plenty of timber to make corduroy, so that there are no difficulties to prevent a good wagon road being made.

Though he could not speak with authority of the navigation of the Stickeen, Mr. Cameron believes that the spring or fall would be the best time to get in that way by steamer, and indeed, if necessary, a first class route could be built in from the coast to Telegraph to connect with the trail. He had seen many roads in the Kootenay much harder to build. Mr. Cameron and his companions were prospecting around the shores of Teelin and found good placer ground there. They did not go on to the Yukon, as they took part in the stampede to Cook's Inlet, Mr. Cameron being desirous of seeing that part of the country.

Incidentally Mr. Cameron remarked that a young man named Clarke, now running an express in Seattle, camped on the Klondyke last summer and left disgusted for the coast just three days before gold was struck there. Clarke never heard of the find until he reached home, and now he feels more disgusted than ever to think how he just by three days missed it.

Mr. Cameron considers that the Stickeen is far ahead of the Dyce route and especially the Chilcoot pass, which is altogether too steep to ever be a good route into the Yukon. From the results of his prospecting trip of last year Mr. Cameron is sure there is good placer ground in all the district from Teelin lake north, the only drawback hitherto being the cost of taking in supplies.

Purson Salt

Purson Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

Old! Gold! THE KLONDYKE.

Outfit should call and in-purchasing. We are the running two complete stores, McKinaw Shirts, Underwear, Hats, Etc., while the other Rubber Boots of all descriptive in selling cheap goods find when you get there to good. See our 13 pound without exception the very liberal discount to parties fits from us.

McCandless, JOHNSON STREET.

FACE SUITS, Half Price for this Month.

ons on all Lines, & CO., AND CLOTHIERS, 97 JOHNSON ST.

Owedia Lee, Lenz & Welcome, P. Levy, A. Linkletter, Miss L. R. Lankins, M. Mrs. Ed. Manasse, Mrs. J. B. Martin, T. P. Matthews, Mrs. Helen Mayo, Miss E. S. Matthews, R. Monk, Dr. William N. Moore, Miss K. Mulklin, Mc-Charles McAldie, J. C. McDonald, Mrs. N. J. McDonald, John McKenite, Miss Susan McKay, J. E. C. McLaughlin, Angus McNeill, Miss H. F. McNeill, W. Mrs. Newby, Geo. A. Nicholson, Jno. W. Nicholson, E. Norman, O-Charles Osten, P-Thos. Paterson, Miss M. Pickering, John Phillips, H. M. Phillips, Mrs. Pope, Mr. Phatky, R-Mrs. W. E. Regan, A. Richardson, S. Riddell, Rev. C. Richardson, Miss E. Roe, Robt. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Judge Russell, H. S-Mrs. John Scott, Schleskin Co., M. A. Schilderup (3), Mrs. C. Smith, Capt. Soule, Norman N. Spear (2), Joe H. Siffert, Arthur Stratford, Mrs. Mary Stratford, E. Sellivan, C. Striecher, Prof. Strauss, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Blair, T-James Thomson, Mrs. Tovey, Miss M. Tornquist, M. C. Tracy, Toronto Radiator Mfg. Co. (2), Thunders Hill Mining Co., Mrs. Maggie Tyndal, Y-Harry Vaughan, George Vanx, W-Edward Walter, George Walker, F. Ward (2), W. S. Weyrime, Lieut. Colonel Wheeler, Mr. White, G. I. Wilson, A. Willa, Peter Williams, J. W. Wolbricht, Alfred Wood, Mrs. Wood, Y-Chas. M. Yates, Chinese-Hoi Hong Lung, Sing Kee Lee, Mr. Nataniel Monterson, a well-known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor Superior Poston, who for a long time suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured, eight years ago, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparil, having never felt a twinge of it since.

HE DREW ROYAL BLOOD

The Count of Turin Has Obtained Satisfaction From Prince Henri of Orleans. A Duel Over Criticism Written for the Press of New York and Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 16.-The Count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans fought a duel with swords at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the Bois de Mareaux. Vanocron M. Leontiff acted as umpire. The fighting was most determined and lasted twenty-six minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henri received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and the right side of the abdomen. The Count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. Prince Henri was taken to the residence of the Duc de Chateaux and received medical attention. The official account as furnished by the seconds recites fully the circumstances leading up to the encounter. The Count of Turin, it says, considering the letters of Prince Henri of Orleans to Le Figaro offensive to the Italian army, wrote him on July 8 demanding a retraction. This letter could not be answered until August 11, the day of the arrival of Prince Henri in France. The Prince replied to the Count's demand by a telegram maintaining the right of a traveler to record his experiences. Prince Henri of Orleans passed a quiet night. His condition is now considered by his physicians to be satisfactory. General Albertini, the Italian officer, has withdrawn his challenge. Some five miles from the city from London, Aug. 16.-A dispatch from the Pope will excommunicate Prince Henri of Orleans and Count Turin, as duelling is forbidden by the Roman Catholic church. Rome, Aug. 16.-The population of Rome, who followed the various phases of the great duel with much interest, welcomed the result with great rejoicing. Many of the leading houses displayed flags, while the papers flooded the streets with special editions, which were eagerly bought up.

The duel drew out of certain criticisms made by Prince Henri of Orleans upon the conduct of the Italian officers and soldiers while prisoners of Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. These criticisms were published early in July last in the New York Herald and Paris Figaro, newspapers for which Prince Henri had been writing about his travels in Abyssinia, which began last February. The particular statements to which the Italian press and public, as well as Italian officers and most especially the Emperor, took exception were published on July 4 last. The words used by the Prince were as follows: "Naturalized by the subject which was most often discussed was the war between the Italians and Négus, and the captivity of Italians. I am bound to say I am no longer indignant, but simply disgusted at what I hear each day about the Italian respect for a nation with whom we are friendly. I should have been silent if the Italians had not shown themselves for ourselves and not for their noble conduct. Have they entered Addis Ababa victoriously they would have given no quarter to any Frenchmen, not even to small traders? They added, however, with an ironical air, that they would not have inflicted the death penalty on Frenchmen. Events did not open to them to accomplish their wishes. Although they came to the capital as prisoners they did not seem to realize it. Some of their officers were not ashamed to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Adowa. It was Albertini, who, in drinking a toast to the health of the Emperor, turned to the side of one of our fellow countrymen and said: 'Are we not courteous?' To which the Frenchman replied: 'Mon Dieu, sir, I never saw a Frenchman drinking to the health of Emperor Willem.'"

Count Turin is a prince of the Italian blood royal, and therefore Prince Henri's rank. He is a member of the house of Savoy-Aosta, and was born in Turin in 1870. He is a son of the late Duke of Aosta, and a nephew of King Humbert. He holds the rank of Major in the Italian cavalry. His challenge created rather an anomalous situation; for the Count, being a brother-in-law of Prince Henri's cousin, Princess Helene, who the Duke of Aosta married in 1895. Prince Henri of Orleans was born on October 16, 1867, and is the eldest son of Prince Robert Philippe d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres.

ENGLISHMEN WARNED AWAY. LONDON, Aug. 16.-Sir Louis H. Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, addressed the London Chamber of Commerce to-day. He said every vestige of feeling in Canada in favor of union with the United States had long ago disappeared. Canada, he added, had nothing to gain thereby. Sir Louis warned intending immigrants against the tremendous difficulties of the Klondyke, saying they would go there at their own risk and that the Canadian government had not advised them. Hundreds and thousands, he said, were going there ill-provisioned and in the midst of the winter, reaching Klondyke. Mr. Davies said that a reaction was certain to follow and that Canada would be blamed for it. Referring to the new United States tariff, Mr. Davies said the Dingley bill had built up a prohibitive wall against Canadian trade, which the government of the Dominion therefore had resolved shortly to transfer to Great Britain.

A TIRED MINER. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.-Daniel Gable, an old and experienced miner, and one of the first to join the rush to the Klondyke, has returned, and he tells a story calculated to deter others from going north in search of gold. There is hardly a trail in California, Arizona, Nevada or Montana with which Gable is not familiar. When the news of the gold strike reached this country Gable left the mines in Arizona and started for the Klondyke, via Juneau and Chitkooot Pass. Now he is back, having sold his outfit, which cost \$250. He learned from some experienced mining men in Juneau and further up that it would be suicide to go before spring. He says: "Alaska mining men are positive that nearly all who are trying to get to Dawson City will be frozen up en route until spring, and their fate is uncertain. I will not answer for the lives of the tenderfoot who are now going."

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST. WINNIPEG, Aug. 16.-A sergeant of the mounted police passed through the city to-day on his way to Nepigon, Manitoba and White River, where dogs are to be purchased which he will take to Vancouver for shipment North. They are for service on the new mail route to Klondyke and Dawson City. During the recent thunderstorm at the Pigeon reserve, near Macleod, an Indian named Otter Alore and his boy were struck dead. An Indian woman also was struck, but not killed. Archbishop Langevin has gone to Vancouver to assist in the consecration of the Bishop of Westminster. Mgr. Clute accompanies him, and after the consecration will leave for the far North. Inspector Strickland of the Mounted Police passed through the city yesterday on his way back to Yukon. Mrs. Strickland, who has been at Fort Cudahy for two years, will spend the coming winter in civilization. A fine cattle herd Russell on Saturday destined to the Liverpool market. Rapid progress is being made with grading operations on the Crow's Nest Pass railway. WINNIPEG, Aug. 16.-Vice-President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific, interviewed here regarding the threatened abolition of bonding privileges by the United States, said: "I have nothing new to say in regard to this at present. We expect that in the next few days the Attorney-General will give an opinion as to the legal interpretation of the clause of the act relating to the importation through Canada, from foreign countries, of goods destined for United States points. Any effect that an adverse opinion might have on O.P.R. traffic by way of Vancouver would be far less important than the effect upon the traffic of St. Lawrence Bay and the traffic to Halifax and St. John, which bring large quantities of goods from the British Islands and other countries for the United States. "It is the company seriously considering building a line from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing to facilitate traffic to the Yukon?" was asked. "We have not the necessary information to enable us to decide as to the practicability of the scheme. In any case the line from Calgary to Edmonton does not belong to us, nor is it controlled in any way by the O.P.R. "Has the alien labor law in any way affected the progress of work on the Crow's Nest Pass?" "Not the slightest. It is the company's supply of Canadians for the demand."

THE FREE TRADE CLUB LONDON, Aug. 16.-A delegation of members of the Cobden club, headed by Lord Farrer, called this afternoon at the Hotel Cecil and presented the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the special gold medal of the club struck for presentation to the Canadian statesman as a formal recognition of his attachment to free trade. The Premier, who sat at the head of the table, said the commercial supremacy of Great Britain is assured until the United States shall adopt free trade. Sir Wilfrid said later that he would sail for Canada by the steamer Labrador on Wednesday, and added: "I am glad to emphasize how I have been received everywhere in the most cordial manner, particularly by the Pope, who filled me with wonderment as to how so much keen and vigorous intelligence could be housed in such an emaciated body. The Pope is bent double and appeared to be in the frailest health, though not troubled by any bodily ailment; he is mentally brilliant and should show a great knowledge of Canadian affairs. He was charmed with his exquisite gentleness and sympathy."

AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA. LONDON, Aug. 12.-The Austro-Bulgarian trouble is a suspension rather than a rupture of diplomatic relations. Baron Call von Kulmbach-Rosenberg, the Austrian chargé d'affaires at Sofia, having entrusted the business of the legation to his secretary, Baron Hoeningel, during his absence. It is not likely that Austria will do anything further as Bulgaria is one of the chief customers for the present Duke of Aosta, is a brother-in-law of Prince Henri's cousin, Princess Helene, who the Duke of Aosta married in 1895.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Canadian Agriculture to Be Advertised in Northwestern States-The Visiting Scientists.

Movements of His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen-Mr. Blair Going to England. (From Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, Aug. 16.-Lord and Lady Aberdeen returned to Ottawa to-day. They went to Toronto to-morrow to attend the British Association meetings. There was quite an influx of British scientists into Ottawa to-day, including Sir George Robertson of Chitral fame, Charles Hawksley, the eminent sanitary engineer, and others. Lord Lister will be here to-morrow. Mr. Blair sails from New York for England on Wednesday. It is said his visit is on private business only. The interior department is arranging for a series of exhibits of Canadian agricultural products at the leading fairs in the Northwestern States with a view to promoting immigration.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.-Cable despatches intimate that no information is obtainable in London as to whether or not Petersen, Tait & Co. have deposited £10,000 with the minister of finance as the guarantee that that company will carry out its contract. The agreement laid before parliament provides that this sum shall be paid over to Mr. Fielding within sixty days after the contractors have been notified that the Imperial government has decided to cooperate in the share of the subsidy. The contract does not say, however, by whom this notification should be made. It may be interpreted as the duty either of the Imperial authorities or of the Dominion government. Certain it is, however, that the £10,000 has not yet been received at the department of finance, and the ministers in town could not to-day even say that the notification to the company had been given from Ottawa. Possibly the matter will be elucidated when Sir Wilfrid returns. A Kingston despatch representative St. Lawrence forwards had an interview with Mr. Blair to-day to protest against the proposed new bridge over the St. Lawrence at Cornwall, as being too low for navigation. C. B. Hibbard, manager of the Ottawa and New York company who are to build the bridge, was present and strongly protested against any change in the plans. He contended that the bridge would be high enough for the purposes of navigation. Mr. Blair, however, ordered another drawing, which involves an increase in cost of \$50,000. Dr. Burden has caused an order to be passed reducing the cost of railway transportation for troops. Detachments of the 12th and 23rd regiments in America will be carried at two-thirds the ordinary rate and over that number at half rates. The Free Press, the Liberal organ here, severely castigates Colonel Domville, M.P., for ridiculous statements made by him in London respecting Klondyke, as a result of which Londoners are fitting out an expedition. An Ottawa man has invented a submarine searchlight, which it is claimed has already proved a success. About thirty mail clerks on the temporary list have been superannuated or dismissed. Mr. Mulock says the places will not be filled. He proposes reducing or abolishing some of the divisions and reducing the number of inspectors. Lord Lister and about fifty members of the British Association were in Ottawa to-day, and were shown the sights of the city by Hon. R. W. Scott, Professor Robertson and leading citizens.

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE. OTTAWA, Aug. 17.-Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways, has returned to the city from the maritime provinces, where he has been partly on business and partly on pleasure for the past two or three weeks. Being interviewed as to what he thought of the attempt to construe section 22 of the Dingley bill so as to make it operate severely against Canadian railways, he said that he did not think it was the intention of congress to enlarge the scope of the section from what it appeared in the Wilson bill. He advised the Canadian press to keep cool about the matter, and added: "It will be time enough for Canadians to adopt a line of action when the authorities at Washington have interpreted the clause as some interested parties are anxious to have it interpreted." This last sentence of Mr. Blair is evidently a diplomatic hint to Washington that Canada does not propose to submit meekly to whatever Americans may think about the matter.

ABOUT THE PASSES. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.-Mr. Thomas Magee, well known as a conservative business man and a careful observer, who accompanied his son to Dyea, visited the Associated Press from that point to the effect that the ignorance displayed by the crowds who are flocking to the Klondyke fields is lamentable. The two passages, the Dyea and Skagway are separated by four miles of salt water. The Dyea trail goes over the Chitkooot pass and involves a climb of 2,500 feet, while the other trail is a yet completed, has a 2,650 foot climb over the White pass, and besides being six miles longer is boggy in places. The wills these men are the sole packers, all pack over the Chitkooot Pass from Dyea. Nearly 500 pack animals are now en route and on arrival will be pressed to register pack trains, which will remove the chief obstacle for the transportation of supplies over the 35 miles of land, which is more formidable than the 60 miles of water on the other side of the Pass.

AGAINST SHORTER HOURS. LONDON, Aug. 12.-At a meeting of the Cycle Manufacturers Protection Association at Coventry to-day, a resolution was adopted expressing alarm at the engineers, a large number of whom are either on strike or locked out, demanding that forty-eight hours should constitute a week's work, and that the United States work six hours, and those on the continent nearly seven hours per week. This action is regarded as a foreshadowing of a large accession of cycle firms to the employees' federation. The twenty-one cycle firms who joined the federation on July 27 were all in the Nottingham district.

NO HOPE FOR SILVER.

English Comment on the Check of United States Diplomacy in This Cause.

LONDON, Aug. 17.-The Times publishes to-day a two column special article reviewing the effects of the closing of the Indian mints in connection with the visit of the American bimetallic commissioners. The article comments on "the characteristic coolness and boldness of American diplomacy in sending a bimetallic commission asking for the reopening of the India mints, at the same time dealing the worst possible blow to British commerce by passing the Dingley tariff." "The closing," says the article, "saved the Indian government from losses incident to heavy fall of exchange, and consequently from a disastrous increase of burden on its gold obligations. It is undoubtedly also, that it helped to keep down the gold value of silver bullion. But may not the question be raised whether the low price of silver is necessarily disastrous to India, which purchases it so largely. Since 1893 India has been the only real wholesale customer for silver; other customers of the rupee are the Indian forces now acting upon the price of silver have become too tremendous to be controlled by India's purchases. As proceeded the defeat of Bryan's silver party and Japan's adoption of the gold standard. Events have proved that the rupee is too potent to be withheld." "It is clearly impossible," says the writer, "to treat seriously a commission which argues that unless we do something for silver, the gold standard will return. Mr. Bryan to the White House, to the lasting injury of British interests. It is not certain that Bryan McKimley's commission will be successful. It is not even certain that if he were elected we would suffer more than we should from the new McKinley with another McKinley's silver commission. The next presidential election, and before the crash to get rid of them. Mr. Bryan McKimley, who should be very foolish to do anything for silver. Even should the United States and France agree to adopt bi-metallic and England to follow the Indian mints, it would only bolster up silver for a brief space, to fall again to its proper market price. So the Indian finances would be in a position as bad as before, if not worse."

LONDON, Aug. 17.-The Westminster Gazette this afternoon echoes the article in the Times this morning on bi-metallic silver, and says it sees no chance of the Indian mints being reopened to the coinage of silver, adding: "To fool any longer with Bryan McKimley's commission is surely unnecessary. In declining to abide by the market value of silver as the standard currency of value, India is doing a foolish thing. The gold standard, and no one means to go back on it. Then, why not say so, and let Bryan McKimley's commission be Bryan victory? Let us dismiss the question finally."

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.-At Turtle Creek fifty strikers without leaders marched from Camp Determination this morning on the Oak Hill mines. This was done unexpectedly and in violation of the restraining order temporarily continued by the court yesterday. Before reaching the mines, Sheriff Lowry asked a posse of constables to disperse the strikers, but they returned camp, disappointed but cheerful. The miners' officials express themselves as well satisfied with the injunction proceedings. "According to the reports," said President Dolan, "the injunction only restrains us from doing more giving of the money orders. We do not intend to do. The camp will be continued and conducted as usual until further notice. We have abundant supplies of help, and all the reports that we are destitute have no foundation." President Dolan said he was misquoted or misunderstood yesterday when giving the injunction hearing. "I did not intend to say or convey the impression," said he, "that operators Shielde, Blythe and Styler, and other operators, had requested me to order a strike, but did say, and it is the general opinion among all operators, that Dearnitt is responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs in the Pittsburgh district."

The decision in the injunction case probably will not be handed down to-day to-morrow. Four more suits were entered against Superintendent Samuel Dearnitt to-day by strikers and their wives, the charges being disorderly conduct. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.-The strikers show material gains in all sections of West Virginia to-day. In the Wheeling district there is not a miner working. On the other side of the river the last man, except those who are to furnish coal for water and electric light plant, will be out to-night. In the Fairview district the miners have not succeeded in closing the Montana mine entirely, but they made decided gains. The camp will be maintained until the last man leaves operators work, when recruits will be taken with the main body to the other Watson company's mines to help them. In the Kanawha valley about 300 men have gone to work again. The leaders are getting to understand the United States court injunctions and find, after careful reading, that they are prohibited from trespassing and do not apply to speechmaking or assembling on public grounds. They are no longer a cause of alarm to the organizers.

MINING COMPANIES' OFFICE STATIONARY A SPECIALTY AT THE COLONIST OFFICE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-The Klondyke fever has led its tributes on Washington. Mr. Studds, the Washington agent of the great railroads here, says that the demand for through tickets to the Pacific by gold-seekers is unexpectedly heavy. Quite a number of civil service clerks resigned to join the Klondyke pilgrims. Business men suffering from hard times have enrolled themselves in the army, which is sweeping in search of fortune in that far away land. "State considerations," said Representative James H. Lewis, of Washington to-day, "had, I doubt not, quite a little to do with the President's reconsideration to send troops to Alaska. He doubts least that there might be a clash over the boundary question between the troops and the Northwest Mounted Police, of Canada, and that, being so far from telegraphic stations, trouble between this country and Great Britain might ensue. To prevent anything of the sort he recalled his order, and the troops were not sent. There may be other reasons, but I warrant the one I have mentioned is the chief reason."

THE WASHINGTON VIEW. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.-It is not believed by officials of the government that any serious hardships will be imposed by Canada upon American miners in the Klondyke gold regions. It is pointed out that it would be difficult to enforce any serious impositions upon the miners. Such a course might result in retaliation by the United States so as to make it impossible for the American miner to return from the Klondyke country. If this country should prevent Canadian officials from entering Klondyke through American territory, they would be obliged to reach the gold country over thousands of miles of unexplored country.

Nicaragua Government More Modest Than That of Canada. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 12.-The Nicaragua government has suggested to congress the enactment of an export duty on gold of 10 per centum from quartz, 50 per centum from placer mines, with a forfeiture as a penalty of twenty times the amount of the duty, and the loss, in certain contingencies, of the mining titles. Promptly Sentenced. MADRID, Aug. 16.-Michael Aguililli, the assassin of Premier Canovas del Castillo, was tried by court martial yesterday at Vergara, found guilty, and sentenced to hard labor for obtaining his sentence Aguililli turned deathly pale and had to be assisted from the court room. He will be garrotted within the prison. Weyer Endorsed at Madrid. MADRID, Aug. 16.-The attempt of Senator Romo Beldo, the Spanish minister of justice, to assume the Conservative leadership, has failed. Following his public declaration in favor of the retention of the office of Weyer in Cuba, and against any reconciliation with the dissident Conservatives, the principal Conservative leaders have given their assents to General Amargue, who is acting premier and minister for war, who remains at the head of the government.

Antarctic Expedition. ANTWERP, Aug. 16.-The steamer Belgic, with the Gerliche Antarctic expedition on board, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning. She has on board provisions for two years. Disaster at Dresden. BERLIN, Aug. 16.-A dispatch from Dresden announces that a ferry steamer plying between the city and the new town capsized. Over fifty persons were thrown into the water. Seven people are missing. It is feared the loss of life will be heavy. European Demand for Wheat. LONDON, Aug. 16.-The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the grain situation says: "The French wheat harvest is estimated at 33,000,000 bushels, though excellent judges say not so much. Germany's yield is expected to be 1,000,000 bushels below 1896. Austria-Hungary will be almost self-supporting, with nothing to spare for export. Russia reports that her wheat is far below the average, though not seriously so."

The Swat's Field. SIMLA, Aug. 17.-A reconnaissance in the Swat valley discovered the enemy to be entrenched in the hills between Jalais and Landak, and the force of the gathering in force of the Upper Swat, Boneraivals and Hindustani fanatics. General Blood brought the field guns into action against the stone-throwing of the enemy, demolishing the works, whereupon the insurgent tribesmen fled. London Klondyke Companies. LONDON, Aug. 17.-The Klondyke Co. is asking prospectors, who are desirous of accompanying the Pioneer Expedition, to deposit £1,000 before starting for the purpose of meeting ordinary expenses of the journey. Numbers of unreliable exploration and development companies are being started in London and at different parts of Great Britain as a outcome of reports about the fabulous wealth of the Klondyke country. Gone to Ireland. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.-The Duke and Duchess of York and their suites started this morning from Holyhead, on the way to Ireland. CURED AT THE SHRINE. Almost Hopeless Cases of Kidney Trouble Daily Being Cured by That Most Wonderful Remedy, The Great South American Kidney Cure. D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., spent \$100 in treatments for a common disease, the kidney disease, and received no permanent benefit. He says: "I began the use of the Great South American Kidney Cure, and when four bottles were used I was completely cured." This is but one testimony of thousands more who have gone almost discouraged to this great pure shrine, and have returned with joyful hearts and lasting cure. For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.-The steamer Capilano does not leave till to-morrow. Barker to-day beat the provincial century record, covering 100 miles in 8 hours and 10 minutes. The actual riding time was 7 hours and 49 minutes. Yesterday Joe Bradshaw was assaulted in a vicious manner by F. W. Foster. Bradshaw's leg was broken by a kick and he was otherwise maltreated. He is in the hospital. A report says that two Japanese fishermen were run into by the steamer Rithet during a fog on the river yesterday, and one of them was drowned. Edwards and Williams, the burglars, have applied for a speedy trial. Jerry Cassel, a fisherman, dropped dead while in front of the Richmond hotel, Stevenson, yesterday. Heart disease was the cause of death. Dr. D. H. Harrison is visiting Dr. Wilson. Both gentlemen were members of the Norquay cabinet in the same year. There is considerable development going on at Shoal Bay just now and a number of mining camps are being supplied from Vancouver. The German ship Kehreweider has arrived in the Fraser river to load salmon. The British ship Ravenscar, from Saltery Bay, Peru, is unloading sugar at the refinery. The city council have requested the tram company to put fenders on their cars. A number of Chilians are arriving in Vancouver from Iquiqui, F. W. Varesby and O. East are the advance guard. These gentlemen say that some 10 others are coming to the province. Mr. East formerly acted as engineer for a large nitrate company. Mr. Varesby was also connected with a wholesale way with the industry. In years gone by the nitrate trade of Chili was enormous, it has now fallen off to such an extent as to almost threaten its abandonment. Hops in the Squamish valley are reported in fine condition and free from pests. The city council has decided not to submit a by-law to the people asking them to purchase the Vancouver gas plant. The finance committee considered that it would not be a profitable investment. They also feared that electricity would eventually supplant gas. The company now charge \$2.50 for gas, and it is suggested that if the city bought it they would have to reduce the rate to \$1 to consumers. E. B. Deane has won a century bar by completing 100 miles on a bicycle in 8 hours, 84 minutes. E. St. Arnaud has been sentenced by Judge Hole at Westminster to 18 months with hard labor for obtaining horses from Guichon by false pretences and obtaining goods from J. Rousseau by false pretences. Ernest Miller, son of Postmaster Miller, has been married in Roseland to Miss Minnie Dell Morrison, late of Toronto. The body of Fisherman Thompson, who was drowned in an attempt to cross the Rithet's bow, has been thrown up at Woodward's slough. An inquest has been held and a verdict of death by drowning returned.

ALBERNI. ALBERNI, Aug. 14.-During the last week here things have become decidedly more lively, as a number of new comers have arrived, several of whom represent considerable capital. Mr. Bainbridge, who has just returned from the East, has already a gang of twelve men working on the Cataract Hydraulic Co.'s property on China creek. A new dam is in course of construction, and the flume is to be rebuilt. It is understood that the work after a little while will be opened up on a large scale, and that a large number of men will be employed. Mr. Armstrong, who recently arrived with him down the river at midnight last evening, has been already much pleased with the samples shown him from different locations in the neighborhood. Messrs. Bledsoe, Bonthorne and Smith went down the canal to the tunnel this morning. They intend visiting the camp of the B. C. Gold Trust Co. at Chesunkit on the canal, and from there to Anderson lake and Edingham Inlet, where the same company have considerable property. A contract has been let to Messrs. Stitt, Beech and Gibbs to continue driving the tunnel on the St. George mineral claim in Green Cove, Uchicksee. The contractors and men start immediately. Tenders are being called for a tunnel of 100 feet on the Great Divide claim adjacent to the King Solomon mine. The head of China creek, the work is to be put through as quickly as possible, three shifts are expected to be employed to complete the contract in the time required and to get the work done with the greatest rapidity. Work is being pushed ahead on the Chapman and Missing Link claims on Mineral Hill, and men are working steadily on the Thistle claim behind Mount Douglas. It is rumored that several gentlemen intend seeing the Regina group on Mount Douglas with a view to purchasing that property. It is expected that the road from the new townsite to China Creek will be open for teaming within ten days. Steamer Willapa arrived here on Saturday morning, and in returning from Alberni down the river at midnight last night she was stuck in the river and had to wait until high tide to-day before being able to continue her journey. Sprout lake, near here, has attracted the attention of prospectors and several good finds have been located and recorded there. The latest finds have been those by W. Lindstrom, who has some excellent copper ore claims in that district, the ore assays high in copper even here. Mr. D. M. Paterson, manager of E. J. Curran & Co.'s store at Alberni, will be leaving here about the 20th of the month for Toronto. It is believed that when he returns he will not be alone. Wise Men Know It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of health is the basis of all success, and when men by narcotics or nerve compounds are equalized by a deceptive medicine, the result is a false health, which is not a true health, and is not a true health, and is not a true health, and is not a true health.

HOPELESS CASES OF KIDNEY TROUBLE DAILY BEING CURED BY THAT MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY, THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE. D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., spent \$100 in treatments for a common disease, the kidney disease, and received no permanent benefit. He says: "I began the use of the Great South American Kidney Cure, and when four bottles were used I was completely cured." This is but one testimony of thousands more who have gone almost discouraged to this great pure shrine, and have returned with joyful hearts and lasting cure. For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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THE YUKON REGULATIONS.
The Times of this city is very much impressed with the privations endured and to be endured in the Yukon by the Dominion surveyors and the Mounted Police, and thinks they are equal to those of the miners. Their pay is, of course, much less than what a successful miner would make, and the argument deduced is that a good deal of needless sympathy is being wasted upon the miner. The Colonist is not given to beslobbering the poor miner or workman of any description with empty expressions of flattery or sympathy. It has never passed as the champion of the poor man against the rich. At the same time it has done as much towards promoting the interests of what may be called the working classes, in contradiction to the capitalist class, because it believes that what ameliorates the condition of the toiling masses tends to promote public prosperity. It has opposed the existing Yukon mining regulations, but has done so without dealing in hackneyed phrases about the poor miner or the struggling prospector and so on, in which some of its demagogic contemporaries indulge so freely. The position which the Colonist has taken is calculated to promote the interest of miners and prospectors, but we have supported it, not by appeals to sympathy, but by arguments founded on reason.

When, however, we find the Times comparing the case of the miner and prospector to that of the government surveyor or a policeman, we feel like departing a little from our ordinary rule. The miner and prospector in nine cases out of ten take their lives and their fortunes in their hands when they start for the Yukon wilderness. To most of them failure means ruin. A very large percentage of them will fail. The majority of those who succeed will do so only after great labor and dreadful privations. It has not been our policy to exaggerate the difficulties attending gold mining on the Yukon, and we are not doing so in saying that these are extreme. Nearly every man is at his own individual risk; that is there is no one behind him to pay his bills, there is no one bound to see that he is supplied with everything possible for his outfit and that he has assistance for him to prevent his work becoming burdensome. With the government officer the circumstances are very different. He knows what he is going to get in the way of pay; he knows that his wants will be amply provided for; he knows that he will have all the assistance necessary to enable him to do his work. He is at no risk, except that which naturally attaches to life in the wilderness. To attempt to excuse heavy impositions upon the miner, but comparing his condition and his chances with those of the government surveyor or policeman is so broadly absurd as to be hardly worth even this passing reference.

It is right that miners and prospectors should contribute something towards the administration of a country in which they expect to make money. It is right that they should contribute towards providing improved channels of communication established for their benefit. We have yet to see any grounds for believing that they object to this. As a rule they are reasonable men, willing to listen to reason and do what is right. But they will protest upon exactions and have never yet failed to discover a means of making their protests heard.

The objections to the regulations are many. Of the two clauses principally criticized—namely, that reserving alternate claims and that imposing the 10 and 20 per cent. royalty—it is not easy to say

which is the more objectionable. The practical difficulties which the reservation would create are such that in some cases the value of a discovery would be almost destroyed. The proposed royalty might in some cases amount almost to confiscation. The reservation of claims would be almost certain to lead to mining being done by large syndicates, who would buy up the alternate claims and freeze out the locators. The enormous royalty of 20 per cent. might easily swallow up all the profits of a very rich mine, carried on under such disadvantageous circumstances as would exist where the miner could not obtain the adjacent claim. We do not say that the regulations are intended to drive poor men out of the Yukon and turn the country over to rich syndicates, for we do not believe they are; but that will be their effect. Unless they are changed, we greatly fear that very much harm will result.

QUARANTINE.
We find in the Toronto Globe an article on quarantine, in which much the same position is taken as that which the Colonist, alone among Canadian newspapers, has held. The Globe's article is founded upon a paper in the North American Review by Dr. Alrah H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York. Substantially the plan recommended by Dr. Doty is one of rigid inspection and disinfection in the case of infected ships and an entire abolition of lengthy quarantine. He calls the old-fashioned notion of quarantine a "destroyer of commerce," and says it is ineffective. In England there is practically no quarantine, and the new methods have been applied in Egypt, under British direction, with signal success.

Dr. Doty describes in his article the disinfecting steamers that have been built for use in New York. The name of the steamer is the James W. Wadsworth and the method of using her is thus described:
The disinfecting treatment occupies the Wadsworth about five hours. She steams to the side of a vessel detained for her officers and crew are directed to put their clothing, bedding and the ship's hangings into bundles which are transferred to her deck and dropped into a cradle communicating with the steam chamber. The crew then board the Wadsworth and pass into rooms where they undress; their clothes are sent in also for disinfection while the owners enjoy a bath. In the meantime employes from the Wadsworth have boarded the infected ship and cleaned it with a hot soda solution applied by hose. The work is sprayed with a solution of corrosive sublimate, and the apartments fumigated with sulphuric acid gas. After this overhauling quarantine is raised. Dr. Doty is strongly of the opinion that ship and passengers should not be detained for any length of time together. After disinfection the vessel can be further message to health, and should be released, while the passengers and crew should be divided into as small groups as possible for observation. They rarely act as a medium of contagion.

This method of treatment is not different in principle from that adopted at William Head, although it would be impossible at our station to handle a large vessel in five hours. But at William Head the quarantine officers are not content simply with disinfection, but, as in the case of the Empress of China, a long and distressing delay is enforced. We suggest that the Canadian quarantine regulations should be re-cast, so as to bring them more abreast with medical science. If long delays are not necessary at New York and London, they ought not to be necessary at William Head. In view of the rapidly growing commerce of the North Pacific Ocean, we need here the best possible sanitary regulations in regard to incoming vessels, and we cannot afford to lag behind the world in company with Turkey.

SOME ADVICE TO YUKONERS.
Talesen Evans is giving intending Yukoners some very sound advice in the columns of the San Francisco Chronicle. He tells how the Dominion government enforces the law in new countries, and assures those who talk about resisting the police that they are reckoning without their hosts. After a very conservative statement of the case he says: "Let me say that any man who intends entering the Klondyke determined to resist the operation of the laws is bent on a very foolish errand and will have lots of time to repent after he gets there." He instances how the law was administered in Cariboo and Kootenay, and tells his readers to make up their minds that the same thing will be done on the Yukon. He adds also that the government takes good care of the miners, sees that their rights are respected, provides them with means of communication, and generally looks after their interests in a way not thought of in the United States.
This writer is one of the first in the United States press to defend the proposed royalty. He takes the position that the government, as representing the crown, owns the precious metals, and therefore has a right to exact what royalty it sees fit, which royalty foreigners have no cause to complain of, for they need not dig the gold unless they want to. He thinks there will be no great difficulty in collecting the charge, as the government can always confiscate a claim if it has reason to believe the royalty is being evaded.
"It is quite safe to say," he adds, "that whatever laws the Dominion may have provided affecting the Klondyke,

they will be carried out; if they pertain to royalties on gold taken out of the public lands those royalties will have to be paid, or the gold extracted from the ground will never pass out of the country as private property; if they relate to customs, the duties will be collected. It will be something new in the administration of the law in British mining camps if the government should fail to execute the laws governing the Klondyke. But it will not fail. Its laws will be administered equitably and impartially for the benefit of citizen and alien alike, and that is all any reasonable man has a right to ask or expect."
However much one may disagree with the news above expressed as to the equitableness of the royalty, there can be no two opinions as to the correctness of the views expressed on other points. The laws will be enforced on the Yukon. If they are oppressive they will be changed, but while they stand they must be respected.

ORIENTALS IN AMERICA.
A concerted attempt is about to be made by the Chinese residents in the United States to secure the repeal of the exclusion law at the session of congress, which opens in December. The statement is made that funds are being liberally subscribed and it is the avowed intention of the promoters of the movement to make the freest possible use of money. While the Peking government is not openly presenting the agitation, the statement is made that the attempt is to have both its moral and material support. The chances for success are enhanced somewhat by the fact that in many parts of the United States there is a feeling that the exclusion act is a needless and unjustifiable discrimination against a friendly people. When the law was under discussion in congress, the number of papers, published east of the Mississippi, that denounced it as an outrage was very large. The religious papers were almost a unit in opposing it, and there influence is very great. There is also a strong commercial sentiment to the effect that the exclusion law may in the end lead to a prejudice in China against the United States, and hence to a loss of trade.

We have not yet seen the end of the question involved in Oriental immigration to America, or at least we have seen only one end of it, namely, the beginning. The Orient is learning a great many lessons, besides how to make cotton cloth, steel rails and bicycles. It is beginning to feel that it has the rights of an equal in its intercourse with Europe and America, and is very likely to stand upon its dignity hereafter in a manner that will create some astonishment and may give rise to embarrassing problems. The rest of the world was not content until it had awakened the Orient. The awakening was very rude, and the first effect was to cause those who were thus aroused. Then the Chinese and the Japanese began to travel, that is, representative men among them began to do so, and as they travelled they learned many new things. They were not impressed with the superiority of the Caucasians quite as much as many people fondly expected. They realized that we had many things that they could copy with advantage, but the result of their education in Occidental ways has been to intensify their racial pride. Those who fail to take account of this will fall to appreciate the real character of the Oriental problem so far as it touches America. Depend upon it, we cannot solve this question by resorting to the tactics of the bitherskite. If there is one thing that the Orient knows to perfection it is how to wait and to plod solidly forward upon any line that it deems advisable to follow.

SILLY SENSATIONS.
If the use of large type, set in double-column width and liberally leaded, can make news important, then the news that some new rifles have arrived in Quebec for the Canadian militia is a matter of great moment to our neighbors. We colder-blooded people on this side of the boundary do not appreciate the manner in which an innocent little item like this is worked up. Of course it is not worth while trying to find out when the order for the rifles was given and why it was given. There would be too utterly prosaic, would take a good deal of trouble and would not be in the least sensational. The importation of a few rifles on the recommendation of a commanding officer made a year or so ago would not be worth mentioning to any one; but when the imagination of the newspaper scribe gets in his work "the case is altered quite." He begins by saying that there is much speculation why the importation is made, and there is a division of opinion as to whether the rifles are meant for use in driving the Americans out of the Klondyke or to settle the sealing question. With this for a start, the rest is easy and the man who cannot create several hundred words of stuff from this foundation, calculated to fire the American heart, is a chump and would deserve to lose his job instantly. No, dear reader, the dispatch is not written in the newspaper office. It comes over the wire all right. Perhaps a telegraphic editor touches it up a little, but that is doubtful. His art comes in when the head lines have to be written, and you can fairly smell gunpowder in the words that he selects for this purpose. As no one thinks about

the matter the next day, probably no very great amount of harm is done. Then there is another type of sensationalists, of which the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, M.C., of Seattle, is a sample. Colonel Lewis did not gain his military title on the field of carnage, or even in the peaceful parade of the National Guard. He was appointed to the staff of a Washington governor as a provisional-deputy-assistant-inspector-general-of-nothing-in-particular, or something like that. He probably never exploded anything more formidable than a fire-cracker or an election yarn. He is persistently keyed up to his highest tension, and thinks he has lived that week in vain in which he has not managed to get himself talked about. A clever fellow is the Colonel, and as good a soul as ever lived; but it does not do to take him too seriously, except when he undertakes to save a murderer from the gallows. The Colonel has had two or three shots at Yukon sensations, his latest having been printed in the Colonist of yesterday morning, when he sought to account for the omission of the United States government to send soldiers to Circle City, by suggesting that to do so might be to precipitate a quarrel over the boundary line. The Colonel did not say that this was actually the reason. In fact he was as non-committal as Captain Jack Bannery, of delightful memory. But he scored his point. He got himself quoted all over the United States, his object being not anything so bloodthirsty as to provoke hostilities with Canada, but simply to keep himself in training as a possible running mate for William Jennings Bryan at the next presidential election.

Our good neighbors are being surfeited just now with ridiculous sensations. If they were not the most thoughtless people in the world, a great deal of harm would result. But these stories simply attract momentary attention and are forgotten. A new sensation every day is as necessary to these people as their breakfast. To-day it is the prospect of war with Canada, to-morrow it is Cuba, the next day some woman, the next the silver question, the next a murder, the next a prospective row with Peru and so on. It is no exaggeration to say that 99 per cent. of what the leading United States papers print as news would not only be utterly valueless, but actually misleading to any one who is a quarter of a century from now should attempt to compile history from their columns.

A few days ago the Seattle Times made some references to the collection of duties on the Yukon frontier, closing with the remark that "ten thousand men will not be skinned by one hundred Canadian police." We are not quite sure that such hysterical call for serious attention; but it may not be amiss to inform the Seattle paper that it is making a tremendous mistake in counselling, even indirectly, the men who are going North to acts of violence. Our neighbors may as well make up their minds that the laws of Canada will be enforced in Canada, and that any persons, who go North under the impression that they can resist the payment of duty, will make the blunder of their lives. We are amazed, indeed, that any paper of reputation should first deceive its readers into believing that duties will not be collected, and when it found out its mistake should advise them to resist their collection by force. Trade that can only be got in this way is dearly purchased and cannot be retained.

The Kamloops Sentinel asks why the C.P.R. has not been prosecuted for negligence on account of the death of the men in the railway tunnel some months ago. We can very well understand the reason to be that to prosecute a railway corporation for manslaughter is a useless piece of work, because it would be impossible to establish malice in such a case, and would be next to impossible to make out a case of criminal negligence against the company.

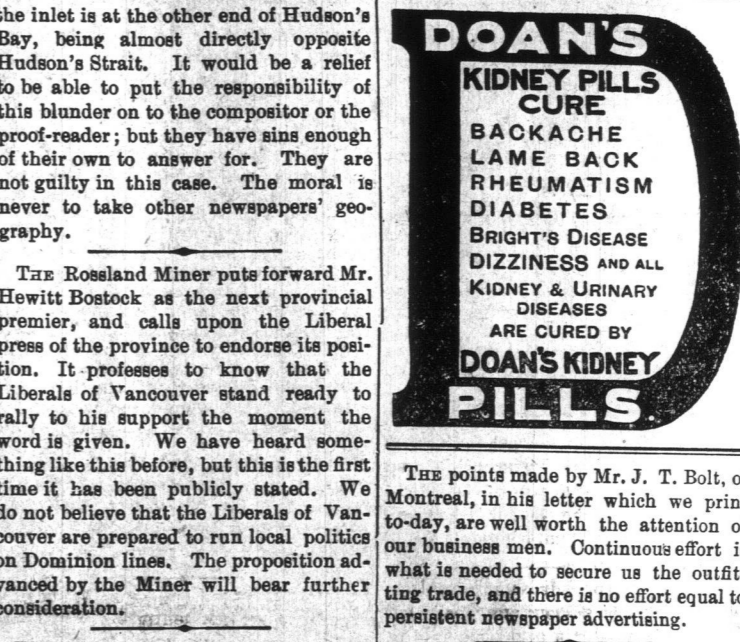
An annoying and really inexcusable geographical blunder found its way into the Colonist yesterday. Following an extract from a Manitoba paper, reference was made to Chesterfield Inlet as an arm of James Bay. As a matter of fact

Good Blood
Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 30¢.



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VICTORIA'S ALERTNESS.
We are in receipt of a letter from Victoria, in the envelope of which bears the following inscription:
KLONDYKE IS IN CANADA, and no duties can be charged on goods purchased at Victoria, B.C. Supplies bought in the U.S. cities must pay 40 per cent.
TAKE STEAMER AT VICTORIA.
This shows what the Victoria Board of Trade is doing, and no better advertisement could have been imagined. Every business letter that goes out of Victoria has this announcement on its envelope. The Victoria Board of Trade has at one stroke got the better of its churlish neighbors across the line, who refused their ads.—Nanaimo Review.
GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF GOLD MINES.
What is there to prevent our government from developing the property itself as other governments, presumably as enlightened and capable, are doing? The profits would be enormous, and would go to lessen the burden of those whose backs are now sorely weighted.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Mrs. Peter Brown and Her Brown Dress.
Mrs. Peter Brown was a worthy and thrifty housewife, and though proud of her Brown family she got tired of brown—we refer to brown colors.
Now Mrs. Brown had a brown cashmere dress that she had donned on Sundays for fully three years. Going to church in sun, rain, sleet and snow for such a length of time had discolored and faded Mrs. Brown's brown dress. The material still good gave Mrs. Brown hope that the brown dress could be changed in color and made to do service until times were better and money more plentiful with her.
Mrs. Peter Brown had heard of the marvellous Diamond Fast Black for Wool, and decided to experiment in the work of home dyeing. The dye was purchased from her druggist, and the operation conducted as per directions on the envelope, and what a transformation resulted! A deep, rich and pure black, equal to the finest blacks produced by French professional dyers—a new dress at a cost of about thirty cents.
Mrs. Peter Brown's experience is just the experience of thousands of economizing women in Canada to-day. They find the Diamond Dyes so indispensable that home dyeing would be robbed of half its pleasure if they could not procure these great money-savers.

She—Oh, James, how grand the sea is. How wonderful to do so like to hear the roar of the ocean!
He—So do I, Elizabeth. Please keep quiet.—Lustigen Blatter.

TO DECIDE ON
The Coal Mine Owners Act Vigorously Un-
tration Success

Strikers' Prolongation
Admission of Def-
Return to W

BOUNTY
WASHINGTON, August 20.—The department has informed Belgian government is a the existing laws so as to bounty on Dutch refined said by the treasury. de this action will necessitate of an increased rate of United States on these the export bounty paid. It is said in under com- Netherlands government

ALBANY EXC
ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Napper of Little John caught in Schenectady cell shortly after noon brought to this city. filled with an angry mob had great difficulty in prit from Farrell and

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