

The Canadian Colonist.

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FOURTEENTH YEAR.

A GOOD TIME COMING!

Welcome News of an Invention That Is to Give Dispatch to Press Telegrams.

English Papers Becoming Restive at Persistent Offences by United States Politicians.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The post office officials here are deeply interested in the experiments in telegraphy, made by Professor Crehore, of Dartmouth College, and Lionel Squire, of the military school at Fort Monrose, who claim that their device enables messages to be transmitted with extraordinary rapidity. The inventors said to a representative of the Associated Press: That the experiments over short circuits in the United States have been entirely satisfactory, but being unable to secure facilities for long distance operations there, we came to England and asked the help of the government. We explained our system to Superintendent Froese, of the telegraph lines department, and his interest was immediately aroused. He promptly placed the government plant at our disposal, and directed his subordinates to give us every possible aid in the trials over the London and Birmingham lines." It is understood that they have been entirely satisfactory. The inventors, however, are very reticent. They desire to avoid publicity until the practicability of their scheme has been fully demonstrated. They seem to fear possible rivalry. It is claimed that their device will transmit a message in an hour, over a single wire, to fill a page of a newspaper. Messrs. Crehore and Squire may go to France and Germany to show their invention to the telegraph officials of the governments of those countries.

EFFECTS OF THE DINGLEY TARIFF.—Consul General Osborne says that invoices of exports filed in his office since the new United States tariff became law have decreased fifty per cent. Only in the case of diamonds and other jewels has there been an increase. A large business has developed in jewelry, which heretofore has mostly been imported into the United States via Canada, no commitment having been received for a long time. Mr. Osborne thinks the dealers concluded that it is more profitable to pay the Dingley rates than to incur the cost and risks of smuggling. The consul general hears that a leading tin plate manufacturer is sending his goods by business to the United States on account of the tariff, and that some woolen manufacturers are going to do the same for the same reason.

ILL MANNERED POLITICIANS.—The Spectator during the course of a long and not temperate article in regard to the provocative and unfriendly tone of the American politicians of both parties towards England says: "We are obliged to write as we never dreamed of being forced to write about a country only less dear to us than our own. But we should fall in our public duty if we did not point out in the strongest manner the grave risks which are likely to ensue from this attitude. Unless the United States assumes a very different tone, the gravest crisis is certain to ensue. Public opinion in England has greatly changed during the last few months, and even if Lord Salisbury is anxious to ignore politically such indications as Secretary Sherman's the people would not permit him; and whatever American demands if urged in unfriendly language would be resisted unanimously by the nation no matter what the risks.

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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.
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may be. If America does not keep a better watch over her politicians they will hurry her into a conflict with this country whereof none is able to see the end.

WARFARE ON THE NILE.—Abu Hamed, the post on the Nile just captured by the Anglo-Egyptian forces, is a most important strategic point, giving Sir Herbert Kitchener, the British commander, control of both ends of the railway which, started from Wady Halfa, below the first cataract, is being pushed rapidly to its terminus at Abu Hamed, above the difficult fourth cataract, and which will soon be completed. Gunboats are now building in England for transport in sections to Abu Hamed, where there is open water to Khartoum. These gunboats draw only two feet of water, steam fourteen knots and are armed with 16-pounder and Maxim guns. It is announced that the whole fleet will be ready to move south from Abu Hamed early in 1898. It is possible, however, that Berber, the next important point on the Nile, may be seized before long, without waiting for the naval reinforcements.

After the Anglo-Egyptian force are gathered at Abu Hamed, Berber, Suakin, and possibly Kamsala, the final advance on Khartoum will occur. Serious fighting is expected before the Mahdi is routed, hence the necessity for British troops to supplement the Egyptians. It is reported that the Khalifa has 250,000 soldiers at his command, but in all probability this is an exaggerated figure.

TURKEY'S EVIL DESIGNS.—The Turkish newspapers, evidently inspired from the palace, are printing lurid pictures of disaffection in India, said to be caused by British outrages, and in short there is a propaganda on the part of Turkey to create trouble for Great Britain in Mahomedan circles, as an offset to Londoners abetting the Armenian agitation.

THE IDEAL ENGINEERS.—The dispute in the engineering trades is extending in area, and a week hence 70,000 will be involved. The Sheffield engineers' association, and the context has become one of endurance. Each side is trying to starve out the other.

AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE.—ROME, Aug. 12.—The Pope to-day received the Canadian Premier Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier. The audience, which began at noon, lasted an hour, and was of a very social nature. His Holiness asked for detailed information regarding the situation of affairs in Canada, and especially questioned the Canadian statesman on the subject of the Manitoba act.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.—Mr. Tarte's Movements.—MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—Mr. Tarte left last night for the West on a tour of inspection. His first stop will be at Kingston, then he will visit Toronto and other points, going as far as Port Arthur. Afterward he will proceed to the maritime provinces, returning to Quebec for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reception.

ORA FOR TORONTO.—TORONTO, Aug. 13.—British Columbia will make a bold bid to outdo her sister provinces at the coming Toronto exhibition. A display of a grand display of woods, fruits and cereals, and there will be a magnificent exhibit of the mineral wealth of the province. The display is now in its way home.

INSPECTOR MCGILL PARALYZED.—WINNIPEG, Aug. 13.—Mr. McGill, of this city, inspector of Indian agencies, was seized with a paralytic stroke on Sunday last at York village, four miles from Norway House. He was immediately taken on board the steamer Red River and arrived at Selkirk today. His right side is completely paralyzed and he is in a critical condition.

CRUISE MERCHANTS SUSPENDED.—MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—Edgar Judge, president of the Corn Exchange Association suspended payment to-day. His liabilities do not exceed \$10,000. He is in the local grain business.

A VISITING EDITOR.—WINNIPEG, Aug. 13.—Richard Gowling, editor of the Gleaner Magazine, published in London, England, and secretary of the Canadian Club, is here. He proposes to write a series of articles descriptive of the resources of Canada.

TROLLEY ACCIDENT.—TORONTO, Aug. 13.—Two old men—James Rolly, a one-legged man, and James Crawford—were run down by a trolley street trolley this afternoon while crossing the street. Rolly received a terrible gash in the head which may prove fatal. Crawford escaped with a few severe bruises.

BRUTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.—QUEBEC, Aug. 12.—Four men of the ship Mary R. Durrill, on which the boy Greel was brutally and fatally beaten, have reached here and been arrested. They say they know nothing about the assault, but never witnessed such cruelty as they saw aboard the ship, especially as to four castaways.

KLONDYKE PARTIES.—WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—Twenty-five people from San Francisco reached Edmonton yesterday, en route to the Klondyke by the all Canadian route. They will outfit at Edmonton and proceed as far north as possible this year. Two large parties from Montreal passed through Winnipeg to-night, en route to Victoria, where they will take the steamer for Dyea. Both will outfit at Vancouver and Victoria.

BRIGANTINE WRECKED.—St. JOHN'S, Nfld., August 12.—The brigantine Britannia, Capt. Williams, from Cadix on June 30, bound for Placentia Bay with a general cargo, went ashore near Thecenis, in a dense fog. She will be a total wreck.

BALDNESS CAN BE AVERTED, and many times heads that are already bald can be made to grow a healthy hair, of a natural hue, by Hall's Hair Renewer.

MANTOBA HAIL SWEEPED FREE INTO KLONDYKE.

A Cyclone Sweeps Over Hundreds of Miles Destroying Crops and Buildings.

Wind, Hail and Lightning Have a Carnival West to the Northwest.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 13.—(Special)—A very destructive storm, accompanied by wind, hail and lightning, passed over Western Manitoba last evening. At Rapid City the crops were badly damaged, the path of the storm being about one mile wide, and six to eight miles in length. Among those who suffered are George Grant, Peter McConnell, M. A. Sibbald, and J. S. McKay. The amount of damage cannot be estimated. Lightning struck the tower of the new court house in Winnipeg. A window was smashed in and quite a quantity of stone work was cracked. For a time it was thought the building was on fire. The damage was repaired to-day.

At Douglas a storm assumed cyclonic proportions, houses and barns being damaged and hail threshing out many wheat fields. The chief sufferers are J. Nichol, E. Wray, J. B. Back, St. and Wm. Black. Brandon reports that the hail swept the whole country from northeast of that city to Douglas, a distance of thirty miles. It was the worst storm ever known in Brandon. The city hall roof was badly damaged and in other places brick chimneys were blown down. The roofs of the Bell block, the Hamilton Provision office, and Johns & Co.'s warehouse were shifted.

HUNTING THE ANARCHISTS.—LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Milan says that three anarchists were arrested there this morning, and that the police have seized a number of documents, bombs and explosives. The documents captured by the police, it is further stated, include letters from Cesare to his wife, the daughter of President Carnot, and Pietro Acciari, who attempted to assassinate King Humbert in April last. Other arrests are expected to take place in the near future, and to have conclusive evidence of the existence of an international anarchist plot.

WHEN THE DON ARRIVES.—LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, during the course of a long article upon the increasing activity of the Carlists, says it is not generally known that London is one of the strongholds of the Carlists, thousands of Spanish followers of the claimant to the Spanish throne being lodged in this city. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Their leaders seem to think the fall of Canovas brings their opportunity nearer. During the past week they have held many meetings to discuss the best means of assisting their colleague in Spain, in the event of a rising occurring. The chief speaker was Don Carlos, the Carlist leader, and his speech was full of promises and threats. The Carlists are highly organized throughout Spain. When Don Carlos next lands nothing but foreign infantry can prevent him from reaching the throne. There are 10,000 volunteers in England ready to fight for him."

THE SPANISH BOUL.—HAVANA, Aug. 12.—The largest battle that has taken place in several months was the one fought at Aguacate. It is known that the battle was the result of an attempt to capture General Weyler or kill him. The captain-general had made preparation to return on a steamer from Matanzas to Havana. Along the road he had posted three columns of Spanish soldiers. General Castillo learned of his plans, and gathered a force of fully 1,500 rebels. This force he directed against the Spanish lines near Aguacate, where General Weyler was supposed to be. General Castillo commanded the insurgents in person, and the Spanish were under General Militata. The Colonel is reported dead, but later reports are to the effect that both Colonel Aldea and General Molina were wounded.

The battle began about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until night set in. The Spanish were ranged along the open road, and the rebels approached them from the rear, coming from the hills. A body of cavalry was stationed about a quarter of a mile down the road to cut off the rebels if they should be there and attempt to seek safety. The details of the actual fighting are meagre, but many reliable persons who passed near the scene say that the rebels were under a heavy fire, and that the rebels were killed and wounded in great numbers. Several rebels retired, to return next morning with heavy reinforcements, but the insurgents only opened fire for about half an hour and then disappeared. They divided into small bands, and subsequent pursuit was futile.

Information has also been received of the big fight near Sagunto in Greece. It is said the town was attacked, and that a portion of it was burned, but this has not been verified. Correspondence from the field, however, proves that there has been a battle there, General Gomez in

MINERS NOT TO PAY DUTY ON SMALL QUANTITIES OF FOOD AND COOKING UTENSILS.

Government Will Stick to the Big Royalties—Cattle Exports—The Bonding Threat

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The customs department has decided to allow each miner bound for the Klondyke to take in free of duty 100 pounds of provisions, miners' blankets, the clothing in use and cooking utensils.

Mr. Sifton says there is no truth whatever in the report that the government have decided to abandon the proposal to collect a royalty of 10 and 50 per cent on the output of the Yukon placer mines. Inspector Strickland and Major Walsh are here arranging with Comptroller White for the transport of the remainder of the detachment of Mounted Police for Klondyke.

Returns of live stock inspectors show that on July 31, 28,300 sheep, 8,600 cattle and 4,788 horses were shipped from Montreal to Europe, an increase of 3,000 sheep and 11,000 cattle, and a decrease of 1,000 horses, compared with last year.

D. Spry, post office inspector at London, is dead.

General P. Brophy, C.E., of the public works department, is on his way to Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. He will stay over a day at Winnipeg, and will afterward go to Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Red Deer.

Sir William Van Horne is here to-day. He had a long interview with Mr. Sifton about the bonding privileges.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., August 12.—The brigantine Britannia, Capt. Williams, from Cadix on June 30, bound for Placentia Bay with a general cargo, went ashore near Thecenis, in a dense fog. She will be a total wreck.

Baldness can be averted, and many times heads that are already bald can be made to grow a healthy hair, of a natural hue, by Hall's Hair Renewer.

person, it is said, directing the insurgent operations.

After the fight at Aguacate General Weyler fell back upon Guanabacoa, just across the bay from Havana. The rebel chiefs, Colonel Arnaguran and General Rodriguez, were in the district, and General Weyler expected a raid.

General Weyler arrived at Guanabacoa with 4,000 men. Five miles from Guanabacoa General Weyler was attacked by a rebel force under General Rodriguez. General Rodriguez's plan was to force General Weyler to give fight and pursue him into the hills, where the rebels stood a good chance of being either killed or captured. The rebels fired several volleys from the hills along the roadside, killing seventeen and wounding a large number of the Spanish; but General Weyler refused to give fight, and kept on his march to Guanabacoa, driving 300 head of cattle that he had collected from the first General Rodriguez followed in Weyler's rear to within sight of the town.

MOVING ON AFGHANISTAN.—BOMBAY, Aug. 14.—There is general military activity in India in view of the concentration of strong reserves of troops on the northwestern frontier. Detachments of troops from distant cantonments are moving northward, and the railroads are kept busy transporting soldiers toward the scene of the threatened troubles. Many officers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return to their regiments. All leaves of absence in the case of members of the medical staff have been stopped and twenty-one surgeons have been recalled from leave in England. It is generally hoped that the peace of the country will be maintained in the absence of the medical staff.

The Mad Mullah's proclamations summoning the tribes to a jihad or holy war were scattered broadcast. Local Afghan officials aided in their circulation. There is no doubt that the Mullah in his Shabakat raid had in command numbers of Afghan troops and it is evident they were the Ameers' sepoys. The Ameers, it is said, will disengage themselves from the Hammedan tribesmen, but it is unlikely that the government will be satisfied by his disavowal in view of the attacks recently assumed by his mission to Constantinople, his rejection of the Turkish envoy, the constant reminders to the people to prepare for a holy war, and especially his gifts of arms and ammunition to the frontier tribes, have brought the Ameers to a dangerous position, and the impression here is that the Indian government is massing troops upon the frontier and preparing for the necessity of administering to him severe correction.

SWAPPED UNIFORMS.—ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—At the state banquet yesterday, Emperor William wore the uniform of a Russian admiral and the Czar was dressed in a uniform of an admiral in the German navy. Sixty German naval officers and 80 officers of the Russian navy were invited to the banquet. The Czar, speaking in German, proposed the following toast: "I am highly pleased to see as my guests officers of the German navy, to which I myself have the honor of belonging, and I empty my glass to their health and to the prosperity of the fine and glorious fleet in which I now have the honor to be an admiral."

TO ANSWER FOR FORGERY.—NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Alexander Matthews Macrae, alias Henry J. Gourley, the secretary and treasurer of the Security Loan and Trust Co. of St. Catharines, Ont., who is charged with forging ten checks amounting to about \$5,000, purporting to have been drawn in favor of John W. Forster, an officer raised before United States Commissioner Shields this morning. The prisoner, it is said, is also guilty of embezzling \$20,000 out of the fund of the company. He waived further examination and was committed to await the arrival of extradition papers from Washington.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S HEAD.—NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—C. S. Mellen was to-day elected president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Daniel S. Lamont was elected director and vice-president. Mr. Mellen is second vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and was formerly general manager of the Union Pacific road. The office of president of the Northern Pacific was rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Winter. Hitherto there has been no vice-president. Lamont, it has long been rumored, was to fill some office in the company.

TEXAS TRAIL WRECKERS.—DALLAS, TEXAS, Aug. 13.—The north-bound Missouri & Texas train was wrecked this morning near Caddo Mills, Texas, by someone removing the fish-plates and bending the rail. Messenger Bawling was instantly killed. Several passengers were injured.


To Kiss and Be Friends.—BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Lokal Anseiger says that the Dowager Empress Fredericka has paved the way for a reconciliation between Emperor William and Crown Princess Sophia of Greece. The Crown Princess will shortly visit the Emperor and Empress at Wilhelmshohe. It will be her first visit to them since her reception into the Greek church.

Parliamentary Reform.—PARIS, Aug. 13.—Official returns just published show the imports into France during the past seven months to be 20,017,000 francs below those of 1896. On the other hand, the exports foot up to 177,697,000 francs more than during the same period in 1896. A decree has been gazetted temporarily admitting hard and soft wheat for milling purposes.

Looking For Trouble.—ROME, Aug. 13.—A local newspaper says that Count Turin has left Italy secretly, his departure being unknown even to the commissioner of police. It is added that the count is accompanied by Marquis D'Albrero, an aide-de-camp. Swords are reported as being selected as the weapons to be used in the encounter.

Hoodwinked the Abyssinians.—MARSEILLES, Aug. 12.—Prince Henri looks none the worse for his journeyings into Abyssinia. He was received with great cordiality by Emperor Menelik, and he is pleased with the prospects of the French markets for European products which the development of Abyssinia promises to create, and which he hopes France will be the first to profit by.

The Tardy Turks.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Some of the ambassadors have not yet received replies from their governments in regard to the evacuation of Constantinople proposed by the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, but it is believed that the compromise will be accepted, and it will be sent preliminary to them since her reception into the Greek church.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all forms of adulteration common to the cheap New York.

AGAINST THE BRITISH.

The German Emperor and the Russian Czar Agree to Make Common Cause.

But Prince Bismarck Thinks German Cannot Make Her Designs Effective.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany to Russia and the reception accorded them there is regarded in this country with divided feelings. People blame the Emperor for humbling himself unnecessarily before the Czar, and say that the Czar showed much more respect than his guest in the shower of German decorations and favors bestowed upon the Russian court officials. The fact that Emperor William upon several occasions spoke in Russian while the Czar used the French language is similarly commented upon. On the other hand, the results of the Emperor's visit to St. Petersburg, so far as possible, are what the Emperor wished, and as regards Great Britain henceforth the country will find upon all important occasions Russia and Germany in her way. A general understanding to that effect has been definitely reached, not only between the rulers but between Count Muraviev, the Russian minister for foreign affairs, and Prince Kohenlohe, the German imperial chancellor, and Baron von Bulow. It is a curious fact that the tone of the entire Russian press changed during Emperor William's stay at St. Petersburg, and became frankly Anglophobic.

From Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg, who has just visited Prince Bismarck, the Associated Press learns that the Prince disapproves of Emperor William's visit to the Czar, and its accompanying features, as calculated to raise hopes in the Russian mind which Germany later may be unable to fulfill, especially in the matter of further Asiatic conquests, relative to the state of affairs in South Africa, and the role played by the British secretary of state for the colonies in recent events. Prince Bismarck sharply condemns the latter and fears continued British duplicity. As to advising the Emperor or Prince Kohenlohe the ex-chancellor said: "Even with the best will in the world that is impracticable, since it is impossible for me to supervise the proper carrying out of such advice. Politics are like horseback riding, with the best advice in the world, a careless and inexperienced rider will be thrown."

Talks Too Much.—PARIS, Aug. 14.—An Italian named Gallini was arrested to-day at the Cafe de Lyon for violently threatening France and declaring he intended to imitate Caesar's tactics, the assassin of President Carnot. The police have not yet decided whether the prisoner is an anarchist or merely a crank.

French Trade.—PARIS, Aug. 13.—Official returns just published show the imports into France during the past seven months to be 20,017,000 francs below those of 1896. On the other hand, the exports foot up to 177,697,000 francs more than during the same period in 1896. A decree has been gazetted temporarily admitting hard and soft wheat for milling purposes.

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CATARRH

Mrs. Dobell, of London, Ont., Cured for 25 Cents

Doctors Could Help, but Couldn't Cure—Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure Released the Prisoner, and To-day She Is as Well as Ever—She Says It is a Great Remedy

"Yes, I am Mrs. Dobell," said a comely, pleasant-faced woman at her home on Horton street to a News reporter to-day. "and I will very gladly tell you what you want to know. About five years ago my husband was very ill, and I had frequently occasion to rise in the night and go for a doctor or to the drugist. In my hurry I often neglected to properly clothe myself, and contracted several heavy colds, which turned at last to chronic catarrh. I tried doctors, who helped me, but did not cure me, and several special catarrh medicines. I was relieved, but not cured. I was suffering intolerably when Mr. Staff recommended me to try CHASE'S CATARRH CURE, and it began at once to help, and in about two months had entirely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this remarkable medicine, and, carefully recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh." The blow included is a great help to sufferers.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Is due to over-work, over-study, over-exhaustion, or some form of abuse. When you abuse yourself, you begin to decline. Now just stop it and get cured with the great Remedy—Treatment.

HUDYAN

This remedy-treatment cures Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, falling or loss of manhood. It has been used by over 10,000 men on the Pacific Coast, and these men are now cured. If you doubt, this read their testimonials or consult Hudson Doctors free.

HUDYAN

Is to be had only from Hudson Medical Institute. Write for Circulars and Testimonials.

BLOOD > POISON

When you are suffering from Blood Poison, no matter whether it be in the first, secondary or tertiary form, you can be cured by the use of the

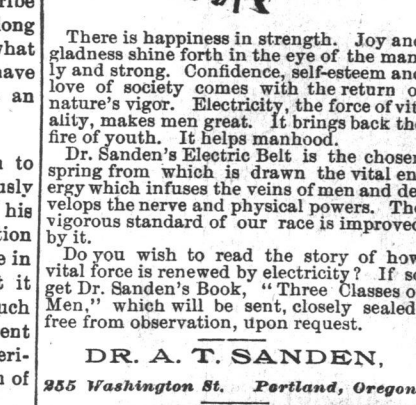
30-DAY CURE

Write for 30-Day Circular.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Consult Hudson Doctors Free. Consult Hudson Doctors Free. Consult Hudson Doctors Free. Consult Hudson Doctors Free. Consult Hudson Doctors Free.



Is Your Heart Strong?

Or have you palpitation, throbbing or irregular beating, dizziness, short breath, smothering or choking sensation, pain in the breast or heart. If so, your heart is affected and will in turn affect your nerves, causing nervousness, sleeplessness, morbid anxious feeling, debility.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Cure all these complaints by regulating the heart's action and building up the nervous and muscular system to perfect health and strength. Price 60c. per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. At all druggists.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 235 Washington St., Portland, Oregon.

THE CITY
WHILE out at Beecher bay on fishery business yesterday, Captain Walbran, of the Dominion steamer Quadra, seized a net with which about twenty Indians were illegally engaged in fishing...

FAST MILE IN WINNIPEG.
WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—At the practice trials of the Winnipeg cyclists to-night, Edouard, the five-mile champion of Canada, did the mile in 2:01, lowering the Manitoba record. The first third was covered in 38 seconds.

GREENWOOD, in the Boundary Creek country, has taken advantage of Speedy Incorporation of Towns act, passed at the last session of the legislature, to become a full-fledged city.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—Bald, Cooper, Longhead, Kiser and Sanger have been matched for a race on the Buffalo Athletic track, August 24, for a \$10,000 purse.

A VERY happy little party was that which assembled at the home of the Misses Carr yesterday afternoon, to enjoy the garden party provided through the efforts of the ever active Y. W. C. A.

At Montreal, Quebec and Toronto on their return from England the Mounted Police were received in the most cordial manner in England as the smartest and best looking force to be seen at the big Jubilee demonstrations.

AMONG the joint stock incorporations of the past week have been the Cassiar and Yukon Mines, Ltd., with head office in Vancouver, and a capital stock of \$500,000, divided in 50,000 shares.

For the time being the Occidental hotel has quite a military appearance. It is the headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police in the city on their way to the Yukon, and as there are thirty or more of these redcoats predominating...

AN editorial in the Post-Intelligencer concerning the collection of duties in the North reminded Mr. Duncan Cameron yesterday of a little incident which occurred up country a few days ago.

REDDING, Cal., Aug. 10.—J. B. and R. B. Graves boarded the overland train to-night, having in their possession \$12,000 in gold, the result of four days' work on a Morrison gulch, a tributary of Coffee creek, beyond Garville, in Trinity county.

WILLIAM WILSON, one of the young Victorians bent on making his fortune in the gold regions of the far North, met with an accident yesterday that will prevent his starting on the expedition as soon as he expected.

On August 4, at a point twenty-five feet from the mouth of the tunnel and twelve feet from the surface, they uncovered a large pocket of pure gold. In four days they took out 103 pounds of avoirdupois weight.

HOW do you account for this, now that people get scared at the wrong things? One of my friends is a sailor. He has been in the world in a sailing ship many times, of course in peril of his life.

THE following further particulars as to the steamer City of Seattle are from the Seattle Times: The Washington and Puget Sound Steamship Company has secured the City of Seattle, and the vessel, which will be operated in connection with the Rosalie, will make her first run north next week.

AMONG the passengers for San Francisco by the Walla Walla last evening were Mr. Allen Francis Gillihan and his bride. The groom is the son of Mr. Gillihan of 2,430 Wilkes street, Berkeley, Cal., and grandson of the late Allen Francis, formerly American consul at Victoria.

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MR. ABRAHAM E. SMITH, of Rockford, Ill., who was in July last appointed by President McKinley to succeed General Roberts in the charge of the United States consulate here, arrived in Victoria yesterday evening.

THE "MEXICO" AFFAIR.
A Seattle despatch says: It will require an inquiry by Inspector of Hulls Captain J. Bryant to determine the facts of the case about forty miles westward from the entrance to Dixon Sound. It is stated with seeming authority that the rock which caused the Mexico's going down was the same as that which caused the disaster to the effect that the rock was hidden beneath the waves and not known until the schooner was in the straits, has been considered an open highway.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.
TENNIS.
THE TAOCOMA TOURNEY.
There are several Victorians entered for the tournament of the Tacoma Tennis Club now in progress, including Messrs. E. H. Pooley, J. F. Foulkes, Mrs. Langley, and Miss Frere, of Vancouver, also will compete.

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CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The American tennis experts made a clean sweep against their English rivals to-day, capturing every one of the three matches played in the Wyandotte invitation tournament, Leavac, Ned Nesbit and Mahoney, and Bob Wren defeated Eaves.

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THE INQUIRY PROCEEDS.
Mr. William Dalby's Testimony as to Capt. Collister's Official Actions.

Freighting Steamer Oscar Back From the North—The Topeka Sails.

The inquiry into the official conduct of Captain R. Collister, inspector of hulls, is proceeding slowly before Captain Gaudin, the resident agent of marine. Yesterday several hours were given up to the taking of testimony, which work will be continued as soon as witnesses who are now over from Seattle reach Victoria.

HOME FROM THE INLET.
The freighter steamer Oscar, Capt. Stromgren, is back from Rivers Inlet where she has been tendering on E. A. Washam's new cannery. On her way to Victoria the steamer passed the Williams bay bound for Skagway Bay, and the tug Fearless with two barges in tow being towed by the same vessel.

THE "COLUMBIA" DUE.
The next Northern Pacific steamship due in port is the Columbia, which is scheduled to leave Yokohama on her regular run across the Pacific on the 21st inst. As yet, however, no advice of her sailing has been received by the local agent, Mr. Norman Hartle.

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LITTLE IMMIGRANTS.
Upwards of One Thousand New Comers Whose Presence Means Much to Orchardists.

Inspector R. M. Palmer Returns From the South, His Mission Satisfactorily Accomplished.

Upwards of one thousand little immigrants whose presence has long been looked forward to by residents of British Columbia, arrived in Victoria by the last direct steamer from San Francisco, and by this time are busy making themselves comfortable in their new homes throughout the province.

How many of us can remember, when we were wearing knickerbockers—because we had to, not because they were the fashion—when our golden hair fell about our foreheads, and we were the "little immigrants" of the day?

NOT SORRY HE TRIED IT.
A letter from B. H. Laughlin, of Pasouche, Wash., dated at Dawson City, June 15, four days after his arrival there, tells of an adventurous journey through Chilcot Pass from Dyea, and proceeds: "The diggings are 45 miles from here and it costs from 20 to 25 cents per pound to get packing done. The two celebrated creeks are Eldorado and Bonanza, tributaries of the Klondyke, and there are several more promising creeks in the same locality."

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LOST THE BARNACLES.
GLADSTONE, Man., Aug. 11.—The Conservatives held a meeting addressed by High John Macdonald last night. There was a fairly large attendance. He stated that the defeat of the party last year was owing to Sir Charles not having time to defend his policy and also to the school question; but defeat was not always an unmitigated evil as they got rid of a great many barnacles that had been sapping the life of the ship of State for years.

ONE HONEST MAN.
Dear Editor—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, weakness, losses, and was shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks, until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect success. Address with stamp: W. M. MURPHY, Agents Supplies, P.O. Box 59, St. Henri, Que.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Count Morozzo Della Rocca, the distinguished Italian general and aide de camp of the royal household, is dead.

A CLAIM AND AN OFFER.
WE CLAIM there is only one preparation in Canada to-day that is entitled to cure BRONCHITIS, and that is CHASE'S SYRUP OF LIME AND TURPENTINE. It is MOTHER'S cure for her child when it is all stuffed up with CROUP and coughing its little lungs out with WHOOPING COUGH.

These immigrants are only a colony of bright-winged little insects rejoicing in the possession of such aristocratic names as Vidalia Cardinalis, Penttila Misella and Sycnum Marginicollis, or in the fact that they are natives of California, twice-stabbed ladybird, the eyed ladybird or Pilate's ladybird. For all belong to the pretty family to whom youth in the golden summer-time has recently on the sale in Portland at 50 cents for the 12 lb. crate—and naturally if British Columbia growers do not stand together their market may be swamped by the importation of this southern surplus.

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VICTORIA VS.
Prices of Miners' Out Here Than in the Cities.

In Groceries and Provisions Are the Most Clothing is the Cheapest.

The merchants of Victoria pride themselves on the fact that the prices of groceries and provisions are the most reasonable in the world. This is due to the fact that the merchants here are not content with the ordinary prices of the cities, but they strive to give their customers the best value for their money.

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YUKON REGULATIONS.

Citizens of Victoria in Public Meeting Assembled Unanimously Condemn their Provisions.

The Dominion Government Asked to Suspend their Operation Until Next Spring.

Hon. Mr. Sifton Telegraphs That He Will Shortly Be on the Coast.

The adjourned public meeting in connection with the Dominion regulations for the Yukon was held last evening at the city hall, His Worship the Mayor in the chair.

Mr. Chas. H. Lugin, one of the committee, on taking the platform stated that owing to the absence of Dr. Milne from the city he had not been able to attend the committee meeting, nor had Mr. Robertson been able to be present.

Resolved: That in the opinion of this meeting the regulation of May 21, 1897, for the control of gold mining in the Yukon district of the Northwest Territories, which reserves to the government of Canada every alternate claim, is highly objectionable and ought to be annulled.

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take away all right a miner ever had in the Yukon for trespassing, and this, too, without any appeal.

John Grant could not agree with Senator McInnes when he said he did not blame the Dominion government.

Gordon Hunter suggested that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to each of the provincial members of the Ottawa House of Commons.

George Byrnes, as an old miner, wished to make an amendment to the resolution.

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FOULKES IS CHAMPION.

Again Defeating Hurd He Stands Undisputed Head of Northwest Tennis Players.

Victoria Practically Sweeps the List at the Final Tournament of the Summer Series.

Mr. J. F. Foulkes of this city can at last claim without the possibility of his claim being disputed, the title of tennis champion of the Pacific Northwest.

The score at the conclusion of the great match stood 6-1, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2 in the Victoria champion's favor.

Not was the championship singles the only event in the tournament in which the Victoria players swept the field.

Considering the splendid record that the little Victoria company has made for itself in the Sound city it may be counted that their friends at home will give them a royal welcome on their return.

All entries for the junior tournament to open at the Belcher street course on Tuesday will close tomorrow at noon.

When Judge W. H. Moore, F. N. Hawkins, A. E. Ritzwaller and John B. Condon, of the Seattle yacht club, were invited to visit the Victoria club.

The season for cruising for the yachts of the Victoria Yacht Club may now be said to have commenced.

There was a small but intensely interested audience at the Caledonia park yesterday when the youth and age of the local lacrosse world crossed sticks.

Four of the eight riflemen first on the list for Ottawa and Ottawa at the recent provincial meeting of the British Columbia Association.

Division for Prince Henri. PARIS, Aug. 12.—When Prince Henri of Orleans opened his mail at Marseilles he found several letters written in blood from Italians, who threatened to assassinate him if General Albertone failed to kill him.

the new men, however, have been doing so well all season that a fair measure of success in the East may be confidently looked for.

The Fire Mountain mine at Harrison lake yesterday sent a 3,000-pound sample of rock to the metallurgical works here for treatment.

Preparations for the approaching visit of Mr. A. J. C. Galletly, honorary treasurer, toward the establishment of the Victorian Order of Home Nurses.

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Late in the afternoon of April the seventh driving in the mines I was severely injured in an accident caused by a failure of a brake to be set on the cars.

Now that the fishing is practically over on the Fraser river and the Indian fishermen have cashed in their checks.

New York, Aug. 14.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Campania from Liverpool were Chas. D. Aubigny, the Right Rev. Bishop of Caledonia.

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"I sincerely hope be allowed to have a claim, and in some too much. I want to and was mining their placer diggings, and four or five claims in ground, and every one entirely satisfied. I mining I never lia claim.

If a party was river and turn the we claimed all that they then it seldom amou the man. When any riven that paid he about 30 feet. The stake off 15 feet of right bank into the 50 or 100 feet to the more ground than he simply called a mil settled the question seldom attempted to cl farm on, or else ever work.

In these Yukon it is to look at the who are now going u fortune, when it is p who in California I tainty that no man is that country long eno of 500 feet. No one, long enough to be thoroighly. To ma simply to put a pre- mises have already want and all they ca out, and are simply their friends to o them of their claims, want 500 foot claims, provide for their fric owners back to stop property, I don't thi would live to get ou I say out the clal or less. When any p places there may be dirt as in others. B is sufficiently large a next California I month for the privi was English, and if license fee anybody could have jumped i in." I think that 20 proper proportion to going out of the m amounts over \$8,000 loan territory that had been discovered if it is at present, it dians would realize of the profit."

"Our part will ju ing part of the busi

Beautiful eyes grow As the swift year Beautiful, wittily Lose fairness with But she still is que space Who wears youth hair.

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THE CITY.

The Fire Mountain mine at Harrison...

Preparations for the approaching...

R. C. McALPINE, of Vancouver...

The funds in the hands of Mr. A. J. O...

HENRY MAXWELL, who has been spending...

An application has been made by the...

W. H. HARRIS and H. J. O'Leary...

SEVERAL complaints have been received...

With reference to the letter of a...

The second step taken by his counsel...

DURING the excitement attendant upon...

Now that the fishing is practically over...

Mr. Nataniel Mortenson, a well-known...

Notable Passengers.

Baden Disturbed.

AS IT WAS IN '49.

An Old Veteran of the California...

Foreigners Were Not Treated by...

While the American press and a small...

"I sincerely hope that no miner will...

"If a party was going to dam the river...

"I hear that some of these northern...

"I think that 20 per cent is a very...

"Our profit will just about be the working...

the roads, see that the miners have...

BROWNED IN THE SKAGWAY.

ASTORIA, Ore., Aug. 12.—The Oregon...

Incident to the drowning accidents...

NANAIMO, Aug. 14.—The late Thomas...

THAT BERRY MYSTERY.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 13.—Thousands of...

At nine o'clock it was travelling...

Before to-night this stranger had been...

Torpedo Boat Coming.

Alleged Embarrassment.

Magic Liniment is the most remarkable...

THE "TEES" RETURNS.

Skeena River Salmon Pack as Prepared...

Incoming and Outgoing Northern...

The O.P.N. steamer Tees, which accompanied...

Having left Skagway the day after...

At the other wharf yesterday afternoon...

TWO CHAMPIONS.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Robert Fitzsimmons...

Another object of curious attention...

It will probably be daylight before...

Magie Liniment is the most remarkable...

SAILING OF THE BRISTOL.

Some Scenes and Incidents Attending...

Great Crowds Visit the Dock and...

No steamer has ever carried from a...

There will be more than 500 men on...

For days past the Bristol has been...

In a way the country shifting...

The great bulk of the freight consists...

It is a stern fight before them, and...

Another object of curious attention...

It will probably be daylight before...

Magie Liniment is the ideal remedy...

OUTPUT OF ROSSLAND.

It Would Reach a Thousand Tons a...

Smelting Companies Prepared to...

ROSSLAND, Aug. 14.—The committee...

Under a fragrant bell of white roses...

For days past the Bristol has been...

There is a strong and apparently...

The memorial then recites the claims...

The showing on the Sunnes is now one...

ROSSLAND, Aug. 12.—A luminous ball...

It was a bright and beautiful sight...

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The International...

Magie Liniment is the ideal remedy...

OUTPUT OF ROSSLAND.

It Would Reach a Thousand Tons a...

Smelting Companies Prepared to...

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Under a fragrant bell of white roses...

For days past the Bristol has been...

There is a strong and apparently...

The memorial then recites the claims...

The showing on the Sunnes is now one...

ROSSLAND, Aug. 12.—A luminous ball...

It was a bright and beautiful sight...

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The International...

Magie Liniment is the ideal remedy...



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim...

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks..."

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

BEACON HILL PARK. NEXT TERM BEGINS. Monday, Sept. 6th, 1897.

For Boarding or day prospectus, apply: Principal J. W. Church, M.A.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days from the date hereof, J. John Irving, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner...

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

Ladies and gentlemen's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new...

The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897.

AN AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL.

Statements have repeatedly appeared in the provincial opposition press lately to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Turner is contemplating a reorganization of the ministry. We have on several occasions denied this, but without effect. The object of these statements is to create the impression that the government is divided against itself, and therefore weaken it in the constituencies. It is a time-worn trick in the older provinces and counts for little, but in British Columbia, where there are so many men who are new to politics, and especially British Columbia politics, that a repeated allegation of this character, unless formally denied, is apt to obtain more or less credence. We therefore state, on the authority of the Premier, the Hon. J. H. Turner, that he has not contemplated a reorganization of the ministry, and is not now contemplating it; that the utmost harmony and confidence prevails between the several members of the government, and that there is not, nor has there ever been, the slightest basis of any kind whatever for the statement referred to. We hope this authoritative announcement will settle the matter once and for all. The Colonist does not propose to refer to it again.

GOOD RESULTS ALREADY.

Already most excellent results have flowed from the intelligent effort made by the business men of Victoria to advertise this city as an outfitting point. Every mail brings series of inquiries, and many come by telegraph. They come from all parts of the United States, and nearly all of them show that they were clothed forth by either the widely circulated "Yukon Gold Fields" pamphlet or the advertisements signed by the president of the board of trade, which have been printed in many Eastern papers. It has never been our fortune to see results follow so quickly from advertising. Of course much is due to the fact that the work was done promptly. When Eastern people began to realize what the Klondike discoveries meant they learned at the same time that "The Yukon Gold Fields are in Canada." This is the advertising sheet which, these words have, during the last few weeks, started hundreds of thousands of people in the face all over the North American continent. Scarcely secondary to this is the important announcement that Victoria is the place to outfit, and that dealers here know what prospectors want and how to pack it. This excellent result has been due to the fact that a few Victoria business men made up their minds to advertise themselves and their city. It only took a few days' work and a little money from each to make this splendid start.

One of the effects of what has been done has been the collection of a lot of correspondence which is well worthy of being examined by those who subscribed to the advertising fund. The letters are in the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, who is acting as secretary of the advertising committee. They contain much that is valuable, and as more will be received the collection is likely to possess a very great deal of utility to the business community. Do persons who have not subscribed to the fund, and who were not asked to do so simply because the committee stopped collecting for the time being when \$1,000 had been raised, we may say that their subscriptions in any amount they may choose to give will be received at any time by the Secretary of the Board of Trade. That gentleman has asked the Colonist to receive any subscriptions for him from persons who may find it more convenient to leave their money in this office. This we will gladly do. Subscribers to the fund will not only be helping in a good work, but they will have the liberty of examining all the letters of inquiry that are received from time to time.

More money is needed. All that has been subscribed has not yet been expended, but it is practically all appropriated. Almost immediately more money will be needed, and at the beginning of the year, the advantage of Victoria as an outfitting point ought to be impressed upon the public everywhere, so as to catch the spring trade. Probably those who have already subscribed will have to put their hands in their pockets again, but we know that they will do so willingly. The committee ought to have from \$1,500 to \$2,000 in hand to use during the winter. When we mention that in one day twelve strangers inquired at the Colonist office and three letters were received from Chicago, all about outfitting for the Yukon, the inquiries and the letters being stated to be due to the circulation of the "Yukon Gold Fields" pamphlet, it will be seen how quickly advertising sells. Every day the Colonist gets inquiries from various quarters. The questions are as varied as the questioners. So it is in many other places in town, for we suppose there is no man so busy that he cannot find time to answer a prospective Yukoner.

We repeat that good work, the very best kind of work, judging from results, has been done already, but we have only got fairly under way. Victoria as a starting point for the Yukon will get a

good send-off shortly in United States and British illustrated papers. This will do a great deal of good. We tell the business men of Victoria that the ball is at their feet, and they can drive it through the goal of prosperity if they determine to do so.

THE PURCHASE OF YUKON GOLD.

We are glad to see that the Dominion government contemplates purchasing gold from miners in the Yukon, but do not think much of the suggestion that they shall be paid at their discretion in United States paper money. Indeed we desire to enter the most emphatic kind of protest against any such recognition of United States miners and United States cities as outfitting points. The Yukon gold fields are in Canada. Let them be dealt with as Canadian. The proper way in which to pay for such gold is by drafts in Canadian cities. Do not let our own government discredit Canadian money by using United States money in Canada to buy Canadian gold. The point is made that to attempt to purchase the gold and at the same time to collect a royalty is absurd, because no man will sell his gold if he knows a royalty will be collected on it, but will prefer to smuggle it out of the country. This would be true in case of a very heavy royalty, but not if the percentage exacted was reasonable. Probably it will cost miners from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. to get their gold out of the country, unless they carry it on their persons. They would doubtless willingly pay double the amount in royalty if they received in exchange for their gold drafts as good as gold the world over. We believe the purchase of gold and a reasonable royalty would work well together.

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER AND VICTORIA MERCHANTS.

When a newspaper sets out to tell an untruth, we suppose no fault can be found with it for doing an artistic job. Therefore, when we read in the Post-Intelligencer that Victoria merchants buy in Seattle everything they sell to outfitters, we suppose that we ought not to feel any particular degree of ill-temper. But there is an old saying that "liars ought to have long memories," and the Seattle paper has furnished new proof of its truth. Last week this champion falsifier told its readers that all that outfitters could get here were rusty goods that had been long on the shelves of provincial stores. This week these rusty goods have been transformed into American products, fresh from the wholesale houses of Seattle. Will our genteel contemporary please try again?

It is an old saying in Seattle that the Post-Intelligencer will box the compass on any proposition which the ingenuity of man can suggest, if only given time enough; and it does not want much time either. There is no aspect of any conceivable question that the Post-Intelligencer has not advocated and opined, doing both with an owl-like poise, and with its trick of shielding its ignorance of everything but the ward politics of its city. Some morning its readers will actually stumble across the truth about the outfitting business in its columns.

Victoria merchants will see the sort of opposition that they have to meet. In the end the tactics of the Post-Intelligencer will fail. President Lincoln used to say some persons could fool the public for some time, but no one could fool all the people always. So our Seattle contemporary will find, and so the Seattle business men will find. They may succeed in deceiving a goodly number of people this fall, but the truth will out during the winter, and they will have to take the consequences in the spring. Victoria has nothing to say against fair commercial rivalry; but it has a right to resent the tactics of cheap clothing peddlars when employed against it by reputable business houses and a presumably reputable newspaper.

The pretence is still being made in Seattle that duties will not be collected on American goods going into the Yukon. This, of course, hurts the man who is deceived by it, like that unfortunate Scotler, whose story we told yesterday, and who lost over \$300 by believing such rubbish. In the long run it will hurt the business men who make such representations. The statement that goods cost more here than in Seattle is a simple untruth, which may deceive a purchaser once, but will not do so a second time. The deceiving of Canadian goods and Canadian business houses is a mean piece of business, wholly unworthy of a city like Seattle, and especially when directed against Victoria, whose people have always had so kindly a feeling towards her.

A COOL PROPOSITION.

The San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press is a tolerably cool customer. Realizing that in the development of the great Yukon gold fields the merchants of the Coast cities of the United States will have no share after this autumn, the Press suggests that a free mining zone shall be established in the Yukon into which goods shall be admitted from both the United States and Canada duty free. Speaking in a general sort of way, about ten times as much of the auriferous portion of the Yukon valley is in Canada as is in Alaska. We do not think this is at all an exaggeration. Forty-Mile and Sixty-Mile creeks head in Alaska, and there are rich diggings

upon them. The whole of the Tanaina, a very large tributary of the Yukon, is in Alaska, and it may be found to be auriferous. There may be west of the 141st meridian auriferous streams which enter the Yukon from the north. Owing to the flatness of the country generally in Central Alaska, that is along the Yukon valley, the prospect of rich diggings being found over a very large area is not good; but we think that undoubtedly there is some exceedingly rich ground there. On the other hand the Yukon east of the 141st meridian has very many tributaries, some of them large and all more or less gold-bearing. There is indeed reason to expect that over the whole region between the meridian in question and the Mackenzie valley, and as far north as the Arctic circle, gold either in placers or in quartz may be found in great quantities. To suggest that Canada should make this region of nearly a quarter of a million square miles free to goods from the United States in exchange for similar privileges to Canadian goods in an area that does not probably exceed 20,000 square miles, seems like a very absurd thing.

The Press gives as one reason for such an arrangement that Canada cannot get into her territories without crossing United States territory, and vice versa. At this point the Press is about as far wrong as it can very well be. Canada need not be at all indebted to the United States for a right of way into the Yukon, as we have shown over and over again, and while at present the United States must look to Canada for a right of way into the Yukon for the greater part of the year, it is by no means uncertain that a fairly good way may not be found as far as the headwaters of the Tanaina, by going up the valley of the Copper river, which is wholly in Alaska. Such generosity as the Press exhibits in this matter is truly refreshing.

The Vancouver World's information as to routes into the Yukon has not improved. It says that they are really not known and cannot be accurately laid down on maps. What utter nonsense. They cannot of course be laid down with the accuracy of city streets, but they can be indicated with a very close approximation on maps. Dawson's reports, with Ogilvie's drawings, make the matter clear enough for all practical purposes.

The Times asks: "Where is Turner, and what is he doing at this momentous time?" We believe that at the momentous time referred to, which presumably was the hour at which the Times was issued, Mr. Turner was in his office attending to public business.

The Times objects to the remarks of Mr. Earle, M.P., at the meeting held on Wednesday night. It is proper to say that Mr. Earle was not discussing the regulations, but simply giving his reasons why he agreed to a postponement of the meeting.

The San Francisco Call undertakes to threaten Canada on account of the mining regulations. We respectfully advise the Call to mind its own business. It will take very little to give rise to a demand for the closing of the Yukon to aliens.

The Seattle Times still hugs the delusion that Canadian goods will not be allowed to pass the United States customs house officers at Dyea without paying duty. Capt. Irving, who ought to know, says they are allowed to pass.

We shall not answer the insulting personalities which the Times directs against the provincial ministers. They come with a bad grace from a newspaper that is so thin-skinned as to threaten libel suits when it is driven into a corner.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, of the United States cabinet, is in such a condition, mentally and physically, that his complete collapse is daily expected. Some of his recent dispatches indicate as much.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"What we ought to have," sighed the proprietor of the jewelry establishment, "is some absolute novelty to attract attention."

"What's the matter with a line of divorce rings?" asked the astute and up to date manager.—Chicago Journal.

"It's a lucky thing for some of the old composers that they didn't live long," said the German critic.

"I don't see why. They are more appreciated now than when they wrote."

"Yes, but they'd be punished for less majestic sure. They have been using some of the Emperor's musical ideas."—Washington Star.

"Of the class of office-seekers," says the Llanriggaville Sage, "I observe there are two kinds, the appointed, and the disappointed."—Philadelphia North American.

IS YOUR NAME IN IT.

The List of Unclaimed Balances Held by the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada. A List That May Have More Interest to You Than the Ordinary Run of Blue Book Tables.

A blue book of 248 pages gives the list of unclaimed balances in the banks of Canada. It is a book that contains in its long tables the foundation of many a romance if we could only find out why the several amounts lie unclaimed. Thus, forty-five years ago A. B. Dow, of Quebec, deposited \$100 in the Bank of British North America, and has left it there ever since. John Ross, of Montreal, did the same thing with \$400 fifty years ago. Four men, named Stewart, of Manlocky, near Inverness, Scotland, put over \$10,000 in this bank in 1858, and have not called for a dollar of it since. For eleven years the Bank of Toronto has held \$1,068 of Janet Miller's money. She used to live in Minesing, George Veitch, of West Montreal, left \$378.82 in the Traders' Bank, when he died eight years ago and no one has called for it. Barbara Forman made a deposit of \$2,028 in the Bank of B.N.A. in 1890, and that is the last time she ever heard of her. When the late Judge Gray left St. John, N.B., for Victoria, he omitted to draw out a little balance of \$1.95 which has been standing in his name for thirty-one years. Twenty-three years ago W. Beek, of Victoria, had a balance in his credit in the Bank of B.N.A. of \$1,320.77, and it stands there yet. For some mysterious reason the Victoria Board of Education have neglected to draw \$6.50 from the same bank since May 25, 1871. Leon Mar left \$200 in this bank on October 14, 1878, and took a deposit receipt. A note to the table says that he is supposed to have been drowned. For sixteen years the representatives of Malcolm McNeil, of Nicola valley. It is over eight years since W. T. Spreddborough, of Burrard Inlet left \$2,000 in this bank, and he has never drawn a dollar of it or asked any questions about it; neither has S. H. F. Rowlinson, who lived in Victoria, paid any attention to his \$800 that has been there since 1891. A Seattle man named J. A. McCaul had \$181 to his credit nine years ago and has it yet. John S. Partridge, of Victoria, has not felt the need of any part of the \$500 that he left in this very excellent institution. Quinton H. King, of H.M. Partridge, has served his apprenticeship and country without drawing any part of the \$1,021.87 which he left in the Bank of Montreal when he was in Halifax six years ago. The firm of J. Nairne & Co., of Montreal, do not appear to have been in financial straits for sixty years; at least they have left \$385.55 for that length of time uncalled for in the Bank of Montreal. More remarkable still is the fact that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has for nearly seventy years promoted Christianity in the city of Montreal, and which its treasurer put in the bank in 1828. For twenty years the Bank of Montreal has held unclaimed \$4,000 deposited by D. Watson, of Louisville, Kentucky. For sixteen years Mrs. J. E. Miller, whose maiden name was Elizabeth McLean, has not drawn upon the \$6,099.12 standing to her credit at the Montreal City and District Savings Bank. The Bank of British Columbia has \$94 which the Vancouver Rowing Club, described in a note as "now defunct," left on deposit on March 20, 1873.

Such are some of the items in the long lists that strike the eye on a hurried survey. In all the banks hold unclaimed upwards of \$400,000. Are you in it? If you are not perhaps some of your friends are.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE. LONDON, Aug. 11.—Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, who had been one of the most prominent among the bishops attending upon the Lambeth conference, at the request of the Associated Press has written the following views of the conference: "The conference realized a decided unanimity of feeling on all questions connected with the work of missions and the social problems which at this time so much interest all thoughtful men. One of the most remarkable speeches at the conference was made by the Bishop of Washington, Satterlie, on social problems connected with charity. I have always a hearing in England, as well as at home, for his wise and loving thoughtfulness. I think the American bishops won the respect and love of their English brethren. There was strong unanimity with all the American bishops. While the fraternal love and brotherly sympathy of our hearts was one with the Church of England and the colonies in the defense of the faith and the work of our Saviour, yet they stand and always will stand on the rights of the national church with peculiar responsibilities to God and his children. There were signs throughout the conference and all the meetings held outside of the city that a power above men's wills was drawing Christians together. This loving spirit was the most marked feature of all the gatherings."

CANADIAN REFINED GOLD.

ROSSLAND, Aug. 12.—The Trail smelter last night produced the first brick of refined gold produced in Canada. It weighed 260 ounces and is worth over \$5,000. It is the culmination of a long series of experiments conducted by Mr. Heinze's smelter, and is significant, as it implies that hereafter the Trail smelter product will be refined gold and copper, both ready for the world's markets, and neither requiring further treatment at the hands of American or English smelters or refiners.

Advertisement for Castoria. Includes text: "SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA." and "A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep." Also features a signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Advertisement for Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. Includes text: "LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE." and "OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF LEA & PERRINS IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."

A PITMAN MEMORIAL. TO THE EDITOR:—I have to thank you for having about a month ago informed the public that it is proposed by phonographers and others in England to commemorate in some permanent way the work of the late Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography. The United States, Canada and other countries are contributing to the fund required for the memorial, and of the one hundred persons appointed as a general committee for the United States and Canada, I have been requested to take up contributions in this province. I have consented—not indeed to go round and make personal applications to individuals, for my poor health is a hindrance—but to receive and forward to the central committee such sums of money, large or small, which may be sent to me.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Sir Isaac Pitman Memorial Fund. Includes names like Rev. R. J. Roberts, Rev. Wm. MacLaughlin, Mr. Wm. Reid, etc.

Contributions towards the Sir Isaac Pitman Memorial Fund, received by the Rev. R. J. Roberts of Kuper Island: Rev. R. J. Roberts \$1.00, Rev. Wm. MacLaughlin 1.00, Mr. Wm. Reid .50, Mr. H. E. Donald .25, Mr. E. J. Palmer .25, Captain Gibson .25, Mr. John D. Quine .25, Mr. Vincent W. Good .50, Mr. Samuel M. Robbins .50, Mr. A. J. Gallely .1.00. Total amount received up to Aug. 10. \$14.90

JEALOUS OF Bival Railroads Imposing Tariff of Canadian Cargo of Tea Brought over Held at Special Chicago, Aug. 11.—tion of the section of which, if it is interpreted, may bring big great overland line, the Railway, and restrict railways which have United States in their with domestic corporations Asiatic and European made by the collector consignment of a train recently reached her civic cars from Vancouver dutiable article, and law the Japan-Vancouver collector to pass through for distribution seals on the cars were from interference by Collector Russell, to the opinion that the new 22 required the collecting duty of 10 per cent. while on route in Vancouver possession of the provision from the exact amount. The section requires payment of a discriminating per cent. on all goods shipped in bulk, but it is sufficient to say that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get G-A-B-T-O-B-I-A.

The secretary of the Chicago collector and holding it ten the collection of the duty on the tea to take it from them a promise discriminating duty in the United States, which has been deferred determining that the payment.

Mr. McEwen's department attention instead of the federal law department returns to Washington, about two weeks ago. He sustains that the Chicago collector and holding it ten the collection of the duty on the tea to take it from them a promise discriminating duty in the United States, which has been deferred determining that the payment.

The Great Northern Railway Company, which is controlled by the Pacific Steamship Company, has been in China, and it brings to this side greater amount of which are imported from the East. The lines combined. Railroad men who the extent of the voyage that it is a considerable addition to steamship or railroad tariff law did not in through the South American supremacy in the business that was new to its rivals.

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Washington, Aug. 11.—The Secretary of the Interior, James R. Doolittle, has issued an order that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should be allowed to import from the United States a certain amount of wheat to be used for the purpose of feeding the troops in the Philippines. The order is subject to the approval of the War Department. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been in the habit of importing wheat from the United States for many years, but this is the first time that it has been allowed to do so for the purpose of feeding the troops in the Philippines.

SEE THAT THE AC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF GASTORIA

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

PERRINS' SAUCE. Diagonally across the wrapper. Celebrated in blue ink. Celebrated in blue ink. Celebrated in blue ink.

and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

Contributions towards the Sir Isaac Pitman Memorial Fund, received by the Rev. R. J. Roberts of Kuper Island:

- Rev. R. J. Roberts \$1.00
Mr. Wm. MacLaurin 1.00
Mr. S. Reid 50
Mr. Hy. Short 50
Rev. Wm. Clyde 75
Mr. D. Laverock 1.00
Mr. H. E. Donald 25
Mr. E. J. Palmer 25
Captain Gibson 25
Captain Griffith 25
Mr. J. Kincham 1.00
Mr. John H. Harwood 1.00
Mr. John D. Quine 25
Mr. Vincent W. Gooch 50
Mr. Samuel M. Robins 5.00
Mr. A. J. Galletly 1.00
Total amount received up to Aug. 10. \$14.50

Canadians have the wheat belt in Manitoba and the Territories, within which is raised the best wheat in the world.

JEALOUS OF THE C.P.R.

Rival Railroads Invoke a Discriminating Tariff to Check the Canadian Enterprise.

Cargo of Tea Brought via Vancouver Held at Chicago for Special Duty.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The first application of the section of the new tariff bill which, if it is interpreted to mean as it reads, may bring disaster to Canada's great overland line, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and restrict other Canadian railways which have terminals in the United States in their ability to compete with domestic corporations in delivering Asiatic and European imports, has been made by the collector of this port.

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contiguous in the United States, which are regularly imported into Canada and afterwards exported to the United States, are subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent., provided for in section 22 of the new tariff act, and also that the method of conveyance, whether by water, rail or otherwise, is no material. The question whether goods transported through Canada to the United States, under consular seal, are subject to the duty, has not yet been determined.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—The effect of the new clause in the American tariff bill, putting an extra 10 per cent. duty on foreign goods brought into a Canadian port and afterwards shipped into the United States, was discussed in railway circles to-day and the decision of the attorney-general is awaited with some anxiety. The statement from Washington that as one result of the new tariff, the bonding privileges enjoyed by Canadian railways will be abolished, has been written, according to the officials of the C.P.R., under a total misconception. The clause makes no reference whatever to the bonding privileges of Canadian railways.

BONDING PRIVILEGE SAFE.

TORONTO, Aug. 12.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent, discussing the clause in the Dingley bill which, according to the New York press, threatens the bonding privileges, says: "The bonding privilege is not threatened. The object of the amendment was to encourage direct trade and discourage the carrying trade of Canadian railways, but not to affect the bonding privilege. The same discrimination exactly was made in Mr. Foster's Canadian tariff, which contained a clause imposing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on a certain class of merchandise when imported from the United States." The object was to compel Canadian dealers to get their goods over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver and Japan or else submit to an extra 10 per cent., if they get them from New York. Evidently the object of clause 22 of the Dingley tariff is to place an extra tax of 10 per cent. on seaboard freight entering the United States by way of Canada, and while this is a blow aimed at Canadian seas and Canadian railways, it has nothing to do with the bonding privileges granted by the United States.

THE MINERS ENJOINED.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—The much talked of bill for an injunction against the United Mine Workers, that was to have been filed in the United States courts was filed in the county court about noon by counsel for the New York and Cleveland Gas Co. The defendants named are the United Mine Workers of America, Pat. Dolan, president; Edward Maskey, vice president; William Warner, the secretary and treasurer, and others. The bill recites the conditions prevailing at the mines since the strike began, and alleges that the strikers have paid no attention to the sheriff's proclamations, and that the lives of miners and that of the property of the company are in danger. Judge Collier granted a preliminary injunction and restraining order, enjoining the defendants from assembling, marching or encamping in proximity to the mines and houses of the miners for the purpose of intimidation, and by menaces and threats and oppressive words preventing the miners from working. It further restrains the defendants from inducing or compelling any miner to quit work. A hearing was fixed for August 15. The injunction is regarded as the most sweeping yet issued. President Dolan expressed surprise when informed that it had been granted, and added: "It will make no difference to me. We will not break camp, and will go right along as usual until the matter is tested in the courts." When the news of the injunction was received at the mines and houses of the miners for the purpose of intimidation, and by menaces and threats and oppressive words preventing the miners from working. It further restrains the defendants from inducing or compelling any miner to quit work. A hearing was fixed for August 15.

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BRITISH BAYONETS WIN NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

They Were Used With Customary Effect in Capturing Abu Hamed's Stronghold.

Twenty-One of the Queen's Soldiers Killed and Many Wounded in the Attack.

CAIRO, Aug. 11.—Official despatches from Assuan, on the Nile, near the first cataract, give details of the capture of Abu Hamed on August 7 by the Anglo-Egyptian troops under Colonel Hunter, after an eighteen-hour's march from Merawi. Colonel Hunter kept all his preparations for the attack a secret, in order to prevent the spies of the Khalifa in the Sudan from getting wind of his plans. He declined to allow any newspaper correspondents to accompany the column to the front.

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NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Government Bank to Be Established at Dawson City for Convenience of Miners.

France Admitted to Benefits of Preferential Tariff—Shipments of Ships Stopped.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The government are now considering the establishment of a bank at Dawson City for the safe keeping of the miners' gold dust. The proposal is to take the gold and issue Dominion or United States notes in exchange. The absurdity of supposing that the miners will patronize an institution that will render the collection of royalty easy and certain has not yet dawned on the ministers at Ottawa.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ACHE. READ THESE WARNING Symptoms, and if you have any of them you should learn about Hudson's Cures.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897.

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Per month..... \$1 00
Per copy at the same rate.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.
Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States..... \$1 50
Six months..... \$1 00
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING.—An advertisement of any length referring to regular Merchandise and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—placed at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:
More than one fortnight and not more than one month..... 40 cents.
More than one week and not more than one month..... 30 cents.
Not more than one week..... 20 cents.
No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.
Theoretical advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted will ordered out.
Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.
Liberal allowances on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS.—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.
TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.—Per line solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00 funeral notices, 50 cents extra.
Where cuts are inserted they must be accompanied by a photograph.

A FEW WORDS TO MR. TEMPLEMAN.

Mr. William Templeman claims to be a public man. He has such right to the distinction as is conferred by the fact that on several occasions he has placed his services at the disposal of the public in a representative capacity, and been invariably rejected. He also controls a newspaper. The latter fact would not of itself be any warrant for personal references to him, but he has not only posed as a political leader but is to-day very industriously boomed by his friends for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of this province. For this reason it is impossible to dissociate Mr. Templeman the newspaper manager, from Mr. Templeman the candidate for the gubernatorial office, more especially as it is not because of his frequent defeats at the polls, but of his work done through his paper that the claim for political preference is made on his behalf. We have nothing to say against Mr. Templeman's desire to fill the Governor's chair. It is a perfectly legitimate ambition. We have no right to say how the federal government shall decide between the respective claimants for the position. That is a question of internal party arrangement, concerning which the *Colonist* will not and has no desire to be consulted. We are concerned, however, to see that whoever gets the appointment, he shall not be a person, who is laboring in season and out of season to unfit himself for the position to which he aspires. We may add that it is with great regret that we feel called upon to say this. Few enough of the honors of public life go to newspaper men, the reason very often being of the same character as that which is rendering Mr. Templeman an improper man for the office in question, namely, bitter personal partisanship and gross, vulgar and libellous attacks upon those with whom they may be called upon to associate in the official position to which otherwise they might be appointed.

It is a peculiar thing about some newspaper men that they either make themselves or permit their party managers to make them channels through which all manner of abuse may be vented upon their political rivals. There is no more reason why a newspaper or its manager should become obnoxious to those on the other side of politics, than there is why political leaders should, and although we all, perhaps, can recall instances where political differences have led to bitter personal hostilities, to the honor of British politics generally it may be said that while men have differed on public questions it is rare that their differences lead to personal abuse. British public men have, as a rule, not forgotten how to be opponents and remain gentlemen.

If Mr. Templeman's ambition is gratified he will in a few months be lieutenant-governor, and as such he will be brought into contact with Hon. Mr. Turner and his associates. These gentlemen will certainly for a year to come, and beyond any reasonable question during the course of his term of office, occupy the position towards him of advisers. There will be more or less intercourse between them and him. It will be essential that there should be more or less political confidence between them. That they are on opposite sides of politics cuts very little figure. The history of all the provinces shows that mere political differences do not prevent lieutenant-governors from dealing fairly by their advisers. But the instance has yet to occur where the commission of lieutenant-governor has been given to a man who took every public occasion to his command to vilify the men who were to

be his advisers, to treat them with studied contempt, to impugn their personal honesty and their integrity in office. We say that no instance of this kind has ever occurred, and we do not regard with equanimity the prospect of the experiment being tried at the expense of British Columbia.

One would have supposed that when Mr. Templeman's candidacy for the gubernatorial office was made known his newspaper would have ceased to make itself a vehicle for the gross personal abuse of the gentlemen who form the provincial ministry. One would have supposed that he would have developed a spirit in keeping with his ambition. He seems on the contrary to have assumed that the way to show himself fit for the non-partisan office of lieutenant-governor was to prove himself to be the most ultra of partisans, and that the way to convince the Dominion ministry that he is a proper person to be brought into intimate association with gentlemen of repute was to display the qualities of the loafer and scandal-monger. We believe that Mr. Templeman will find that he has misunderstood the character of the ministers at Ottawa. There are in the cabinet three ex-provincial premiers. They were never subjected to having the lieutenant-governorship of their respective provinces filled by men who had charged them with the grossest personal incapacity and the most shameless misconduct in office. They never knew what it was to be called upon to advise a lieutenant-governor, who had exhausted his ingenuity in discovering how to charge them with crimes and misdemeanors, and at the same time avoid prosecution for libel. We cannot think that Mr. Templeman is commending himself to these gentlemen, by the manner in which he is conducting himself in provincial politics. He has certainly chosen a strange way to show himself qualified for the head of the provincial government.

We make these observations because he thinks they ought to be made, and because we think the amenities of civilized life, the ordinary courtesies which one man extends towards another, ought not to be forgotten in public life, and because we believe a flagrant and persistent disregard of them is and ought to be considered a disqualification for an office of honor and dignity, and one calling for the exercise of impartiality and at least common decency. Mr. Templeman's treatment of the provincial ministers personally, that is through his paper, has been grossly indecent. It will be a novel thing in Canadian politics for gentlemen to be called to advise a lieutenant-governor on whose pen the ink is hardly dry after having been used in charging them, in the most public manner possible, with being thieves, hoodlums and corruptors.

ALIENS IN THE YUKON.

There could be no mistaking the sentiment of Friday night's meeting in regard to the rights of aliens in the Yukon. Every reference to the idea of barring all but British subjects from placer claims met with hearty approval. We submit that this ought to be done. At the same time we would not forget the instincts of British fair-play. Every alien now owning a mine or engaged for the purpose in prospecting or mining on the Yukon, no matter what his nationality may be, ought not to be deprived of any rights on the strength of which he went into that country. Let all such persons be required to register before January 1st, 1898, with the Mounted Police, and let them all be allowed the privileges, which they supposed they would have when they went there. But after the beginning of next year let the right to locate and operate placer claims be restricted to British subjects. There are several reasons for taking this position.

The greater number of those who are likely to go into the Yukon under the present regulations will be American citizens. They will buy as little as possible in Canada, and the gold they take out will be sent into the United States, where they will go and live, for no one will live in the Yukon after making anything, if he can help it. Three quarters of a million dollars came down on the Portland early in the summer. How much of this remained in Canada? Of what profit was it to Canada that this wealth was taken out of her soil? If these rich placers were further south, where, as in California, other interests would take the place of mining when the diggings were exhausted, we would not suggest that the mines should be closed to aliens. On the contrary, we should invite them to come in freely and help us develop the country. But it is a misuse of words to talk about developing placers on the Yukon. It is a good deal like talking about a spendthrift developing money that is left him. The right word to use is that recently Anglicized French one "exploit," which means to take and carry away. Canada will be none the poorer if aliens do not exploit the gold of the Yukon placers. Indeed, she will be better off if the gold is left there until her own people dig it out. Suppose rich placers should be discovered in British Columbia, does any one suppose that the British government would permit Germans and Frenchmen to come and carry it away to Germany and France? British free trade notions would be quick to draw the line at such a performance as that. Our American neighbors, against whom, of course, such a policy would be

mainly directed, have set us an example. No Canadian can step westward of the 141st meridian of Alaska and operate a mine, and we will to discover why what is done for the goose is not done for the gander. Let us keep our placer gold mines for our own people. Let us tell the birds of passage from the United States, who are willing to stop long enough under the Union Jack to fill their crops with Yukon gold dust, that they must do their scratching hereafter on their own side of the boundary line. Imitation is the sincerest flattery, the old proverb says, and so let us proceed to flatter our neighbors by imitating them in this respect. Such a step on the part of the Canadian government would be a popular one and be productive of vast benefit to Canadian interests.

THE LAW OF LIBERTY.

"So shall I keep Thy Law continually for ever and ever, and I will walk at liberty." David, King of Israel, came to this conclusion many centuries ago. Whether he wrote the identical psalm in which the line occurs may be open to question, but there is no doubt whatever that it expressed the result of the observations of his exceedingly eventful life. It is not the sentiment of a religious enthusiast or a dreamer of impossible things. To understand the Psalmist get your mind clear of the many-penny pictures of the Psalmist, which so-called good books give us. To read them aright get the sanctimonious whine out of your voice, and with full, clear tone, such as Booth or some other master of dramatic art would give to the words of Shakespeare, speak these matchless sayings of a poet who saw deeper into human hearts, who probed nearer the secret springs of human action, who got clearer glimpses of the unknowable than any other since his day. Do this, or come as near it as you can, and you will catch in the language of the Psalmist the crackle and clash of action. Their sentiments may suit the privacy of contemplation or the subdued atmosphere of a cathedral, but they suit better the clear air where men stand with their clearest walled up, their belts buckled tight, their eyes glistening with the sensation of triumph won or heroic deeds to be undertaken. But this only by the way. We mention this only that the reader may get himself somewhat in the same mind as the author of the lines above quoted.

Liberty and law—freedom and restraint—these things seem the antitheses of each other; yet all agree that lawlessness is different from liberty. In illustration of the idea; take a modern perfecting printing press. The white paper is fed in from a continuous roll at one end and comes out at the other at the rate of many thousand papers per hour, printed, folded and ready for the reader. The fragile web of paper, has passed between ponderous rollers, been subjected to great pressure, been struck strong blows with sharp edges, passed rapidly near great fonts of ink, and apparently run a score of chances of being reduced to shapeless black pulp. But nothing of this sort happens, for the paper conforms itself to the law of the machine, and so moves at perfect liberty to its completed form. The slightest deviation from the law of the machine and disaster results. Let no one mistake this illustration for the affirmation of a principle, as is too often done to the confusion of many seekers after truth. The idea meant to be conveyed is not that the Universe of matter and spirit and man's relations to it are those of the web of paper to the machine, but only to show how freedom of movement towards a desired result must take account of the laws with which it must deal. But the illustration holds good in another sense, namely, that we are free to move only in such directions as are in agreement with the law of our environment.

What degree of truth there may be in the doctrine of evolution, as at present understood, it would be presumptuous for any one to say. The doctrine is only a tentative experiment of phenomena, which seem otherwise inexplicable. But this much may be regarded as established, namely, that the universal tendency of all created things is towards the development of higher types. We suggest that it may be laid down as a law of universal application that freedom of movement only exists towards higher types. This, we know, is contrary to the teaching of many people, who tell us that the natural tendency is to baser conditions and that freedom of progress only lies in that direction. This is not true, for surely that is not freedom, which presents penalties to us at every step. It is the upward course only that is free. In this there is sound philosophy, for it stands to reason that if the tendency of universal existence is towards higher types, he who antagonizes this universal tendency is certain in the end to be defeated. This is not to say that it is easy for this in harmony with this universal law, and thus "walk at liberty"; for, to take a restricted view of the question, many a people have found it easier to remain slaves than make the effort necessary to gain and retain their freedom.

Some may say that this is directly in contradiction to the Scriptural teaching that "the gate to the higher life is 'strait' and that in the other direction it is 'broad.'" But this is not so, unless we read into the "Saying of Jesus" something that he did not say. Rightly understood this means no more than that the way to the fulfillment of the law of our being is so simple that most people pass it by without noticing it; while there are a thousand ways in which one may make shipwreck of his life. Many a man has been led to despair of ever being able to live up to what his own consciousness told him was his duty, because he has been taught that to do so he must be strait-laced and narrow, must repress every feeling and instinct that make life worth living, and be devoutly thankful if, after a life of self-mortification, he manages to escape perdition by the skin of his teeth. What Jesus sought to teach was that the little narrow gate over which was written "The Law of Love," a gate so small that the priests with their noses in the air could not see it, and the scribes with their eyes full of the dust of centuries of learned tomfoolery could not discover it, led to the land of perfect liberty.

And so we reach this conclusion, that men have a perfect liberty to do right, but while they are free to do wrong, penalties attach themselves by the immutable laws of our being to wrong doing. It is no more necessary to postulate the existence of a God of vengeance to make a man responsible for his transgression of these laws, than it is in order to account for one's burning one's hand by attempting to handle red-hot iron with bare fingers. It is not necessary to philosophize or quote authority to sustain the proposition with which this article opens. Every man knows the sense of perfect freedom that comes from the consciousness that no one can call any of his acts in question. Many a man came to this Pacific Coast to escape the burdensome restriction of his environment. He had done nothing wrong; but a hundred errors in judgment had hemmed him around with their consequences, and he struck out for the West to find that freedom, which a new country gives. Many of us would ask nothing better than to be able to get away from our mistakes. This is the sort of liberty of which David wrote, and which inspired him on another occasion, when he said:

"As far as the East is from the West, so far hath Thou removed our transgressions from us."

SOMEbody has been finding fault with the Kootenai because "it has been having a little fun," according to its own ideas, with the Hon. G. B. Martin. Anyone who knows Mr. Martin will agree with us that he would be the last man to find fault with any man for having a little fun with him or to object to reasonable criticism; but some of the Kootenai newspapers have not kept within legitimate lines in their recent references to him. It is a mistake to make political discussions any more unpleasant than they need be.

MR. ESCOLINE has received word that on August 5 three men rode on horseback from Lake Bennett to Skagway Bay, 84 miles, in one day. This shows that the White Pass is open and in fine condition, so that miners and their outfits can now move as freely over it as loaded horses can walk. This intelligence will be very welcome to the friends of the people now at the passes, and to those who are about setting out.

The Seattle Times threatens that United States miners will resort to violence to escape the duties, and even recommends them to do so. Does the genial Colonel, who edits the Times, speak in a military capacity, or is he simply talking to please his advertisers? We would not like to stand in the shoes of the men who act on the advice of the Times. But then no one will.

The Times asks when it threatened a libel suit on account of anything that appeared in the *Colonist*. If it will look in its issue of August 10, page 4, third column, second paragraph, it will find one thing to which we referred. If this does not mean that the Times, or some one connected with it, did not contemplate legal proceedings we do not know what it means. Perhaps it does not mean anything.

In striking contrast with the abuse heaped upon Canadian customs officials is the following extract from a letter from Dr. Faulkner, of Seattle, to Dr. Kleoher of the same city: "The Canadian customs officers are polite and easy to get along with. The trouble is that most of the passengers tried to bluff the officers."

DEALERS in Seattle are persuading miners to take saccharine with them instead of sugar. Excepting for the taste they might as well take water. Sugar is essential in cold climates to produce heat and energy. Men using saccharine will break down on the journey.

WILLS it is altogether likely that very many of the miners will not get over the Passes this fall, they may do so during the winter, and they can stay at Lake Tagish quite as comfortably as they could farther down the Yukon.

EVERYBODY will sympathize with the unfortunate miners who will have to pay duties at Lake Tagish, but they have only themselves to blame. They were warned in time.

Gold! Gold! Gold!

HO! FOR THE KLONDYKE.

Parties intending to outfit should call and inspect our prices before purchasing. We are the only house in Victoria running two complete stores. In the one we have Mackinaw Shirts, Underwear, Mitts, Gloves, Caps, Hats, Etc., while the other store carries Shoes and Rubber Boots of all descriptions. We do not believe in selling cheap goods for the mines. You will find when you get there that the best is none too good. See our 13 pound Blanket for \$7.50. It is without exception the very best for the money. A liberal discount to parties purchasing complete outfits from us.

Gilmore & McCandless,
85 AND 87 JOHNSON STREET.

OVER LOADED 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, 20c.
Root Beer, 10c.
St. Louis Lager, 4 pts. 25c.
Local Lager, 4 qts. 50c.
Kops Cheer, 2 for 25c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Young Man, Stop!



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

Middle-Aged Man, Turn!

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

Old Man, Look Back!

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

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

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

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
855 Washington Street, PORTLAND, Oregon.

Dr. Sanden pays the duty on all goods shipped to this Province.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Dearest," said the summer young man, "you may not believe me, but I tell you that you are the only girl that I have loved this year."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Yes, George," she said as she fondly gazed upon the bearded face of the wanderer, "we have been very poor since you went away."

"Well, change all that now, little woman," said the smiling miner. "But, here, I'm as hungry as a wolf. Where is dinner?"

"Alas, George," she answered, "I have no money to buy the necessary ingredients."

"No money?" he echoed. "Here, where are your actions?"

"With steady fingers he rapidly snipped off his luxuriant beard."

"My darling," he said as he handed her the whiskers, "run with these to the nearest bank. Properly washed they ought to clear us a cool \$500 in the yellow dust. And—wait, my darling—if the debris doesn't yield a couple of thousand, I'm a howling kyote."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Teacher—What animal attaches himself to man the most?
Jimmy—The er—er—bulldog, ma'am.
Johnny—The er—er—bulldog, ma'am.
Pittsburg Bulletin.

A political speaker accused a rival of unfeelingness, and then, rising to the occasion, said: "I warn him

not to persist in his disgraceful course of he'll find that two of us can play at that game!"—*The Bix*.

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 buckle 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."—*Harpers' Bazaar*.

Jimmy—I'd like to be a doctor when I grow up.
Tommy—What for?
Jimmy—So when fellers' 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."

FORTIET

INDIA'S STAFF

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Joining in the
Against the

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WALL PAPERS, O