

found, the owners of which  
from the pioneers who  
the country what it is,  
the custom to say that cattle  
ever grow fruit; that cattle  
raised in any large quan-  
the severity of the winter;  
wheat grown would be re-  
al consumption, and this  
kind. How all this has  
To-day, Canadian fruit  
a widespread reputation,  
ands more cheese to the  
om than the rest of the  
ether. The trade in butter  
nding with great rapidity,  
from the Dominion, and  
oming popular articles of  
part of the country. The  
ts of Canadian agricultural  
was over \$77,000,000, so you  
an important position the  
er occupies in the economy

the wealth of Canada is a  
mon reputation. Hitherto it  
was admitted, but it is  
course of rapid development,  
very province minerals of  
found, but it is to the  
of Ontario, British Colum-  
British Columbia district that the eyes  
are now directed, although  
other provinces are worthy  
also. Canada is fortunate  
in coal mines on the  
on the Pacific. This is  
importance from a naval  
at Canada wants.

his paper Lord Strath-  
few words on the wants of  
eed is people—men and wo-  
required for the millions  
ng to be occupied and  
vide happy homes for any  
ple. They are wanted also  
develop the great wealth  
in its agriculture, its fish-  
its mines and its man-  
increase of its popula-  
results cannot fail to ad-  
and strength of the Empire.  
ing good service to your  
will help to make Canada  
whenever you may have an  
doing so. Sometimes it  
to sneer at emigration, and  
those who promote it; but  
a great mistake. We pos-  
portion of the unoccupied  
earth most suitable for the  
Europeans. The opening  
sources of Canada, for in-  
ally means a greater and  
apply for those that are at  
are and steadily increasing  
manufactures which are  
ach quantities from the  
and upon which its pros-  
depends. In fact, emigra-  
for those who are to  
rain behind, and certainly  
ilities have an inducement  
view of the fact that it  
to make better provision  
—a desire which is para-  
diments of most people.

ath ago my child, which is  
old, had an attack of dis-  
ted by vomiting. I gave it  
is are usually given in such  
othing gave relief, we sent  
and it was under his care  
t this time the child had  
out ten days and was hav-  
five operations of the  
twelve hours, and we were  
not live. I soon obtained re-  
live. Chamberlain's Colic,  
rhubarb Remedy has occu-  
decided to try it. I soon  
for the better; by its  
complete cure was brought  
is now perfectly healthy.  
umpdown, Climer, W.  
Henderson Bros., Whole-  
storia and Vancouver.

its merchandise imports  
six months of 1899 were  
any corresponding period  
Its exports for the same  
largest since 1891 and  
an exceeded except in  
that year and of 1892.

Major Carrier, who was that of Col.  
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to the pavement.  
had British Borneo have  
two-cent Imperial letter

\$1.50 Per Annum \$1.50

VOL. 19.

### Another Dreyfus Day

Proceedings Somewhat Tame and Nothing of Importance Brought Out.

Amusement at the Efforts of a Witness to Avoid Mentioning Germany.

Former Premier of the Republic Handled Very Gently by the Court.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 29.—The Paris correspond-ent of the Daily Mail says he learns on excellent authority that Gen. Mercier will be prosecuted in connection with the Dreyfus affair.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Col Panizari positively declares that the initial "D" in the "Canale De D" document means "Dubois," which is an alias for Col. Du Paty de Clam.

The Pope, according to the Rome correspond-ent of the Daily Mail, conferred yesterday (Monday) with Father Mar- tin, head of the Jesuits, with the view of persuading the French Jesuits to moderate their violence towards Dreyfus. His Holiness being alarmed at the trend of events in France.

It was reported in London last evening that Gen. Mercier had purchased a house at Palmorch.

Rennes, Aug. 29.—Gen. Mercier and most of the other generals interested in the case were present in the hall of the Lycee this morning when the trial of Dreyfus opened in the usual manner, and with special incident. Col. Cordier, deputy chief of the intelligence depart-ment under the late Lieut.-Col. Henry, who since his previous appearance in court had been released by the minister of war, Gen. Marquis De Gallifet, from his oath of professional secrecy, was the first witness to-day. He testified to the effect that the late Col. Sandherr, and not Lieut.-Col. Henry, received the copy of the "Canale De D" document, and was most amusing in delivering testimony, keeping the court and even the judges roaring with laughter at his comical manner and wit.

He is a short, stout man, with a jolly face and very red nose. The colonel declared his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken when the date of the bordereau was given as May, and later the witness declared stoutly he was now convinced Dreyfus was innocent. Col. Cordier then spoke up strongly for Col. Picquart as a conscientious soldier and a honorable man, and threw light upon the situation which existed in the offices of the intelligence department and in the war office. He explained that Henry was jealous of Picquart because the latter was given charge of the statistical section, which Henry hoped to get himself. Cordier expressed the belief that it was because of Picquart that Henry committed the forgery. This evidence Col. Cordier delivered in a loud voice, accompanied by humorous asides. Several times he mentioned the ambassador to Germany, which caused President Joubert to intervene and tell the witness he must not introduce an ambassador's name into the trial. Hasty corrections of the witness when he repeated the same slips of the tongue, as he did more than once, and the amusing manner in which he avoided mentioning Germany, which Henry hoped to get himself. Cordier expressed the belief that it was because of Picquart that Henry committed the forgery. This evidence Col. Cordier delivered in a loud voice, accompanied by humorous asides.

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No fewer than five witnesses rose asking to be confronted with him, but he received the interruptions with the utmost good humor.

Dreyfus spoke a few words at the conclusion of Col. Cordier's statements. He said the scene which preceded his arrest was so fantastic it had completely bewildered him and merely left a blurred impression on his memory. The prisoner is now accustomed to his surroundings, and has apparently recovered his self-confidence, as he speaks readily and clearly and follows the witnesses closely, taking notes of the various points in their depositions.

Major Lantz first confronted Colonel Cordier, and tried to secure against him by pointing out that Cordier was incorrect in saying there were anti-Semites in the general staff, since Cordier himself was one. The colonel retorted, turning the tables on the major, as raising his hand he cried:

"Quite true; I was an anti-Semite, but never bore false witness against the live. Chamberlain's Colic, rhubarb Remedy has occurred to try it. I soon for the better; by its complete cure was brought is now perfectly healthy. umpdown, Climer, W. Henderson Bros., Whole- storia and Vancouver.

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confronted the witness in order to demonstrate the baselessness of the stories of his intention to fly and to show his determination to fight to the last, confronted Cordier. The general's remarks were of small importance, the most interesting being his repetition of Colonel Sandherr's opinion of Mathieu Dreyfus when the prisoner's brother went to see the colonel to ask for justice on behalf of Captain Dreyfus. Mercier admitted Sandherr said: "Mathieu Dreyfus impresses me as an honest man, who was prepared to make any sacrifice to save his brother."

M. De Freycinet, former minister of foreign affairs and premier, followed Col. Cordier on the witness stand. The court room was packed to its utmost capacity as the distinguished French statesman began his deposition. The witness was expected to speak about the thirty-five million francs supposed to have been contributed abroad, mainly in England and Germany, to the Dreyfus prosecution. De Freycinet began by expressing the pain which he experienced at the trouble the country was undergoing, and later said he remembered the conversation with Gen. Jamont, at which there was a reference to money coming from abroad in support of the Dreyfus agitation, "which, while disinterested in France, might not be so abroad." The statesman, however, did not remember the details of the conversation, nor could he say if any amount was mentioned. He then alluded to his fears that "attacks on the chiefs of the army might be prejudicial to discipline," adding, "might not these attacks lead to the disappearance of discipline, and what then would be the result if we found ourselves in difficulties with foreign countries?" In short, De Freycinet delivered a patriotic speech rather than a deposition, concluding with the words: "All the world will accept your verdict, which will open up an era of reconciliation." The members of the court-martial treated the witness with the greatest deference. Col. Joubert declined to put to the witness some questions put by Labori, declaring they had no direct bearing on the case. One of these questions referred to the witness' personal opinion of H. Scheurer Kestner, former vice-president of the Senate, who interested himself in behalf of Dreyfus. Although the colonel refused to put the question, the witness replied that Scheurer was his friend, and he had a high opinion of his character.

The testimony of two minor witnesses concluded the day's session. Rennes, Aug. 30.—At the opening of the Dreyfus court-martial this morning M. Paul Meyer, member of the Institute and director of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, was the first witness. He deposed in favor of Dreyfus. After hearing M. Molner, M. Giery and M. Poyot, a member of the Institute, all of whom testified in favor of Dreyfus, General Deloye spoke against the prisoner on the artillery references in the bordereau. The court, on the application of the government commissioner, Major Carriere, ordered that the opening part of to-morrow's session be behind closed doors, for the purpose of discussing documents relating to the artillery.

The evidence of Meyer, Molnier and Giery, handwriting experts of the first rank, was a strong point for Dreyfus, and they were most emphatic in declaring the border was written by Esterhazy and created a better impression than Bertillon by not introducing the fantastic diagrams which the latter deemed necessary. The action of Gen. Mercier in asking to be allowed to reply to Molnier, and then getting up and confirming the professor's statement that Esterhazy had changed his handwriting since 1894, puzzled the audience. That Esterhazy should have deemed it advisable to change his handwriting since the date of the bordereau at first sight indicated that he wrote it, and that Mercier should support Molnier aroused discussion of the general's reason for this uncalculated intervention. There are some people who see in Mercier's uncalculated testimony yesterday in support of the honorable nature of M. Mathieu Dreyfus's visit to Colonel Sandherr in 1894 in behalf of his brother, and the general's move to-day, an indication of some change of attitude, perhaps a prelude to a candid avowal of his mistakes of 1894. On the other hand, many persons think Mercier, fearing Saturday's exposure will discredit him altogether with the judges, has conceived the idea of giving way on certain points, which, moreover, are almost incontrovertible, and thus, to some extent, restate himself by an affectation of impartiality.

M. Poyot related an interesting conversation he had with the Austro-Hungarian military attaché, Col. Schneider, mention of whose name evoked a prompt protest from Major Carriere in the name of the government and the state. Col. Schneider, according to this witness, admitted that Esterhazy acted as a spy, and wrote the bordereau, Gen. Rogét, with his usual shrewdness, seized upon Poyot's statement that Schneider expressed astonishment that French officers should have the bad taste to question the word of foreign officers to mount the platform and make a short speech in defence of the attitude of the French officers, concluding "as follows: 'I intervened because I saw a hydro-pneumatic train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, jumped the track eleven miles east of here this morning, and rolled down an embankment. Eight people were injured.'

Major Carrier then made his application to have the court sit behind closed doors to-morrow, explaining that he would submit to the court certain documents prepared by the gentry bureau,

containing information which it was not desirable to discuss in public. The court granted the application, and also accorded to the request of the defence that their witness, Major Hartmann, of the artillery, be allowed to be present, as he would give important testimony, showing Dreyfus could not have written the paragraphs in the bordereau concerning the artillery.

After Dreyfus had replied to Deloye the court went into secret session to consider the war office documents relating to the artillery, and adjourned for the day at 11:15 a.m.

Reported Sensational Revelations. Paris, Aug. 30.—Major Tavernor, acting under the Rogatory commission issued by Colonel Joubert, president of the Dreyfus court martial, questioned Colonel Du Paty de Clam yesterday afternoon (Tuesday), and will continue the examination to-day. According to the Matin, Du Paty de Clam made sensational revelations.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY. Tue Report of the Reassembling of the Joint High Commission Lacks Confirmation. (Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 29.—The report which appeared in a morning paper of the likelihood of the re-assembling of the High Commission at Washington to frame a report to Congress is not confirmed here. Canada has taken her stand in the Alaska boundary matter, and till that is disposed of other issues cannot be touched.

It is stated that the vessels seized about a month since by the Americans on a charge of poaching have been freed.

A MINISTER REBUKED. Members of Montreal Congregation Object to a Preacher's Remarks. Montreal, Aug. 30.—Rev. W. H. Garth, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Narragansett Pier, preached on Sunday at a small church at St. Agathe, a summer resort, near Montreal. Mr. Garth created a sensation by declaring that the Bible was full of mistakes; that God had given infallibility to no person in the world, and the stories of Adam and Eve, Jonah and the whale, etc., were nothing but myths and legends.

Among other unusual statements uttered by the young divine was his belief that the inspiration of Shakespeare and Browning differed only in degree from that of Isaiah and St. Paul. The Bible was simply the literature of the Jewish people, and everything contained therein should be interpreted in the light of this fact.

At the close of the sermon, two gentlemen, Mr. Lebrich and Ex-Mayor Wilson Smith rose and expressed dissent from the views expressed by the preacher. Mr. Smith spoke with great feeling, and amid much excitement, declared his inability to sit silent and hear such doctrines announced from a Christian pulpit. For his part, he believed absolutely in the Bible as the Word of God, and sufficient prophesies had already been fulfilled to prove the infallibility of the whole.

After giving out the closing hymn Rev. Mr. Garth retired to the vestry, and the congregation, after awaiting his reappearance for a few minutes, slowly filed out to discuss the unusual service they had participated in.

VENEZUELA COMMISSION. (Associated Press.) Paris, Aug. 29.—Prof. J. R. Soley, on behalf of Venezuela, concluded his argument before the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission to-day, urging that Great Britain could not claim any territory beyond 1860. Sir Robert Thresie Reid, Q. C., former attorney-general, who followed, said Venezuela claims to be residuary legate of the ancient Spanish claim, though neither she nor Spain did anything for 280 years in the disputed territory.

SANTO DOMINGO REVOLUTION. (Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 29.—The following is a cable from U. S. Consul Sampson at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, July 29, stating that the revolutionists in this district, except Monte Cristo, are in possession of the revolutionists. This town surrendered yesterday.

### A Critical Situation

Comments of the London Papers on the South African Crisis.

Present Tension Cannot Long Continue Without Resulting in Hostilities.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 29.—Commenting on the utterance of President Kruger of the Transvaal government, as cabled to the Associated Press from Cape Town yesterday, that the South African republic adheres to its latest offer and would not make any concessions, the afternoon papers here unanimously draw attention to the increased seriousness of the Transvaal crisis; but in the same breath they express uncertainty regarding the nature of the concessions beyond which President Kruger will not go. No official announcement has been made, though they are generally understood to be a five years' franchise and increased Uitlander representation. "If this is correct," the Globe says, "it cannot be long before diplomacy has to stand aside as of no further service."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Kruger's adherence to these would mean adherence to impossible conditions, and, if so, the situation—as come to an ugly head."

The Westminster Gazette, while lamenting the immoderation which it says, led to the present crisis, admits the country is within sight of war, which may shortly be as unavoidable as on the merits of the question it would be inexorable.

Capetown, Aug. 29.—Owing to the continued tension and the warlike conditions trade in many places is practically at a standstill. Great distress prevails among the poorer classes both at Johannesburg and here.

Brisbane, Aug. 29.—In consequence of the increased tension in the Transvaal affair, the Queensland government is making preliminary arrangements to despatch a contingent to South Africa.

London, Aug. 30.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "Events have taken an alarming turn. Great Britain, at the request of the Uitlanders' council, has enlarged the original demands of Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner, and is adopting the view of Cecil Rhodes that President Kruger will never withstand an ultimatum. I have, however, high authority for asserting that President Kruger, the Raad and the nation will unite to resist an unconditional demand for giving effect to the Milner programme, but will concede reforms on conditions altogether moderate."

The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "A pitiable scene was witnessed at the railway station to-day on the arrival from Johannesburg of 150 children whose parents are too poor to maintain themselves. It is estimated that 15,000 people have left the Transvaal since the crisis began. In the house of assembly to-day the government announced that it was considering a proposal to afford greater facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg. Bechuanaland is in a state of ferment, owing to fears of a Boer raid. Col. Baden-Powell's forces there are wholly inadequate to protect such an extended frontier, and the Boers appear to be quietly concentrating in the western part of Transvaal. A Boer spy has been arrested in Ramatlabama Camp, in British Bechuanaland."

The Times referring editorially to the statement of Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, that in the event of war he would do his best to keep Cape Colony aloof from the struggle, says: "This is a startling misconception of duty. When the government of the Queen declares war it is the duty of all loyal subjects, whatever their position, not to keep aloof, but to do their utmost to bring the struggle to a successful end."

Capetown, Aug. 29.—The members of the progressive party in the Cape house of assembly freely declare their dissatisfaction with the speech of the Premier, Hon. W. P. Schreiner, last evening in the debate precipitated by Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg's motion to adjourn, made as a censure of the policy of the government with respect to the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State. They have announced their intention of organizing public meetings to protest against Mr. Schreiner's action in the matter.

Dispatches received here from Pretoria show the Uitlanders are suffering greatly from the strain involved in the political crisis. Many ladies are leaving Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal. The women are preparing a petition to Queen Victoria in favor of peace, which will be sent to all parts of the colony for signatures.

Johannesburg, Aug. 28.—The Standard and Diggers' News credits Gen. Joubert,

the commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, and vice-president of the republic, with the statement that although he is personally desirous to do everything to preserve peace, the situation is such that the Republic must be prepared for war.

Capetown, Aug. 30.—It is said in Afrkander circles here that in spite of persistent warlike rumors there are good prospects of peace. It is believed several strong-minded gentlemen have been addressed to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, urging the desirability of using every effort to obtain a peaceful solution of the trouble. Hon. Wm. P. Schreiner, premier of Cape Colony, has telegraphed to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, expressing the hope that peace would prevail, and declaring that he would do his utmost to this end.

Police Officers Arrested. Dalozan Bay, Aug. 30.—Two Transvaal police officers were arrested to-day upon their arrival here.

DISASTER AT CHICAGO. Ten Lives Known to Be Lost and Five People Yet Missing. (Associated Press.) Chicago, Aug. 29.—The difficult task of removing the heavy iron arches and twisted girders which form the debris of the frame work of the coliseum which collapsed yesterday, cost nine lives, and probably more, for five men are still reported among the missing, was continued vigorously to-day. Of the men reported fatally injured, the hospital authorities reported to-day that none had yet died.

J. K. Dowd, at first said to be hurt beyond recovery, is now thought to have a good chance for life. The inquest will be delayed until the full list of fatalities is known and the police have collected information tending to fix the responsibility for the accident.

### Macpherson's Strong Words

Brands the Colonist and Its Interviewer as Mendacious Liars.

Member for Vancouver Defines His Attitude Towards the Government.

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He defines his position thus: My position is exceedingly simple. If the government made an attempt to repeal the eight-hour or alien labor legislation I shall oppose them. If they leave that legislation alone and introduce further legislation which I can approve, I shall support them. That position may not suit the Colonist, but I think it will suit the vast majority of my constituents. The Colonist should know that we fought too many years in this province to rid it of a government (largely in their own interests) of a small Victoria oligarchy for us now to take any measure to get that oligarchy quickly back into power again.

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Victoria Is Easy

The Australian Salesman Works an Old Old Lay Very Profitably.

Bound Over in the Police Court to Appear To-Morrow.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Fools and their money are soon parted and "Knaves starve not in the land of fools."

Thus moralises the wise man to-day when he hears of the amazing exhibition of gullibility given at the Workmen's Hall last night.

Nothing that has taken place in the city in many years has furnished food for more conversation and chaff than the visit of the "Great Australian Salesman," who operated for one night only and made himself famous. His advent was well heralded, and as he advertised that he was going to give a variety performance free gratis and for nothing, there was of course a large attendance, the hall being crowded. So easy is it for a shrewd man to calculate upon attracting a goodly assemblage of those who expect to get something for nothing.

The "Salesman" announced in his advance posters that he had a travelling variety company, and to give a color of reality to the statement he engaged some local acrobats and "colored" artists to do a few turns while the hall was filling up, and of course he came and stayed. But after the preliminaries, when the people had got into a good humor, the prince of "graters" began his deadly work, and right well he did it too. He explained, in choice "Orstrillian" twang that he was advertising himself and was intending in a few days to open out an immense stock of goods which he proposed to sell at ridiculously low prices. He wanted to introduce himself to the people of Victoria in such a way that when he returned to do business they would remember him and come and see him, and to assure them that had he not been so well prepared to do wonders. He did them.

Of course the work is as old as the hills, older than wooden nutmegs, and Soapy Smith, but ever green and ever profitable in towns which, like Victoria, as Alex. Wilson says, is the richest city ("for suckers") in the world.

The trouble would have been to get the game started, but the wily salesman was smart enough to have provided for this. He had not come to town on Sunday for nothing, he was sure of that. Opening the ball, he asked if anyone wanted to buy a cigar for \$5. Perhaps no one would, in cold weather, but "boosters" were there in plenty ready to assist in the game, and up went a \$5 and back came a cigar and a \$10 bill "just to light it with."

To say that the excitement began right there is to stretch things a little. It was just making a preliminary ripple perhaps, but the "boosters" had to be used several times yet before the game was set into full blast. Perhaps an innocent individual or two profited and sent up their little \$5, receiving in return real, substantial, unmis-takable and negotiable proofs of the philanthropy of this stranger, who seemed to have dropped from the clouds for the purpose of providing the people of Victoria with all the money they wanted in exchange for a little confidence.

Perhaps the innocent beneficiaries were allowed to increase in numbers, and the good angel began to show himself in his right colors, but he did so eventually, and then, the money having commenced to flow from the stage, ebbed back in increasing volume.

"Who will lend me \$5," called the presiding genius.

"Hands in the air, men and women answered for the opportunity to send a greenback, and back came the \$5 bill wrapped round a gold watch and chain.

"Who is the next to lend me \$5?"

"And the clamor grew and grew until the myriads hurrying from the audience to the stage had all they could do to respond to the frequent calls. The \$5 bills rolled up in shoals. One sent up his contribution in silver, but the common coin of the realm was not the operator who threw them among the crowd with a fine disdain and sent their owner paper in exchange. "Any more \$5 bills coming up?" the cry continued, and still the stream flowed on. Taking each bill as he received it, the salesman placed it beneath a watch and chain, a number of which were arranged before him on a table. Of course everyone expected they would receive a watch with the \$5 returned and still they sent them up. At last even the supply of fives gave out. "What have you given me this money for?" asked the wonderful dispenser of golden showers. "Oh, for charity," came back the answer. "You don't want charity," retorted the man with the "graff," "What did you give it me for?" "For nothing!" yelled the excited crowd, the impatience of greed proclaiming itself on their faces and in their voices. "For nothing."

And then the bubble burst.

"Thank you, ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Larrikin, sweeping the currency and the watches into his satchel, "thank you."

And so and so on the graft was worked. Playing on the cupidity of his audience the man did with the people as he willed. A hair from a boy's head was sold for \$5. Some of the lucky purchasers got a \$10 bill in exchange, but of course not many, and the estimates of the sum cleared by the director of the evening's party vary from \$200 to \$2000.

But here is the mystery. Out of all the scores who were duped, only the dozens who lost their good money out of a desire to get more than they invested, the morning's light as it dawned on the city of Victoria revealed but one. All the rest would appear to have vanished into thin air, but that one, more careless of being "guyed" than the rest, willing to undergo the chaffing of his fellows in the hope that he might recover \$20 he had lost, had taken proceedings against the salesman and had him arrested on the islander. This man, this one exception, he who stands alone in a crowd of dupes as one who doesn't mind admitting his gullibility, is Mr. Stadhagen, and he is the prosecutor of J. Edwards, the Australian Salesman.

Sergeant Hawton arrested Edwards on the boat and he spent the night in the lock-up. This morning the police court was packed with a curious throng, but the proceedings were merely formal. Mr. George E. Powell, who had been retained by the accused, applying for a remand until to-morrow and offering to find sureties for his client's appearance to-morrow. Bail was allowed in two sureties of \$250 each.

Last night Edwards was besieged at his hotel, one valiant man bearing him in his room and demanding his money back. This gentleman's name should also be known—Dr. Dumain. He proceeded to the salesman's room and threatened corporal punishment if the \$5 he had "invested" were not given back to him. He got it, but only after he had damaged some of the goods, gold watches, etc., which Edwards had there.

The prisoner will be brought up to-morrow—perhaps.

Grave doubt exists whether any charge can be made to stick against him. There was, it is said, no question of false pretences, and it is certain that with so skillful a counsel as Mr. Powell the accused will be able to baffle the prosecutor unless the matter be placed in the hands of an attorney. There is some suggestion that the Department of Justice should undertake the case, although others argue that if people will be fools the law cannot restrain them.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A Nit-Nat Indian, who appeared in the police court this morning to answer to the charge of drunkenness, must have been considerably surprised to see that the punishment for his little peccadillo had apparently attracted so large an audience, for the court room was packed, and even within the rail there was not accommodation sufficient for all who wished to find seats.

The Indian disposed of the case in his own way. He explained, in choice "Orstrillian" twang that he was advertising himself and was intending in a few days to open out an immense stock of goods which he proposed to sell at ridiculously low prices. He wanted to introduce himself to the people of Victoria in such a way that when he returned to do business they would remember him and come and see him, and to assure them that had he not been so well prepared to do wonders. He did them.

Of course the work is as old as the hills, older than wooden nutmegs, and Soapy Smith, but ever green and ever profitable in towns which, like Victoria, as Alex. Wilson says, is the richest city ("for suckers") in the world.

The trouble would have been to get the game started, but the wily salesman was smart enough to have provided for this. He had not come to town on Sunday for nothing, he was sure of that. Opening the ball, he asked if anyone wanted to buy a cigar for \$5. Perhaps no one would, in cold weather, but "boosters" were there in plenty ready to assist in the game, and up went a \$5 and back came a cigar and a \$10 bill "just to light it with."

held it in his hand. Witness saw it, as also did several other people who were there. Mr. Stadhagen was in the room and he saw it, as also did several other people who were there. Mr. Stadhagen was in the room and he saw it, as also did several other people who were there.

In cross-examination by Mr. Powell, the witness repeatedly got very confused and excited. He did not seem quite clear how many coats Edwards had on, but he stuck persistently to the material points of his story.

An adjournment was taken shortly before one o'clock until 2 p.m.

Resuming this afternoon there was again a very large attendance, and as the Times goes to press the prosecutor is giving his evidence, which is largely a corroboration of that of Dr. Dumain.

The first witness was Mr. Stephen Jones, proprietor of the Dominion, who testified to his seeing in the end to the disturbance between Dumain and the accused by ordering the latter out of the hotel.

Stadhagen gave a clear account of the transaction between himself and Edwards, and his statements as to the effect that Edwards borrowed \$5 from him to pay Dumain being received with a ripple of merriment. Witness explained that Edwards said he had money in his pocket, but he was not going to give it to the people. Witness gave Edwards the \$5 and he handed it to Dumain. Stadhagen's testimony established the fact that after the A.O.U.W. Hall show, he was on sufficient of Police to show that he had several rounds of drinks with him in his room.

It was said during the morning that a lady who was "victimised" will enter a charge against Edwards, and will attempt to prosecute it. From present indications the hearing of the charges will occupy considerable time.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Act 3 of the screaming farce in which J. Edwards, the Australian Salesman, was the "star," terminated last evening at the city police court, where a crowded audience. Act 4, of which there are many prophecies, has not yet been mapped out even in the minds of those who may be its authors.

If the opening act, which was played in the A.O.U.W. Hall on Monday evening, was mirth-provoking and amusing, 2, during which the leading man was incarcerated in the jail, was not without its humorous side, the third act must still be conceded to have been the crowning triumph from the point of view of the spectator. The fun, which kept the court room in a ripple of laughter all afternoon, waxed fast and furious shortly after the Times went to press, when the gross crudities and vulgarities of the gross crudities of the farce were in full evidence.

Mr. G. E. Powell, counsel for Edwards, explained to the magistrate that he had not heard anything of the second act until that moment and would need a little time to prepare for the hearing. The magistrate ordered an adjournment for an hour, and the crowd dispersed until 11.30.

Assuming that at that time, there was again a dense throng in the court room, and during the proceedings the spectators violated every rule of order by laughing heartily at some of the statements of the first witness and the caustic remarks of Mr. Powell, the chief of police for that official to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Dr. Dumain, the chiropodist, was the witness put in the box. He explained before commencing his evidence that he had to leave by 12 o'clock to attend some important engagement, the nature of which did not transpire. During his cross-examination by Mr. Powell, twelve o'clock having been reached, he nearly half-an-hour, the witness created much merriment by gravely informing counsel he was "going right now," and reaching for his cap. Of course, the magistrate informed him that counsel had the right to conclude the cross-examination and witness remained, expressing his impatience very emphatically.

Dumain's testimony was to the effect that he was one of the "victims" of the Salesman. That after the performance in the A. O. U. W. Hall he went up to the Dominion hotel, occupied by the accused, for the purpose of getting some jewellery he had received in the hall, exchanged. Edwards had told him he would exchange the following day. Dumain said he found Edwards' key was going away by the Vancouver boat, hence his visit to the hotel. When he saw Edwards in his room he asked him to exchange the jewellery, and as Edwards made no attempt to do so witness became incensed. Ultimately he demanded that the Salesman return him the \$5 he had invested. There was a threatened set-to, Dumain taking off his coat and Edwards making a "bluff" at doing so, but replacing it. Edwards then put his hand to his hip-pocket as though to draw a "gun." The "gun" was not there, and he then placed his hand in another pocket where he found it, and

held it in his hand. Witness saw it, as also did several other people who were there. Mr. Stadhagen was in the room and he saw it, as also did several other people who were there.

Mr. Stadhagen said to-day that he was surprised he should be chaffed by those who had been victimized, but had not the courage to come forward and prosecute. He believes that other actions will be brought against the salesman.

Another feature upon which Mr. Stadhagen dwells is that even though Edwards paid a \$5 license fee for an exhibition at the Dominion, and the A.O.U.W. Hall were not an entertainment, but an auction sale. With this view, it may be stated, a great many people disagree, saying that no show has ever been given in Victoria so entertaining as that of Monday night.

It was said that Edwards would proceed against Stadhagen to recover \$5,000 damages for slander, but Stadhagen says he is not afraid of any such thing, and it may be taken for granted that a proceeding is extremely unlikely.

It is also said that last evening Dr. Dumain and Mr. Hunter wished to get a warrant out against Edwards on the charge of obtaining money from Mrs. Hunter by false pretences, and that when Edwards found this out he sent for Mrs. Hunter and returned the \$10. Those who have been foremost in proceeding against Edwards say he will yet have to disburse considerable money to his victims of Monday night.

But the curtain has fallen on the screaming farce, Edwards taking the boat last night for Vancouver, where he swore yesterday he has a house on Homer street. Perhaps it is as well that nothing more was done, for the revelations which would have ensued had he stayed far to prove the existence of a large proportion of the population of Victoria than would be pleasant to contemplate.

Diamond Dyes are Chemically Pure.

No Soap or Grease to Injure the Finest Fabrics.

Diamond Dyes make such lovely and beautiful colors that goods dyed with them cannot be told from new.

Diamond Dyes do not boast of clearing goods and giving them a new color at one operation.

Diamond Dyes do not contain a particle of soap or fat of any kind, therefore no danger is incurred in dyeing the finest and most costly materials.

When soiled goods or garments are well washed before the dyeing operation is commenced, Diamond Dyes give results that no other dyes can give—colors that never fade, wash or wear out. In a word, Diamond Dyes are true home helpers and money savers, and the only dyes that are guaranteed in the world.

NANAIMO MAN'S DEATH.

J. T. Allardyce, superintendent of the Nanaimo electric works, died at the Vancouver hospital on Wednesday morning. The deceased left about two weeks ago for Vancouver. He was at that time suffering with typhoid fever and was admitted to the City hospital, where it was hoped professional nursing would have a remedial effect. However, his condition was pronounced serious and Dr. L. T. Davis was telegraphed for and went over. The next news received was the brief announcement in a telegram to Wm. Lewis, secretary of the light works, Nanaimo, stating that Mr. Allardyce was dead. He ceased to be in his 34th year. His sister, who is a nurse in the Vancouver hospital, attended him during his last days. The remains will be taken over to Nanaimo on the boat and will be interred in the city cemetery alongside those of his mother.

The man whose home is menaced by midnight murderers last slow to grasp a weapon to defend it. The same man, when threatened by an enemy ten thousand times more dangerous, will calmly go his way and make money, saving his effort at defence. The most dangerous drives out of all mankind's enemies is consumption. There is but one effective weapon with which to combat this grim destroyer. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, and nasal troubles. Thousands have testified to their recovery under this remedy after they were given up by the doctors, and all hope was gone. Many who have permitted their experiences, names, addresses and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Any sufferer may write to them. The Golden Medical Discovery is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life giving elements of the food and the nerves strong and steady. Acting directly on the lungs, it breaks lung spitting of blood and disease germs. It is also a wonderful medicine for all nervous troubles. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a book of 1,008 pages and over 600 illustrations. This book is free. You may have it in all its usefulness and in strong paper covers, for 31-cent stamps, which pays the cost of customs and mailing charges. Write for your copy to Dr. J. C. Allen, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Befriending Dumb Animals

Annual Meeting of the Victoria Branch of the S. P. C. A.

Looking Backward With Satisfaction and Forward With Hope.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Branch of the S. P. C. A. was held last night at the city hall, there being a fair attendance of members and friends. Mayor Redfern presided, while President A. J. Dallain and Honorary Counsel Lindley Crease occupied seats on the platform. Secretary Dr. Holden was unavoidably detained until late in the evening.

His Worship, in opening the meeting, adverted to the fact that this was the third occasion upon which he had presided at these gatherings. He briefly referred to the excellent work of the society.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the president in Dr. Holden's absence. Letters of regret for inability to attend were read from Archdeacon Scribner and Rev. Fred Payne, pastor of the Congregational Church.

The annual report of the society was then read by Mr. Lindley Crease as follows:

The executive committee of the Victoria branch of the British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals herewith present to you the annual report.

We are pleased to be able to report to you an increase in every branch of our work, and to inform you that our field has been very much extended in the last twelve months, reaching as far north now as the Altin gold fields, where we have a special constable stationed, and we trust he will have an immediate deterrent effect on the gross cruelty to horses, dogs, etc., reported from that district. We feel that all will agree that in the last two years there has been a marked change in the amount of cruelty to animals, noticeable on our street, due to the constant watchfulness of our special constables.

The following analysis of our work shows in almost every item a large increase over our last report, proving that our practice is making our special agents more and more efficient year by year.

One hundred and two cases of cruelty to animals were dealt with during the twelve months just ending, of which twelve had to be taken into the courts, and he only once failed to secure a conviction.

Our year's work may be classified as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Cases. Includes Cruelty to Horses (11), Driving with whip (20), Abuse (13), Destroyed with owners consent (3), Cruelty to donkeys and mules (4), Cruelty to Dogs (9), Abuse, beating or starving (9), Mutilating (4), Fighting (4), Destroyed with owners consent (4), Cruelty to Sheep (1), Tying legs in cruel manner (3), Not Feeding (1), Cruelty to fowls (1), Cruelty to other birds (3), Cruelty to cattle (6), Cruelty to cats (1), Cruelty to racoons (1), Cruelty to bears (1).

As usual our agents investigated a great many cases, which proved to be unfounded, not included in the above. A large number of teamsters were also advised as to the care of their horses in order to prevent needless suffering. It will be noticed that as usual man's most patient fellow worker and servant, the horse, has been the greatest sufferer.

The poor jaded horse, the blood-rune cold, the gutless wrongs to bleed.

We are glad to be able to report good progress in what we consider the most pleasing branch of our work, the Bands of Mercy movement. We realize that the future of our society depends largely on the work. We wish to inculcate the principles of mercy in our schools, knowing that "as the twig is bent, so grows the tree." We have three bands in working order, with a membership of about 250, and expect to at least double that number during the month of September, as the schools are now open in session. We have decided to offer some prizes at the end of the term for competition among the Bands of Mercy members, the details of which will be announced later.

Your executive committee have held twelve regular meetings during the year, the attendance of which was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Attendance. Includes A. J. Dallain (12), Archdeacon Scribner (12), Lindley Crease (5), Miss Cameron (5), Major Dupont (2), Dr. Hamilton (2), F. B. Kitto (11), Rev. Dr. Campbell (4), D. B. Holden (12).

Membership.—Our membership is still lamentably low. We have less than one hundred members. We need to largely increase that number to make our work really effective.

Finances.—Speaking on membership naturally brings up the subject of finances. You will see by the most recent report that we are solvent, but the only reason that is so is that we have left undone things that we ought to have done, rather than run the society into debt. While on this subject we would like to suggest to the incoming executive that they endeavor to get some As-

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Dreyfus and H. Exchanging...

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The Same Old Story

Dreyfus and His Enemies Still exchanging Courtesies Before the Court.

Indignation of the Prisoner Makes a "Deep Impression on the Audience."

The Court, However, Gives Evidence of Being Greatly Moved.

(Associated Press.)

Reims, Aug. 31.—The court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus opened behind closed doors today, and lasted until 9.15 a.m. Major Hartmann, Director and President of the court, presided.

The first witness called after the public session opened was Capt. Le Brun-Renaud, of the Republican Guard, who related his testimony before the court of cassation, repeating the terms of the confession of Dreyfus.

Witness explained the did not refer to the confession of Dreyfus during his interview with President Casimir-Perier because "traitor," "scoundrel" and "beast" came as a surprise, for he did not mention this in his evidence before the court of cassation.

Dreyfus, replying to the witness, began by calmly declaring that Capt. Le Brun-Renaud's statement that a certain Capt. Dattel followed and reported to the Chamber of Deputies, the captain's reply that he looked upon the copy made by M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, as being sufficient was considered rather laughable.

On being re-called, Capt. Le Brun-Renaud said this was true, but he added that Capt. Dattel was present and could have overheard the conversation.

Colonel Jouanest said Dreyfus had not explained why he had mentioned the term as three years, to which Dreyfus replied: "I did not give three years as the term; I only said I hoped in the course of two or three years that my innocence would be recognized, and I wish to state, my Colonel, that, as my letter to General Gonz showed, my words did not have these evil minds have sought to give them."

Major Forziotti, governor of Charche, who presided during the time Dreyfus was imprisoned there, and who testified on behalf of Dreyfus, declaring that he had read the confession of Dreyfus in the presence of the court, and that he had signed it.

Abounding Prosperity

Receipts From Customs for August Highest in History of the Country.

Caused by Heavy Importations for a Great Fall and Winter Trade.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Returns available today show the customs revenue of Canada for August reached what is said to be the highest figure ever collected in one month in her history.

The session concluded with the confirmation of Lebrun-Renaud and de Boisdeffre, the former explaining that he did not speak to Forziotti of Dreyfus's confession because he received instructions to keep silent.

Major Forziotti then declared that on visiting Gen. de Boisdeffre to express fears about the health of the prisoner the general asked his opinion of Dreyfus, and the major replied: "My general, had you not put that question to me I would have kept my counsel, but since you ask me my opinion, I declare I believe in his innocence."

Colonel Jouanest asked Forziotti if Dreyfus ever had an idea of suicide, and witness replied that Dreyfus had asked him for a weapon, and that also after his condemnation was read to him he was with difficulty prevented from dashing his head against the wall.

Bodley Wins The Cup

Prize Mug in the Walker Match Comes to Victoria.

Results in the Dominion Contests Now Proceeding at Ottawa.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—This morning was taken up with the Kirkpatrick match for a challenge cup presented by Sir S. A. Kirkpatrick, ex-president of the D. R. A., and \$225 added by the association.

The range was at 200 and 500 yards, with five volleys at each range by order of command of the officer in charge of the team. The position was kneeling in single rank.

Major Forziotti, governor of Charche, who presided during the time Dreyfus was imprisoned there, and who testified on behalf of Dreyfus, declaring that he had read the confession of Dreyfus in the presence of the court, and that he had signed it.

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News of The East

Michigan Mill Men to Appeal Against an Ontario Timber Law.

Another Fast Train to be Put on by the Canadian Pacific.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Michigan mill owners have accepted the petition of right at Osgoode Hall, asking that the calling for the manufacture into lumber in the province of all logs cut on the crown domain be declared ultra vires or unconstitutional, and that the crown be liable for any damage sustained by Michigan or other owners under that law.

The supplicants include parties in Michigan interested in mills there who formerly cut Ontario logs, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which is interested in certain limits that exported logs to Michigan.

AMMUNITION FOR BOERS.

British Steamers Arrive at Delagoa Bay With a Large Supply.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 31.—A petition from the Netherlands Women's Disarmament League has been presented to the Queen, praying her, in the name of the womanhood and motherhood, to avoid war with the Boers, saying: "It would cast a frightful blot upon your Majesty's most glorious reign."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN CLEVELAND

Street Car Blown Up and Five People Sustain Serious Injuries.

(Associated Press.)

Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—A combination car on the Wilson avenue line was blown up by a powerful explosive between Scoville and Quincy streets last night at 9:30. There were six passengers on board, five of whom sustained broken legs.

ADDING TO ITS SQUADRON.

(Associated Press.)

Pekin, Aug. 31.—Owing to the spirit of opposition and evasion shown by the Italian (Chinese foreign office) in the negotiations now progressing between China and Italy, the Italian squadron in Chinese waters will be immediately reinforced by two torpedo boat destroyers.

THEFT OF BULLION.

(Associated Press.)

Butte, Mont., Aug. 31.—By the arrest of John Mayer and Thomas Boyd, brother of Mayor Boyd of Philadelphia, and James McDonald, an employee of the Granite bi-metallic mine, disclosures of wholesale thefts of silver bullion from the Bi-Metallic Co., have just been made. At least \$50,000 worth of bullion has been made away with. The Bi-Metallic Company is owned by St. Louis capitalists.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live.

Warnings to Kruger

German Papers Plainly Tell the President He Has No Friends.

The Boers Said to Be Armed and Ready For the Fray.

Capetown, Aug. 30.—There was a violent scene in the Cape house of assembly today when Mr. Cecil Rhodes repeated his conviction that the Transvaal secret service fund was largely used during the last Cape Colony elections for the expenses of the franchise candidates.

Lawyers in Consultation

Scheme of International Arbitration Adopted at the Hague.

(Associated Press.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 31.—At the opening session to-day of the conference of the International Law Association, Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. The opening session was presided over by Sir William B. Ewington, of the High Court of Justice of England.

Special Committee Appointed to Examine Into Matter and Report.

(Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Mr. Sifton has decided to add \$1,000 to Commissioner Ogilvie's salary, making it \$6,000 a year. An account of authority has arisen between the Federal and Ontario governments, the latter claiming the sole right to issue fishery licenses.

RIOTING RICKSHAW COOLIES.

Japanes Incensed at the Coming of the Electric Tramway Riot in Yokohama.

As the automobile is causing the passing of the horse in America, so the electric tramways of Japanese cities are causing the passing of the "rickshaw days," and the coolies who pull the rickshaws are becoming excited because of this.

LANGUID WOMEN.

Take the Help That South American Nerve Offers and Be Well, Strong and Happy.

Miss Lucinda Butcher, of Teeswater, Ont., had a very severe attack of malaria fever that left her very weak, languid, and threatened with nervous prostration. South American Nerve was recommended to her and she tried it. After taking a few doses she felt greatly benefited. She continued taking it until six bottles were used, when she was well again. "I was completely restored to health. I can recommend it as a great remedy."

BILLIARD EXPERT DEAD.

Grand Falls, Mich., Aug. 31.—A telegram received here announces the death of Frank Ives, champion billiard player, at Progress, Mexico, of consumption.

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AFRAID OF DISSOLUTION.

"We believe that before the House meets a sufficient number of members will have declared themselves opposed to the government to give the opposition a sufficient majority on a want of confidence to demonstrate that a dissolution is not necessary."

The above sentence is from the Col. nist, which has repeatedly declared that Mr. Turner can no longer be considered a factor in British Columbia public affairs, and where the leader is there must his late colleagues in the cabinet also be. In an interview Mr. Macpherson told the Col. nist representative that he would not vote with the government if they brought in certain legislation that he was informed they were going to bring in, but he made it quite clear that he was still a supporter of the government and an uncompromising opponent of the Turnerties, merely reserving to himself, as all representatives do, his right of private judgment in regard to measures which more immediately affect his constituents. In the face of this interview the Col. nist once more reiterates the opinion that the opposition, in the improbable event of the government being defeated, could gather support enough without a dissolution to form a government and carry on the affairs of the country. In that case Turner, the impossible, would once more be the ruler and it would not be necessary to call on the unknown strong man to form a "business" administration. Among the chief supporters of this great aggression would be Mr. Joseph Martin and Mr. D. W. Higgins, as the Col. nist, which in political affairs can be depended on to adhere very strictly to the truth, says the former is only waiting an opportunity to deal Mr. Semlin's government a blow in a vital spot, while the latter has publicly announced, on what appears to be very inadequate grounds, that he will oppose the Semlin administration. The spectacle of Mr. Martin supporting a Turner administration's acts would create a political convulsion; and if Mr. Higgins, after leaving the Speaker's chair to denounce the policy of his old-time friends, and afterwards successfully appealing to the electors of Esquimalt for support against a candidate of that party, once more takes his seat with the condemned of the people, then we will have an example of the extraordinary dexterity of a politician's mind in adapting itself to new conditions.

The real situation seems to be that the labor representatives in the Legislature are inclined to a certain extent to support Mr. Martin, while not withdrawing their support from the government; therefore if the opposition and the labor men led by Mr. Martin should by any combination of circumstances be found voting together, Mr. Semlin might find himself in a minority, and a dissolution would surely follow. This is not likely to occur, but it is a possibility, whereas the idea of Mr. Martin or Mr. Macpherson supporting a Turner administration is absurd. The opposition are welcome to all the comfort they can extract from the interview with Mr. Macpherson, which is printed in to-day's Times. It does not contain one remark inconsistent with the position of a supporter of the government.

"MENDACIOUS LIARS."

We print Mr. Macpherson's letter in reply to the Col. nist's interview and the affidavit of the interview; they are worth giving as contributions to the current political literature and not because they prove very much on either side. The report of Mr. Macpherson's interview, in our opinion, might be permitted to stand as the views of that gentleman in so far at least as his attitude towards the government was referred to therein, and that is all that we are concerned with. The Col. nist correspondent no doubt omitted a great deal that was said, and gave a twist to what he published which Mr. Macpherson will probably consider unfair—it may perhaps even justify the use of the term "mendacious liar" which the member for Vancouver freely applies to the writer of the "interview." But, as we have already pointed out, very few words, if any, were placed in Mr. Macpherson's mouth to which the members of the government could object, and very little was reported to have been said that might not be said by any independent government supporter. The fact is the Col. nist, like a drowning man catching at a straw, seized hold of a few frank statements by a loyal supporter of the government, who spoke of what he might do if the government did something of which he did not approve, to sustain the untenable claim that the government was in a minority in the House. It was very probably the use that was made of his words rather than the manner in which they were reported to which Mr. Macpherson objects most strongly. The little incident, disgraceful though it be, has done some good; it has shown the public how tricky and mendacious are the methods of the opposition in their desperate efforts to get back to power again.

The Col. nist has said that it would be impossible to restore the Turner regime. Here are its exact words: "There is a general consensus of opinion that a new departure in British Columbia politics is much to be desired. A proposal to restore the Turner regime would not meet with a favorable response from the people, Mr. Turner and his associates being regarded as representing conditions that existed in British Columbia before recent progress so completely altered the position of the province." Now, what we would particularly like to have our contemporary explain is this:

How would it be possible to avoid restoring the Turner regime if the Semlin government were defeated and a new administration were formed from the members now in opposition? The Col. nist claims this could be done without dissolving the House. What sort of a government would it be without Turnerties in it, or at least enough of them to give it a distinct flavor of Turnertism?

Kamloops politicians have issued invitations to a Turnertite convention to be held at that place about the middle of September.

Will Mr. Turner be invited to attend the proposed convention and assist at his own deposition?

PACKING FRUIT.

To the Editor: I have visited the more important points between Calgary and Winnipeg in the interest of the fruit growers of British Columbia and find that our fruit would be very much more in demand if the people could be assured that it would arrive in good condition. Every one says it is badly packed. The cry is the same from the Rocky mountains to Winnipeg.

I have ascertained that this fault will be remedied in future and I doubt not if our fruit growers only take pains that the results will be most satisfactory. At present California fruit is getting scarce and consequently more expensive and here in very indifferent condition, also plums on the market, one firm alone has disposed of thirty carloads from Walla Walla last year. Now they have advised that the supply is not possibly excessive and probably not that large.

There is quite an amount of Ontario plums on the market here, but like ourselves the Ontario people have a great deal to learn as regards packing, and the consequence is that their fruit arrives here in very indifferent condition, also the quality of their fruit is not up to the standard of ours, either in appearance or flavor. The fruit growers of British Columbia can capture the market here and establish themselves on the prairies if they look to their packing and the supply holds out. If they only knew how much depends on their efforts they would amend their ways.

By giving this space in your valuable paper you will much oblige.

TOM WILSON, Member of the Board of Horticulture, Winnipeg, Aug. 25.

HOSPITAL BUSINESS.

One of the pleasant features of last night's meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, was the return to his seat of Mr. L. Braverman, who reached home on Saturday last from a visit of several weeks' duration to the Fatherland. His fellow directors accorded, Mr. Braverman a very hearty welcome and on his part the newly returned director entertained the early arrivals at the meeting with an interesting description of the most striking features of his trip. The contrasts afforded by what he saw in Eastern and Western Canada years ago and what he saw on this trip and the almost incredible differences between the prices of merchandise in Victoria and Hamburg, involving an almost stupendous contrast in wages, provided excellent matter for conversation until a quorum was obtained.

President H. Dallas Helmecken took the chair a very few minutes after the usual time of commencement, there being present, Directors Wilson, Crump, Braverman, Flumerfelt, Forman, Davy, Drury, Holland and Lewis, and Secretary Elworthy. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read the secretary read communications as follows: From Dr. Hasel, asking for a week's leave of absence from August 30th, to complete his vacation, Dr. Robertson acting as his locum tenens. The request was granted. The minutes of the meeting also notified the board that he had succeeded in obtaining a successor to Mr. McPherson, the male nurse, who has resigned his position, and the appointment of Mr. Minor, the new nurse, was confirmed. Mr. McPherson intends going to the Philippines and it was decided to give him a testimonial of recommendation. The monthly payroll amounting to \$339 was passed for payment. The tax collector having sent in his usual blue paper requesting payment it was suggested that the city might be willing to donate to the hospital the amount of the taxes, and Mr. Lewis moved and was decided that a committee consisting of Directors Wilson and Flumerfelt should have to do with that end in view. The board then resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, discussing various methods of meeting some of the many outstanding accounts now on the books, and it was decided to push those debtors who are considered able to pay.

The president suggested that it would be advisable to revise the rules and by-laws of the hospital and training school and that a special committee consisting of Directors Davies, Yates and Drury and the president be appointed for that purpose, and this was done. It was felt that this revision could be made the means of removing some of the abuses now existing, most of which appear to grow out of the too prevalent idea that those who have the benefit of the hospital treatment may conscientiously decline to pay for the same. Mr. Wilson presented an interim report from the special committee appointed to confer with the representatives of the trainmen of the E. & N. Railway Company, explaining that a conference had been held but no definite reply had been received from the railway men. The committee reported progress and were given further time. Mr. Flumerfelt moved that a special committee be appointed to consider the question of standing committees, to name and define the duties of those committees and report to the board. The chairman suggested that the special committee already appointed include this scheme in their work, with the understanding that Vice-President Flumerfelt by virtue of his office would be a member of the committee. Mr. Holland differed from this view and a separate committee was appointed to deal with the standing committees, consisting of Directors Holland, Forman, Lewis and Wilson with Vice President Flumerfelt.

This was all the business of public interest.

Yokohama Fire Swept

Several Thousand Houses Destroyed in a Big Conflagration on August 12.

It Destroys the World-Noted Theatre Street—Many Lives Lost

Another Great Fire Sweeps Away Over 5,000 Buildings at Toyama.

News was brought by the Empress of China of a disastrous conflagration at Yokohama on the night of Saturday, August 12th, by which 3,237 houses were destroyed and several lives were lost. While the fire was confined to the native part of the city, it at one time threatened the extinction of the great Japanese shipping yards. It had its origin in a bath house in the native quarter. The cause could not be learned. Some said the keeper and his wife quarrelled and the latter threw a kerosene lamp at him, while others assert that the bath house employees were playing cards in a shed adjoining, and overturned a lamp by accident.

The water being cut off at night—the custom at Yokohama—it was half an hour before any water was obtainable, and that delay proved fatal. With a fresh southwesterly gale blowing the fire advanced before the wind by leaps and bounds, while masses of burning shingles and shovels of sparks were borne along high up in the air, all over the settlement and harbor. It was soon apparent that the purty streams of water thrown from the hydrants, after vainly endeavoring to stay the advance of the flames, which, in addition to their advance before the wind soon began to spread laterally, and in a little while a dozen streets were burning. Before long it was clear that the fire had reached the Theatre street known to all globe-trotters and theatre-goers, was doomed. It was one of the broadest, most animated, and most picturesque streets of the native quarter, and contained five theatres and countless shows, shooting galleries, acrobatic exhibitions, story tellers' places, tea houses, restaurants and other haunts of pleasure. Most of the buildings were of a character not calculated to stand a fire, and in fact, they were long the whole thoroughfare was one huge furnace.

The fire by this time was rapidly approaching the creek which divides the city, there being present all the aldermen, with the exception of Ald. Beckwith, who is still absent from the city on business in the north, and City Clerk Tait and City Solicitor Bradburn. The minutes of the last meeting having been duly read and adopted, the consideration of communications was proceeded with.

First came another protest regarding the Hack Stand Nuisance. Mr. A. E. Wyld, assistant manager of the Bank of British Columbia, again calling the attention of the council to a protest made by himself and Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., sometime ago, against the continuance of the nuisance on Fort street, below Government and immediately in front of their premises. Mr. Wyld asked that some action be taken immediately to grant the desired relief.

The mayor said there was no question the matter would have to be dealt with sooner or later. As a temporary expedient he suggested that a temporary one might be well to remove the express wagons from their present stand to below Langley street, and this would leave only the two hacks. Ald. Cameron pointed out that the hacks were standing on either side of the street so that there would be four, and not two, hacks left. Ald. Humphrey said he understood the people in the vicinity of the corner of Yates and Government are circulating a petition asking the council to take some action to relieve them from the nuisance at the corner of the Pritchard House, and there was no question that something would have to be done to grapple with the difficulty.

His worship suggested it would be well to appoint a special committee to revise the arrangement of the hack stand and to remove the nuisance from the corner of Yates and Government. Ald. Williams thought that when the matter came up before the council on a previous occasion his worship was going to take some action to settle the trouble and he suggested that the council should be willing to assist them in doing what was best for the interests of all concerned. Ald. Stewart seconded the motion made by Ald. MacGregor, saying there could be no question that the smell from the Pritchard House is a detriment to the surrounding property. He agreed that no one wished to deprive the men of the opportunity to earn their living, but something must be done to remove the nuisance from the prominent corners of the city streets.

The mayor said there was only one hack stand in the city about which was being made, and that was the paved one at the south-east corner of Yates and Government. Ald. Brydon called attention to another view of the case. The way in which the nuisance is placed at the corners of Yates and Fort was a menace to public safety, and to his own knowledge, with the

The Petition Laid Over

City Council Takes Time to Consider the Angeles Ferry Scheme.

Alders on Williams Curbing His Colleagues With Regard to the Scheme

A Contractor's Extraordinary Offer—Fort Street Paving De-lated—Sewer Extension.

On two occasions last evening it required all his worship's suavity and tact to avoid a stormy passage at arms between himself and Ald. Williams, the representative of Centre Ward displaying considerable heat in regard to what he considered an injustice in the expenditure of money for sewer work, believing that his ward was being neglected, and in regard to the much talked of Port Angeles railway scheme. Ald. MacGregor and Williams, who have been closely identified with the Port Angeles ferry scheme, fought very strongly for the introduction of a by-law embodying the proposals of the promoters, in consequence of a petition asking for such a by-law being presented, signed by more than the necessary one-tenth. The mayor and several of the aldermen, among them Ald. Hayward, who was particularly definite about it, held that there was no compulsion upon the council to introduce such a by-law because the petition was received, maintaining that the aldermen are bound to exercise their judgment. The mayor also pointed out that there is a possibility of a very large scheme being formulated for connection via Point Roberts, and urged that action on the Port Angeles matter be deferred until all the other schemes are considered.

Another point was raised by his worship, viz. that a legal authority on the mainland has expressed the opinion that even the Provincial Legislature has no power to vote a bonus or subsidy in any form for the purpose of establishing a connection with another country. These objections were ill received by Ald. Williams, but they prevailed with the majority, and the matter was laid over, no date being set for its further consideration.

His worship the mayor called the usual weekly meeting of the city council to order shortly after the regular time, there being present all the aldermen, with the exception of Ald. Beckwith, who is still absent from the city on business in the north, and City Clerk Tait and City Solicitor Bradburn. The minutes of the last meeting having been duly read and adopted, the consideration of communications was proceeded with.

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backs there and a tramcar passing, a bicycle came along and knocked aged persons down. The motion that a special meeting of the council be held to consider a committee of the hackmen was then put and carried, and Friday evening was set for the meeting, the mayor saying he would notify the Transfer Co. of the decision, so that the might have a representative delegation from the hackmen in attendance, it being quite impossible to communicate with the whole of those interested in the business.

Point Ellice Bridge Suits. Like an echo from the past, and with some unpleasant reminder of trouble yet in store, came two communications from legal firms in the city, Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken, and Messrs. Crease & Crease, both to the effect that their clients, suitors against the city in connection with the Point Ellice bridge disaster, were awaiting a settlement. The judgment of the Privy Council having upheld the claims of the litigants, the lawyers asked the aldermen to make some settlement, their clients being not unwilling to concede the reasonable terms if dealt with promptly, but unlikely to resort to legal process for a recognition of their claims.

Both communications were referred to the city's legal adviser to reply to. Sidewalks Needed. Messrs. Crease & Crease had another matter to bring to the attention of the council, reminding that body of the communication addressed to them some time ago asking about the laying of a permanent sidewalk on Cormorant street in front of the stores occupied by the Chinese merchants, clients of the city engineers. If the city was not prepared to lay the permanent sidewalk the owners are willing to contribute a proportion of the cost of laying wooden sidewalks. Ald. MacGregor and Ald. Williams agreed in pointing out that it may be some time ere the city is able to do the permanent work, and suggesting it would be well to lay the wooden one.

Ald. Humphrey and Brydon favored referring the whole thing to the city engineer, but it was remembered that official has already reported upon it. More discussion followed, Ald. MacGregor suggesting that the engineer might be asked to report whether there is money available for the work. The mayor said there was not enough out of the \$5,000 voted for permanent sidewalks, and then Ald. Cameron came up with the suggestion that in such case it would be better to lay the wooden sidewalk and have done with it.

It was finally decided to inform the writers of the letter that unless the city laid the permanent walk in short time a wooden one would be put in the place designated. Port Angeles Ferry. From Mr. Frank Higgins came the following letter: Victoria, B. C., Aug. 28, 1899. Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that there has been deposited with the city clerk a certain petition signed by the owners of more than one-tenth of the assessed value of real property in the city of Victoria, requesting your honorable body to submit to the ratepayers of the city a by-law granting to a company chartered under the laws of the Province or Dominion a subsidy of \$350,000, payable at the rate of \$17,500 per year for 20 years, in consideration of such company operating a steam ferry and passenger steamer between this city and the city of Port Angeles in the state of Washington.

Acting under instructions from the promoters of the company, I beg to submit the following proposition as to what they are prepared to do and the work that they will undertake in the event of such a by-law receiving the sanction of the ratepayers. Ferry Boat.—My clients will provide, operate and maintain a twin screw ferry, with a capacity of ten (10) loaded freight cars, or six to eight passenger coaches, and whatever quantity of broken freight the requirements of the connection will call for, and run the same between Victoria and Port Angeles one or more trips per day. The speed of such ferry boat to be about nine (9) miles per hour, the boat to be constructed in such manner and to be of such dimensions as to be seaworthy and able to make the passage in any weather; plans and specifications of such ferry boat to be submitted to such committee or committees as your honorable body may designate for their approval.

Steam Passenger Steamer.—To provide, operate and maintain fully equipped a steel passenger steamer of sufficient capacity to accommodate the travel between the said cities and also to carry all fast freight and express matter between these two points; said steamer to have a speed of not less than eighteen (18) knots per hour, and to be sufficiently seaworthy to make the passage in any weather; plans and specifications of same to be submitted to said committee or committees for their approval.

Docks and Terminals.—To build such wharves, docks, slips, sheds and depots and lay down such tracks and provide all other conveniences and maintain the same, that shall be necessary for the accommodation of such freight cars, broken freight, fast freight, express matter and passengers as shall be found necessary for the complete handling of any and all business both for the present and future, and to purchase or lease sufficient lands and lands in the city of Port Angeles to accommodate such wharves, docks, slips and terminal facilities.

To purchase or otherwise acquire lands and tide lands on the harbor front of the city of Victoria that shall be of sufficient acreage for terminal facilities, and to build wharves, docks, slips, freight sheds, depots and other conveniences necessary and sufficient for the accommodation of any and all business the requirements of such connection may necessitate and to maintain the same.

The said passenger steamer and ferry boat will connect with the Great and Northern Eastern Railway at Port Angeles and clients agree to give to the city of Victoria by such passenger steamer, ferry boat and railroad a transcontinental connection at Olympia or other convenient points in the state of Washington that will be acceptable to your honorable body and to the citizens of Victoria in speed, comfort and convenience, and to arrange through fares and freight rates, and thereby positively establish an all rail route to and from this city. My clients undertake to arrange with their connections at Olympia or other convenient points for an interchange of traffic and equipment so that passengers can

go through without transfer, and freight from or to the East can be handled through to or from Victoria without breaking in bulk. This arrangement will be of great value to the city, Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken, and Messrs. Crease & Crease, both to the effect that their clients, suitors against the city in connection with the Point Ellice bridge disaster, were awaiting a settlement. The judgment of the Privy Council having upheld the claims of the litigants, the lawyers asked the aldermen to make some settlement, their clients being not unwilling to concede the reasonable terms if dealt with promptly, but unlikely to resort to legal process for a recognition of their claims.

Both communications were referred to the city's legal adviser to reply to. Sidewalks Needed. Messrs. Crease & Crease had another matter to bring to the attention of the council, reminding that body of the communication addressed to them some time ago asking about the laying of a permanent sidewalk on Cormorant street in front of the stores occupied by the Chinese merchants, clients of the city engineers. If the city was not prepared to lay the permanent sidewalk the owners are willing to contribute a proportion of the cost of laying wooden sidewalks. Ald. MacGregor and Ald. Williams agreed in pointing out that it may be some time ere the city is able to do the permanent work, and suggesting it would be well to lay the wooden one.

Ald. Humphrey and Brydon favored referring the whole thing to the city engineer, but it was remembered that official has already reported upon it. More discussion followed, Ald. MacGregor suggesting that the engineer might be asked to report whether there is money available for the work. The mayor said there was not enough out of the \$5,000 voted for permanent sidewalks, and then Ald. Cameron came up with the suggestion that in such case it would be better to lay the wooden sidewalk and have done with it.

It was finally decided to inform the writers of the letter that unless the city laid the permanent walk in short time a wooden one would be put in the place designated. Port Angeles Ferry. From Mr. Frank Higgins came the following letter: Victoria, B. C., Aug. 28, 1899. Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that there has been deposited with the city clerk a certain petition signed by the owners of more than one-tenth of the assessed value of real property in the city of Victoria, requesting your honorable body to submit to the ratepayers of the city a by-law granting to a company chartered under the laws of the Province or Dominion a subsidy of \$350,000, payable at the rate of \$17,500 per year for 20 years, in consideration of such company operating a steam ferry and passenger steamer between this city and the city of Port Angeles in the state of Washington.

Acting under instructions from the promoters of the company, I beg to submit the following proposition as to what they are prepared to do and the work that they will undertake in the event of such a by-law receiving the sanction of the ratepayers. Ferry Boat.—My clients will provide, operate and maintain a twin screw ferry, with a capacity of ten (10) loaded freight cars, or six to eight passenger coaches, and whatever quantity of broken freight the requirements of the connection will call for, and run the same between Victoria and Port Angeles one or more trips per day. The speed of such ferry boat to be about nine (9) miles per hour, the boat to be constructed in such manner and to be of such dimensions as to be seaworthy and able to make the passage in any weather; plans and specifications of such ferry boat to be submitted to such committee or committees as your honorable body may designate for their approval.

Steam Passenger Steamer.—To provide, operate and maintain fully equipped a steel passenger steamer of sufficient capacity to accommodate the travel between the said cities and also to carry all fast freight and express matter between these two points; said steamer to have a speed of not less than eighteen (18) knots per hour, and to be sufficiently seaworthy to make the passage in any weather; plans and specifications of same to be submitted to said committee or committees for their approval.

Docks and Terminals.—To build such wharves, docks, slips, sheds and depots and lay down such tracks and provide all other conveniences and maintain the same, that shall be necessary for the accommodation of such freight cars, broken freight, fast freight, express matter and passengers as shall be found necessary for the complete handling of any and all business both for the present and future, and to purchase or lease sufficient lands and lands in the city of Port Angeles to accommodate such wharves, docks, slips and terminal facilities.

To purchase or otherwise acquire lands and tide lands on the harbor front of the city of Victoria that shall be of sufficient acreage for terminal facilities, and to build wharves, docks, slips, freight sheds, depots and other conveniences necessary and sufficient for the accommodation of any and all business the requirements of such connection may necessitate and to maintain the same.

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no objection to the council by its appointment. Ald. Brydon asked if the promoters all the expenses of preparing the by-law? The mayor read the letter stating this, and needed to say that the council would be obliged to decide upon the terms which of all the schemes would be the most beneficial to the city. The letter stated that if the city would not pay too much, then the citizens would be glad to launch out to take the bonus, it would be to satisfy themselves if they had would be in a better position. Ald. Williams denied any other railway proposal. He said that at all proposals of which kind? This was the first proposal made. A simply a matter of fact. There is nothing in it. Kenzie Brothers, as far as Kenzie. He would not the council wanted to defeat it.

The mayor said that the council's proposal might be the C. P. N. offer. Ald. Brydon thought that the council would be glad to take the bonus, it would be to satisfy themselves if they had would be in a better position. Ald. Williams denied any other railway proposal. He said that at all proposals of which kind? This was the first proposal made. A simply a matter of fact. There is nothing in it. Kenzie Brothers, as far as Kenzie. He would not the council wanted to defeat it.

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no objection to the committee, still he... FRANK HIGGINS.

committee repudiating his adherence to the... FRANK HIGGINS.

NO CURE FOR BRIGH'S DISEASE In its Advanced Stages - Why? The Only Hope is Early Treatment with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

aldermen took a hand in the subsequent discussion, Ald. MacGregor and Williams... FRANK HIGGINS.

Some Reforms suggested Superintendent Frank Eaton Makes Some Recommendations to School Board.

passing bills to the amount of \$298.20, which was approved. The superintendent made the following recommendations:

ded by Ald. Cameron, they could not see the... and although he had

the fact that one of those who had signed, had already written to the

that work commenced last Wednesday and it will be completed, it is expected, by Saturday week—less than three weeks.

Adopted after an acrimonious discussion, in which Ald. Williams asserted that South Ward was being pampered with sewerage. It had, said that gentleman, been agreed that a piece of new pipe should be laid in an easterly direction to Phoenix street, and along Phoenix street southerly to Avalon road, a total distance of 1,304 feet, thereby passing at least 28 houses, from which sewer rental could be obtained. Total estimated cost, \$1,846, including 90 yards of rocks, but exclusive of pipe.

Miss Agnes Bowman, Perry Station, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer from boils and pimples on my neck and face for many years. Last December I began taking Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using a few bottles, the all disappeared and have not bothered me since."

The same committee recommended the

supply committee.

Why not decide to use our Metallic Ceilings and Walls... SEE THAT BUTTON!

Pimples and Boils..... The nasty little pimples that come on the face and mar the beauty, as well as the painful boils which often cause so much suffering, are simply evidences of the bad blood within coming to the surface.

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FINAL MEETING.

Union Committee Wind Up Their Business.

Connected with the Society... The formal meeting of the union committee was held... A very pleasant presentation of the report was made by the president...

ALBERTA.

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The fishermen of the North Arm have had a pretty fair season this year, and marred by few accidents... The Board of Trade might take the matter up as to what they can do to show them the advantages of British Columbia in regard to a good field for the operation of a paper manufacturing industry...

GREENWOOD.

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Provincial News.

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Charles Mullen, who has been in the city since about July 1, was arrested about 10 o'clock Thursday night on the charge of having been concerned in the burning of the Hotel Columbia... The arrest was made by Constable McMinis...

SOUTH SAANICH.

A very highly appreciated concert was held in Saanichton on the 25th... The performers were from Victoria, and did honor to the Capital by upholding its reputation for musical talent...

VANCOUVER.

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secretary of the board, letters patent incorporating the board under the name of the... These and the following constitute the council of the board: Duncan Ross, E. J. Finucane, Wm. Law, A. T. Kendrick, R. Smalies, Thos. Hardy, J. J. Campbell, James Kerr.

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What is CASTORIA? Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness, Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving health and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children. Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF Chas. H. Fletcher APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

Around Grand Forks All Differences Between the C.P.R. and the Town Satisfactorily Adjusted. Interesting News of the Progress of Mines of the Interior.

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Well Developed Muscles, STRONG NERVES AND PURE BLOOD MARK THE STRONG AND HEALTHY. Paine's Celery Compound Bestows All These Blessings.

Well developed muscles and strong nerves belong only to healthy and vigorous men and women. Paine's Celery Compound will give the weak and sickly full muscular power, strong nerves, pure blood and full digestive vigor.

What's Most Called For Must Be the Best Remedy. A druggist's testimony of the popularity of a remedy is the strongest kind of a proof that it will do what it promises.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Be the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE. Be the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

B. G. Shots at Ottawa

The Dominion Rifle Association Meet at the Federal Capital.

Scores Made by the Representatives of the Pacific Province.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 29.—The British Columbian who secured places in yesterday's Tyro match were as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Value. Includes Corp. Richardson, Sgt. Moscrop, Sgt. Kendall.

The shooting was continued yesterday afternoon in a tricky wind, and in excessive heat.

The Bankers' Match is at a range of 600 yards, with seven rounds, at any position.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Value. Includes Sgt. Swaine, Pte. Clark, Capt. Curran.

The scores of the British Columbia team were as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Value. Includes Sgt. Kennedy, Corp. Richardson, Sgt. Kendall.

The McLaughlin match is for a cup presented by Lady McLaughlin and \$500 added by the association.

Table with columns: Name, Score, Value. Includes Sgt. Wilson, Sgt. Crowe, Sgt. Rennie.

Among those who secured prizes of the B. C. team were: Gr. Miller, Westminister, and Lieut. Tite, Vancouver, who scored 62 points.

To-day the weather was very hot, but the wind fairly steady. The Davis team prize, in the Dominion of Canada match, challenge cup, presented by Messrs. Davis and Son, of Montreal, was won by the 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec.

The Patterson cup, presented by Hon. J. C. Patterson, late Minister of Militia, was captured by Lt. Munro, of the 44th Batt., with a score of 98. Seven rounds were fired at each of the ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

The winner secured \$25 in addition to the cup, but must win the latter two years consecutively to hold it. Lt. C. N. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, made 97 points and won the second prize. Gr. W. Miller, 40th R. C. A., won \$8 with 94.

A "Kickers" meeting will be held to-night, the cause of the trouble being the defective ammunition supplied.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Shooting in the D. R. A. matches was continued yesterday afternoon in a hot "kick" still, but the conditions anything but pleasant.

The standing of the British Columbia riflemen was as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Value. Includes Gr. Miller, Bomb. Bodley, Sgt. Lettice.

The Minister of Militia match occupied the afternoon. This match is for \$750 and the challenge cup presented by Hon. A. P. Caron, ex-minister of militia.

The prizes are open to teams selected from the competitors entered as individuals, and composed of six previously named members of any affiliated association.

The ranges are at 600 and 700 yards, with seven rounds at each range. The highest score was 67, taken by Capt. Cartwright and Sgt. McNelly, of the 13th. The British Columbia winners were as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Score, Value. Includes Gr. Miller, Corp. Richardson, Sgt. Moscrop.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The weather for D. R. A. matches to-day has been ideal. In the Kirkpatrick match for battalion and district teams British Columbia and Manitoba, with a score of 284 points, won 6th place.

The extra series match was also fired at 1,000 yards, in which Corporal Richardson, Fifth, C.A., put on the top score with 22. In the grand aggregate the leader to date is Sgt. Swain, 1st battalion, with 24, Pte. Langseth, First C. A., and Lt. Fleming, Brandon Infantry, followed with 23 each.

Toogans, an Indian village near the boundary, where a big Indian canoe and a large totem were purchased by the Post-Intelligencer people, who will present them to the city of Seattle for one of that city's parks.

A Colonist Interview

Robert Macpherson, M. P. P., Exposes the Methods of Opposition Organs.

Plain Statement by a Victim of Misrepresentation and a Denial.

Mr. Robert Macpherson, M.P.P., has addressed the following letter to the Vancouver Times-Advertiser:

Sir—Some time ago the dispatches sent from Vancouver to several Eastern Canadian newspapers were so characterized by falsehoods and exaggeration, that even the Colonist, which can do quite a little in that line itself, thought it necessary to write an editorial on the subject.

In view of the large freight business to be done at this point, the railway company is now preparing to erect a large temporary rough warehouse to give immediate accommodation for the goods received.

The above episode was strikingly recalled to my mind to-day when I saw Sunday's Colonist, containing what purports to be an interview with me. I did not know the "mendacious liar" before.

Private enterprise is preparing to accommodate the increase of passenger and freight business. The Hotel Escalet, given its name to the hotel, is now being run on first-class lines.

Yours etc., ROBT. MACPHERSON, M.P.P., Vancouver, August 28th, 1899.

The veracity of the Vancouver representative of the Colonist being thus assailed, it was deemed advisable by that gentleman to place his position before the public, and the Vancouver World last evening contained the following declaration:

"Canada, Province of British Columbia, County of Vancouver, to-wit:

"I Alfred Edwin Goodman, of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, newspaper correspondent, do solemnly and sincerely declare the following:

"1. That I am a correspondent of the Victoria Daily Colonist in the city of Vancouver.

"2. That on Saturday, the 26th instant, I had an interview with Robert Macpherson, one of the members of the provincial parliament, at the city of Vancouver, in reference to the local political situation.

"3. That I forwarded the result of said interview to Victoria, and it appeared in the Colonist of the 27th instant.

"4. That said interview as reported by me is correct, and as nearly in the language of the said Robert Macpherson as I could get it.

"5. That some few minor details of the conversation with Mr. Macpherson were not published, as they were not considered as of bearing on the subject matter, but the report of the main conversation, particularly that in reference to Mr. Cotton's chances for re-election in the city of Vancouver, are just as they were stated to me.

"And I make this declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and having the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

(Signed) "A. E. GOODMAN."

"Declared before me at the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, this 28th day of August, 1899.—J. J. Banfield, Notary Public."

Boundary Connection

First Train on the Columbia & Western Will Run Next Month.

Preparations for the Accommodation of the Expected Increase in Business.

Columbia, B. C., Aug. 21.—The great mining camps of the Boundary country, including those on the north fork of the Kettle river, are at last within but a few days' space of communication by rail with the outside world.

The construction party of the Canadian Pacific Railway is working now between Cascade and Columbia; the line is being completed for traffic as the steel is pushed forward, and the first passenger train to roll into this valley will reach Columbia within a few days of the first of next month—probably September 5.

The honor and integrity of the Empire must be maintained.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain on the situation in the Transvaal, the comments of the London press on which were given in yesterday's Times.

Birmingham, England, Aug. 28.—In throwing open his own gardens here this afternoon to the members of the St. Bartholomew Ward Liberal-Unionist Club, Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, was drawn into the most important speech on the Transvaal question he has made since the adjournment of parliament.

"But what am I to talk about?" asked the secretary.

"Yes," he replied, "I know there is one subject which is very deep in all your hearts, and about which I cannot talk or say much lest I do harm; that is the relation of our race with the Transvaal government. I wish I could tell you to-day that the difficulties existing for so many years between Her Majesty's government and the oligarchy in Pretoria, which has assumed such an acute form during the past few years, were happily settled."

"But unfortunately that is not yet in my power. As you know, for three months we have been going. President Kruger has made, perhaps, some little progress, but I cannot truly say that the crisis is passed."

"President Kruger procrastinates in his reply. He dribbles each reply like water from a squeezed sponge. His offers are accompanied with conditions which he knows to be impossible, or he refuses to allow us to make a satisfactory investigation of their nature."

"I do not think it will be denied that we have exhibited unparalleled patience in the relations between a paramount and a subordinate state. The situation is too fraught with danger; it is too strained for indefinite postponement. The clock must be loosened, to use Mr. Balfour's words, or else we shall have to find other ways of untying it."

"If we are forced to do that, then I would repeat now words used by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords. I saw that, if forced to make further preparation, if this delay continues much longer, we shall not hold ourselves limited by what we have already offered, but, having taken this matter in hand, we will not let go until we have secured conditions which once for all will establish us as the paramount power in South Africa, and secure for our subjects there those equal rights and privileges promised by President Kruger when the Transvaal independence was granted."

"If it comes to this, if the rupture which we have done everything in our power to avoid, is forced upon us, I am confident we shall have the support, not only of the majority of Britons, but of the whole Empire. In all this bad business there is one thing upon which we may congratulate ourselves, and that is the unity of the Empire. No British subject can suffer in the chamber, without awakening a responsive chord in our most distant colonies, which stand together in maintaining the honor and integrity of the Empire."

Cape Town, Aug. 28.—The "Uitlanders" council held a long meeting to-day to discuss the acute business distress that has followed the prolonged political crisis. It was decided to bring the situation to the notice of the Imperial government.

Cape Town, Aug. 28.—According to reports from Johannesburg, the burghers are everywhere exchanging Martini for Mauser. A heavy load of ammunition, including 300 Mausers, arrived at Johannesburg on Friday from Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Cape Town, Aug. 28.—The Cape Town House of Assembly is again debating the question of the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State, and is strongly in favor of the Transvaal. Evidently a state of extreme tension exists, as every appeal made to-day was received in almost absolute silence in the chamber.

From here to the third crossing of the Kettle river at the old government ferry, a distance of about 10 miles, the track layers will be engaged, and as they can easily put down a mile and a half of steel per day they should reach the next crossing in a week's time.

The entire opposition rose in support of the motion for adjournment made by Rt. Hon. Sir John Gordon Spragg, former premier, who reported the arguments he had used in the previous debate, and asked the Premier what action the Cape cabinet proposed to take in the matter.

He said that the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham had forced all to the conclusion that South Africa was on the brink of war unless the Transvaal met the British demands. In his opinion the Cape government ought to follow the example of the Portuguese at Delagoa Bay and refuse to permit the transit of arms so long as the crisis lasted.

Premier Schreiner declared that under the customs convention the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony, and he did not in-

put in first-class shape and thoroughly ballasted as far as Cascade, and freight for all points in the Boundary is now coming in daily. It is not yet announced just when the road will be open for passenger traffic, but arrangements are being made as rapidly as possible, and it is possible that a mixed train will be run daily by September 1 as far as Cascade.

Robert Jaffray, a prominent business man of Toronto, largely interested in Boundary and Republic, after going over the new line to Robson the other day, on his way out, said it was in the best and smoothest condition of any new line he had ever traversed.

When we still were on with the long Kettle river bridge at this place, which was crossed on false work some 10 days ago, but it is the intention of the contractors to put in the two 150-foot Howe truss spans at once.

Chamberlain's Remarks

He Announces the Imminence of a Rupture With the Transvaal.

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The Mattress Factory on Yates Street Gutted - Narrow Escape From an Extensive Conflagration.

What at first threatened to be a serious conflagration broke out this morning about 8.15 in Wallenstein's mattress factory on Yates street, opposite the Dominion hotel. The first intimation of the blaze was when the forked flames burst through the floor of the establishment into the saleroom above.

The cause of the fire seems to have been a defective chimney, into which the stove pipes of both Wing Lee and Wallenstein, entered. Several feet above the point where the laundry pipe connected there were three or four bricks out of the flue, so that daylight can be seen right through. The fire started here, igniting the rafters in Wall and, strangely enough, Wall alone.

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