

The Price of Diamonds Constantly Advancing.

We have received advice of a further advance of 5 per cent. in the price of rough diamonds. The difficulty of obtaining rough diamonds even at the enormously increased price, comprising a series of 5 per cent. advance each month since November last, is causing great distress in the cutting trade. Ninety-three firms in Antwerp have discontinued to close their factories for a period. This has occasioned such a discount among the workmen that they now refuse to return to work without an increase of wages and an eight-hour day. This was resolved at a meeting held at Kaiserhof, attended by upwards of 1,000 workmen, it will cause a still greater scarcity and make the market still more firm in price. In view of the above we are happy to say that upon information received we bought about \$20,000 worth of diamonds before the first advance, and while they last, have decided to sell at the old price.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.
TELEPHONE 672.
JEWELLERS

Price Inducements

OF A MOST INVITING CHARACTER THIS WEEK AT

The Westside Clearance Sale

Upsetting all ideas as to usual values. They are extremely unusual.

Your interest will deepen after you see the prices.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

Filtered Water.



Pure and wholesome; our stock is the same; no old or stale goods, because we have a roof to cover them. The Tea in the water. Try Our Golden Blend at 40c. and Our Blend at 30c.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

Snowflake Flour, - - \$1.00 sack
Three Star Flour, - - \$1.05 sack
H. B. Hungarian Flour \$1.15 sack

Dixie H. Ross & Co

Demanding the Best.....

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. The most intelligent come to us. They know we give them the best goods and make the price right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad streets,
Victoria, B. C.



50 Dozen
Straw Hats..
REDUCED TO 50 CENTS EACH
Former price \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.
B. Williams & Co.
87 JOHNSON STREET.

Use Mellor's Mixed Paints

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure Paint. **\$1.50 PER GALLON** Guaranteed Imperial Measure.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT ST. Screen Doors from \$1.25 up

BREAD

Smith's Machine Roller Bread. Try it. For sale by all grocers, or leave orders for wagon to call.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

WILLIAM F. BEST
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Hendelberg and Leipzig). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad street, opposite Island Hotel, Victoria.

TO LET Hotel Brunswick,

Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

Furnished or unfurnished
96 rooms, exclusive of dining room, office, etc.

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY,
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Ice Cream Soda
The best in the city.
Large Glasses 10c
Any Flavor.

JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST,
N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.
Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

Why Pay Rent

When you can purchase homes so cheap. An 8 roomed house and lot, north end, "nearly new," price, \$1,000; \$250 cash, 1/2 lot and cottage, James Bay, good locality, for \$500. 7/8 lot and cottage, Johnson street; price, \$475. Large lot and cottage, Johnson street; price, \$1,100. Lot and 8 roomed house, Chatham street, east of Blanchard street; price, \$800. Lot and a good 1/2 story cottage, Third street; price, \$1,200. Lot and cottage, Fernwood road, good buy; \$300. Lot and house, 8 Pandora street, \$1,200; easy terms. House and lot, James Bay, in good repair, \$150. Offering some choice acreage in cash and very cheap, and on very easy terms. Also building lots, almost given away.

P. C. MACGREGOR.
Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent, 92 Government street.

H. W. TREAT, THOS. KIDDIE,
Pres. Treas and Swelter
General Mgrs.

VAN ANDA

COPPER & GOLD CO.

Purchasers and Smelters

Copper and Copper-Gold Ores

Works at Van Anda, Texada Island, B.C.
Rates on application.
Cash paid on settlement of assays.

SPARKLING ARCTIC SODA

ANY FLAVOR 5c
HALL & CO. Dispensing Chemists,
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets
Ice Cream Soda, etc.

GAS FOR COOKING

THE GAS COMPANY are leasing and connecting FREE OF CHARGE Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.
Fuel Gas, \$1.25 per H. cubic feet.
Stoves can be seen at the Gas Works, Lower Government street, and at L. Blanks' old Post Office building, Government street.

CITY AUCTION MART

The Only Central Rooms in the City.

W. JONES,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 73 YATES STREET

Removed to New and Larger Premises
John Barnsley & Co.
NOW 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Kodaks, Bicycles, Fire Arms, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Cricket and Tennis Goods, etc. in large variety.
HAVE YOU SEEN the Victor Chalmers Bicycle, the new Spin Roller Gear, at the Agency, 115 Government street, John Barnsley & Co.
LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 684. Mann, Holland & Co., Tronace and Broad Street.
COAL AND WOOD - Baker & Oulton, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinerton & Oddy's, telephone 401.
COAL, \$5.50 PER TON - New Wellington Collieries, Kingston & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 947.
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; modern conveniences; good dining rooms. Sample rooms for commercial use. M. Walt, The Vernon, 66 Douglas street.

LIME JUICE
MONTSEPERAT
LIME JUICE

Hudson's Bay Company
Wholesale Distributory Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED - A girl about 18 as servant in small family; assistance given. Apply 238 Dallas road.

FOR SALE - At a wonderful bargain, no reasonable offer refused, two cottages and two-thirds of a lot on Johnson street. Apply to W. H. Mason, 60 Fort street.

THE DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE will hold an Ice Cream Social and Dance on Friday evening, August 4th, at the A. O. U. Hall, Yates street, being the sixth anniversary. Admission, 25 cents.

WANTED - Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. R. Antonson, Agent. 2,000 potato sacks and 1,500 coal oil cans for sale.

HASTIE'S FAIR

FOR Tin and Enamelware.
77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Teachers Wanted.

Applications for positions as teachers will be received by the undersigned until noon on Wednesday, August 16th. None but holders of first class certificates need apply. F. H. EATON, Sec. Trustees, Victoria, B. C., August 4th, 1900.

TROUBLE BREWING IN ALGIERS.

(Associated Press.)
Paris Aug. 4.—The Libre Parole says to-day that Algiers is on the verge of a revolution, and that the malcontents have been supplied with thousands of rifles smuggled into the country from the United States.

HOUDE'S
Straight Cut Cigarettes
MANUFACTURED BY
B. Houde & Co., Quebec.
ARE BETTER THAN THE BEST.
Wholesale at BRITISH COLUMBIA JOBBING CO., 31 Store Street, Victoria.

Americans In Danger

Two Thousand Miners and Prospectors at the Mercy of Indians.

The Yaquis Are Becoming More Desperate Every Day - 40,000 Soldiers Wanted

(Associated Press.)
Austin, Tex., Aug. 4.—A despatch from Casa Grande, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, states that four American miners have arrived there direct from the Upper Yaqui river country, having been driven out by marauding bands of Yaqui Indians. Thomas Harwell, one of the party, stated there are probably 2,000 American miners and prospectors in the Yaqui country, and that their lives are in imminent danger as the Indians are getting bolder and more desperate each day. Harwell said news of the bloody outbreak in the lower valley had not reached the upper part of the stream when he left. As soon as the news reached by bands of Indians in the place mining region, they will massacre every white man along the river. He estimates there are 5,000 Yaqui braves, and it will take 40,000 Mexican troops to conquer them if they reach their strongholds in the mountains. During the two years the Indians have been at peace, they have been quietly investing their earnings in arms and ammunition, and they are now better equipped than ever for a long campaign.

A Family Captured.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4.—A special from Mexico City says: "Dispatches from Guaymas show the Yaqui insurrection is constantly growing in extent and that all the Indians along the river are rising to arms, and taking to the woods and mountains to join their companions who are already arrayed against the Mexicans." A famous frontier character, and an American photographer, Ed. Miller, was on his way to Alamosa when attacked and killed by Indians. "Three stoops on the river near Medero were also attacked and Aurille Paredes, who was in charge of them, killed. The stoops were set on fire but were saved by the Federal forces who drove the savages away. Paredes' body was found floating in the river. It is reported the Romono family were captured as about to embark on one of the stoops, and Paredes was killed while trying to rescue them. Troops are pursuing the bands supposed to have the family. "The telegraph line south of Alamosa has been cut. "Colonel Garcia Pena has telegraphed that Don Carlos Vale, a noted merchant, had not been killed as was reported. "Official advices up to Monday state clearly that after General Torres' force took Alamosa they found ten dead of the troops from Cocpit, and four of the bodyguard of the Yaqui chief, Malpando. They say nothing has been heard of the chief."

WILL SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

Former Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs On the Situation in Spain.
(Associated Press.)
Madrid, Aug. 4.—The Duke of Tetuan, former minister for foreign affairs, has arrived at San Sebastian. He will visit the Queen Regent and then go to see Marshal Martinez de Campos.

The Duke says he will continue to support the government, which he considers indispensable to the re-organization of the country. He has been continued during his stay abroad of the necessity for Spain to recover her prestige. He believes more must be done to give satisfaction to the country. Spain must make sacrifices, especially to put the Canaries, Balearics and Ceuta in a state of defence, or cease to be them in the event of a conflict between the powers. Regarding the Hague conference, he considers the results secured rather of the moral than material force. He does not believe General Weyler is disposed to employ illicit proceedings. General Weyler has gone to San Sebastian.

MINERS FROM COPPER RIVER.

United States Government is Assisting the Impoverished Men.

(Associated Press.)
Seattle, Wa., Aug. 4.—C. F. Peribat, a late arrival from Copper River and Cook's Inlet, Alaska, reports that last Sunday the steamer Dora arrived at Juneau with a number of sick and impoverished miners from Copper River. To all impoverished miners the government is giving employment until they earn enough to pay a second class passage home. All scurvy sick are being sent free.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Aug. 4.—The influence from foreign stock this morning was on the side of depression, owing to dearer money. The changes here in most cases are small fractions, and are divided between gains and losses. The tobacco stocks continue to bear an upward movement.

NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

Proposal to Send Large Numbers to Africa - Congress to Be Asked for an Appropriation.

(Associated Press.)
Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 4.—A sensation was created in the session of the African Methodist Episcopal preaching elders' council of Georgia and Alabama last night, when a committee on the state of the country reported a resolution recommending that a committee be appointed by the council to act before Congress the deplorable condition of the negro population in the Southern States, and to petition that body for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to start a line of steamships in order to enable all negroes who may desire to do so to emigrate to Africa.

Bishop Turner, of Atlanta, who presided, explained he did not desire the government to carry emigrants free to Africa, but to take them direct at a reasonable cost. He said European emigrants were landed in this country at \$10 to \$15 each, but in going to Africa one must go via England, which would cost \$100.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

NOTES FROM VANCOUVER.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Aug. 4.—Passengers arriving in the city by today's train state that all the little creeks crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway are literally crisscrossed with salmon. The fact is all the more remarkable when the light catch so far this season is considered. The catch has been improving lately on the river.

Steamer Humboldt called today on the way to Skagway. Ald. R. B. Skinner is a passenger to Atlin, where he has interests.

The board of health has been taking steps to improve the conditions at English Bay bathing beach.

The steam launch brought out with the steamer Manawatu has been refitted at Armstrong and Morrison's machine works and was given a trial spin on the Inlet yesterday afternoon. The launch has been purchased by the Goldfields of British Columbia of which H. Perry Leake is resident director. They will use it to carry supplies to their coast properties.

LONDON SHORT OF WATER.

(Associated Press.)
New York Aug. 4.—The London correspondent of the Herald says: "London is within sight of a serious water famine according to the testimony of unbiased experts. It is already rumored that the east end, which is supplied from the river Lea, is about to be cut off during the greater portion of the day and night, with what consequences to the teeming population of the east end might be easily imagined. The major portion of London's water supply, however, comes from the Thames, which, according to the latest report is practically drying up."

WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 4.—Col. Charles W. Raymond and Geo. V. Weyer, of the deep waterways commission, have arrived here from Buffalo, and will be here three days to inspect the locks approaches and canal in order to gather information relative to improvements to be suggested in the commission's report.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Aug. 4.—Stock market morning board: War Eagle, 350; 301; Payne, 135; 130; M. and L. 41; 30; Republic, 42; 135.
Sellers: War Eagle, 500 at 35 1/2; 1000 at 35; 500 at 35 1/2; 4500, 2500 at 33; Payne Co., 1000, 500 at 135; M. and L. 500 at 41; 1100 at 40.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

(Associated Press.)
Christiania, Aug. 4.—At today's session of the inter-parliamentary conference, a motion of Samuel J. Barrows, of Boston, and Richard Barndahl, of St. Louis, in favor of the immunity of private property at sea, was unanimously adopted. This action was suggested by President McKinley's reference to the subject in a message to Congress.

A BISHOP DEAD.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 4.—The Rev. D. L. Lloyd, formerly Bishop of Bangor, is dead. He resigned his see owing to ill health.

"News" From New York

Baseless Stories Published Regarding the Situation in the Transvaal.

Boer Government Still Considering Mr. Chamberlain's Proposal.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 4.—The stories published in New York of the arbitrary state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, renewing his warnings with President Kruger and the British cabinet's approval of such action, are evidently baseless. Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint enquiry as to the effect which the new franchise proposal of the Transvaal government will have on the position of the Uitlanders was only presented to the Transvaal government on Wednesday, and the latter is still considering its acceptance.

FAMINE FEARED.

Monsoon Rains Have Failed in Central India and Crops Are Withering - The Natives' Explanation.

(Associated Press.)
Bombay, Aug. 4.—The monsoon rains having failed in the western and south-western portions of Central India famine is feared. Crops are withering in the intense, untempered heat. One fourth is already ruined, and if no rain falls within the next ten days a disastrous scarcity is inevitable. The utmost anxiety prevails and as the probability grows that the government will not be able to maintain the change at its present level the currency prospects are endangered. The natives have a ready explanation. They say simply that Lord Curzon's luck has failed.

COL. PRIOR DIDN'T KNOW

The Charter for Ashcroft and Barkerville Railway Had Expired.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Aug. 4.—In the House last night Col. Prior said that Mr. Bostock had not asked for a subsidy for the Ashcroft and Barkerville railway.

There is no such charter in existence and, of course, no one ever suggested that a subsidy should be given to parties who held no charter. There was such a company at one time, but the charter was expired.

The Opposition kept the House all forenoon insisting that a subsidy for a short line in Manitoba should be granted to the Canadian Pacific even if that railway did not apply for it, or might not build the road. The afternoon was taken up with the Opposition opposing the subsidizing of a road from Edmonton to Yellow Head Pass, because it meant a link in a road that would extend to the Pacific.

KING DAVID.

(Associated Press.)
London Aug. 4.—The Daily News says that if the heir of the Duke of York eventually comes to the throne, he will be called King David. The News says the child has always been called Prince David. It is customary, although not obligatory, to perpetuate a princely name in kinship. The full name of the youthful prince is Edward Albert Christian George Patrick David.

DISTURBANCES AT CLEVELAND.

Another Attempt to Blow up a Jennings Avenue Street Car.

(Associated Press.)
Cleveland Ohio Aug. 14.—In addition to the attempt to blow up a Jennings avenue car on the south side last night, reports received at police headquarters show that cars were stoned in various parts of the city, although, so far as learned, no one was injured.

THE BRICKMAKER'S STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)
Chicago, Aug. 4.—An ultimatum that the brickmakers' strike be declared off has been issued by the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association. If the strike is not called off within a week, the resolution provides that an agreement between the masons and builders and hod carriers will be cancelled and contractors will use any brick they can get, and have it put in place by any workmen they can hire.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Premier Smith Goes Over to New Westminster - No Announcement Yet.

Although there is still an absence of any definite announcement regarding the vacancy in the provincial cabinet, the fact that Premier Smith left last night for the Mainland, and that the Times Vancouver correspondent wires that Mr. Smith proceeded direct to New Westminster, may be taken as confirmatory of the statement in yesterday's Times that it is likely the portfolio will be offered to Mr. Alex. Henderson, M.P.P., of New Westminster.

Insect Powder.

HAVE YOU USED OURS? IF NOT, TRY IT.

THE TRUE PYRETHRUM CINERARIA FOLIUM.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Campbell's Prescription Store,

Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts. Victoria, B.C.

Dominion Parliament

Prohibition by Provinces-Alliance Resolution Presented by Mr. Flint.

Lengthy Discussion-Two Amendments-In the Senate-Government of Yukon.

Ottawa, July 29.—At the opening of the House of Commons yesterday, the Prime Minister announced, after conference with the leader of the Opposition, who was leaving for England next week, and on the understanding that the prorogation of the present session might be reached within the next week, that he would, with the permission of the House, drop for the present session the resolutions calling for the reform of the Senate and the bill to amend the Criminal Code.

The leader of the Opposition agreed that there was no reason why prorogation should not be reached by the end of next week. He thought the bill to amend the Criminal Code, which might be well stayed over for further consideration, while there was certainly no hurry for the passage of the other. In connection with the matter of preferential trade, Sir Charles Tupper announced that the Opposition was unable to accept the resolution drafted by the Prime Minister, and would make no further suggestions or advances in this matter at the present session.

Mr. Fielding announced the Government's sanction for the bill to increase the salaries of the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue to that paid all other ministers. Sir Charles Tupper remarked that he had been committed to the same policy in case the Conservative party had been returned at the last general election. The bill for the encouragement of dry docks Mr. Fielding explained that it would have a direct bearing on the St. John scheme, though the legislation would apply to other enterprises which may be undertaken elsewhere.

Montreal Harbor Improvements. Mr. Bergeron asked what bearing the resolution now on the order paper, respecting the Montreal Harbor Commissioners would have on the building of the Montreal dry dock. He asked if this scheme was progressing.

Mr. Fielding—It is still dry. The Minister of Finance explained that the bill for the question did not affect the dry dock question in any respect. The purpose of the legislation was to secure a transfer of a portion of the loan to be utilized in works in the west end of the harbor. Five hundred thousand dollars will be utilized for the Windmill Point improvements and \$250,000 will be made available for the building of St. Mary's current. The supplementary estimates would also deal with this latter question.

In reply to a question by Mr. Davin, the Minister of Finance said that it was not proposed to aid any private company in the building of the Montreal dry dock. It would be built by the Harbor Commissioners.

The bill to amend the Penitentiaries Act was put through the final stage.

Mr. Bergeron (Beauharnois) asked the government's intentions in connection with the enactment of insolvency legislation.

The Prime Minister was loath to deal with the question at a time when our business interests are so prosperous, and when the provincial legislatures are all following the lead of Quebec in providing just machinery for the distribution of insolvent's assets, and the prevention of unjust preferences.

Sir Charles Tupper said that the fact that British dealers had been swindled was enough to make Canadians hang their heads in shame.

The bill to amend the Companies Act was passed before the House rose for lunch. It would be built by the Harbor Commissioners.

Mr. Flint's prohibition resolution calling upon parliament for the sanction of a system of provincial option was before the House for twelve hours, from three o'clock yesterday afternoon to three o'clock this morning. The government's official reply to the arguments adduced had not been given when the House rose and there being several more speakers on the question the debate will have to be continued to-day. Two amendments were proposed to Mr. Flint's resolution by Messrs. McClure and Parmelee, which will have to be disposed of before the main question is reached.

Mr. Flint in rising thanked the government for its courtesy in allowing an opportunity for the discussion of the question at this late stage of the session. The proposition was one which had the support of the Dominion Alliance. It was not to be supposed that in endorsing this the Alliance was withdrawing its efforts toward the total prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout Canada. It was accepted rather in the nature of a compromise. The question affecting as it did finance and trade and commerce, could only be brought before the House by a private member in resolution form and for this reason suffered from a disadvantage in that it could not be amended.

A General Demand. The prohibition agitation had passed through many stages since Confederation. Unfortunately society has found that persuasion has not in itself sufficient to meet and counteract the evils of this traffic. Hence parliament had been appealed to for legislation. With almost common consent legislation had been passed in restriction of the trade which had tended to give Canada a standing as one of the most temperate countries on the globe. But now the call was for total prohibition and suppression of the traffic.

Sir George Cartier's idea had been that the business of an ideal parliament was to meet, pass the estimate, and go home. To-day, however, the questions of export duties, preferential trade and prohibition among others call for attention and there could be no doubt that throughout the country a very large section of the electorate has been forcing this prohibition issue to the front. It had a larger support, perhaps, than any other reform movement of the day. No one could deny the question as full at once of difficulties and of interest. Its opponents were very strong, but its advocates, powerful as those of any other movement, carried forward to success.

History of the Movement. A resume of the prohibition agitation would, he thought, convince every one that the question was more than an academic and abstract theory. It had created a cleavage in political parties and to-day exercised a lively interest on both sides of the House.

The first petitions for prohibiting enactment had been presented to the parliament of Canada in 1829, on which a resolution was passed. The matter was one for consideration. In the year following a United States commission had reported that prohibition was desirable and workable. In 1875 the Canadian parliament had given its sanction to the principle by resolving that prohibition formed the most effective remedy for the evils of intemperance. One of the direct outcomes of that decision was the Canada Temperance Act, a very important piece of legislation whose validity had been upheld by the highest court in the land. As the same principle was asserted in the present proposal to a certain extent, he asked particular attention to this point. Instead of pressing for improvement from time to time to this Scott Act, as was known, the act had been repealed over a very large area. Where it had been given a good chance the Scott Act had proved most beneficial. In 1884 parliament had repeated its dictum that prohibition was desirable, but a rider was added that parliament would be prepared to sanction its enforcement as soon as public opinion would sanction so stringent a measure. In connection with this question, the element of public opinion had always been a most important consideration, varying as it did in various parts of the Dominion. Some communities were almost unanimous for the measure, while there were cities where prohibition was almost regarded as absurd.

forcement of prohibition in those provinces. As to Quebec, he was satisfied that all would admit its opposition to prohibition. It was a splendid field for missionary effort.

The present resolution merely aimed at providing a broad general scheme for the extension to the provinces individually of the principle of the Scott Act. It put it to the House if this proposal did not meet the case as fully as any scheme could and whether it did not meet the main point of difficulty in the prohibition situation, the adverse opinion of Quebec.

Of course constitutional objections would be raised to the sanction of this resolution and the clause of the British North America Act would be cited against it which provided that the products of any province should be entitled to free entry to the others.

The Revenue Question. Mr. Flint was not inclined to belittle the difficulty involved in the large amount of revenue through the enactment of prohibition. But the loss would not be as serious if prohibition were accomplished gradually, province by province. When the Canada Temperance Act was under discussion this proposal for provinces taking advantage of this measure where they saw fit was suggested.

He left the matter in the hands of the House and hoped that in the discussion of this resolution the subject would be treated with as little of the element of harshness and bitterness as possible and that it would be kept free from political considerations.

Mr. Flint's Resolution. In concluding Mr. Flint proposed, seconded by Dr. Christie (Argenteuil), the following resolution: It is desirable that legislation be enacted having in view the further restriction of the liquor traffic in Canada, and that such legislation should be uniform in all the provinces and territories of the Dominion, it is expedient, in the opinion of this House, to accept hereafter mentioned, the sale of intoxicating liquors in every province and territory of Canada; should be prohibited.

1. That subject and except as hereafter mentioned, the sale of intoxicating liquors in every province and territory of Canada; should be prohibited.

2. That the act prohibiting such sale should not come into force in any province or territory unless and until a majority of the qualified electors of such province or territory, voting at an election held for the purpose of such act, shall have voted in favor of such act.

3. That upon such vote in favor of said act being duly certified to the Governor-General-in-Council, such act shall be brought into force in said province or territory, and shall remain in force therein for four years, and thereafter until the same shall have been repealed in such province or territory, such repeal shall not take effect therein until a majority of the qualified electors of such province or territory, voting at an election, shall have voted for the repeal thereof. The proceedings for the repeal to be similar in all respects to those for bringing the act into force.

4. That in order to avoid unnecessary expense, and to secure the largest possible vote, the voting provided for in the said act shall take place at a general election to be held in the Dominion of Canada, and shall, on coming into force, suspend the operation of the Canada Temperance Act in any part of the province or territory where the same may be in force at the time, and such suspension shall continue so long as this act is in force in such province or territory.

5. That while the said act is in force in any province or territory, the sale of such liquors may be permitted for medicinal or sacramental purposes, or for bona fide use in any art, trade or manufacture, such sales to be made only by persons appointed for that purpose, and to be subject to such regulations as will secure the due observance of the act.

6. That while the said act is in force in any province or territory, no brewer or distiller therein shall be permitted to sell his products except to vendors for the purpose of the sale of such liquors to some place beyond the same, where the said act is not in force—such manufacture, sale, and export to be subject to stringent regulations.

7. That while the said act is in force in any province or territory, no importer or exporter shall be permitted to import or export into such province or territory from any other province or territory in Canada, or from abroad, except for sale for the purposes of the said act—such importation and sale to be subject to such conditions and regulations as will secure the due observance of the act.

8. That while the said act is in force in any province or territory, no person shall be permitted to import or export into such province or territory from any other province or territory in Canada, or from abroad, except for sale for the purposes of the said act—such importation and sale to be subject to such conditions and regulations as will secure the due observance of the act.

9. That due provision be made in said act for the enforcement of the same, and for the proper application of all fines and penalties imposed thereby.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. Leader of the Opposition Opposed to the Resolution.

The leader of the Opposition recognized the difficulty of the task which Mr. Flint had labored under as a government supporter in his labored exposition of this case. He was surprised to find Mr. Flint assuming his seat without a word in condemnation of the deception practiced by the government in connection with the plebiscite. He charged a secret understanding among the government members of the plebiscite that nothing should be done to bring the government to a prohibitory enactment. Mr. Flint had by his action lost his place as a prohibition leader, and the government covered itself with shame. Sir George Cartier's idea of the duty of parliament did not seem to be so far from the mark, since the Liberal government could supply parliament with nothing more than a gerrymander scheme, a measure for Senate reform, or "deform," as he called it, and a request for a vote of fifty-two million dollars.

In Sir Charles's opinion no temperance man had bigger credit by the government of the day should look his fellows in the face. Why had the House been unable to wring from the government any declaration as to what would constitute the required majority to ensure prohibitory legislation.

Mr. McMullen (the honorable gentleman had himself lived by political deception. (Opposition cries of order.)

When order was restored and Mr. McMullen had withdrawn "this impertinent remark," as Sir Charles termed it, the leader of the Opposition was himself called to order and explained that he used the word "impertinent" in no offensive sense. Sir Charles quoted the resolution of the New Brunswick and Prince Ed-

ward Island Methodist Conference at Mount Allison, expressing disapproval for failure to give effect to the will of the people. The leader of the Opposition declined his support to Mr. Flint's proposition, but spoke in favor of the enforcement of county option.

Mr. Charlton. Mr. John Charlton expostulated the government from any blame for not having introduced prohibitory legislation. This session, when less than five per cent of the electorate had voted in favor of such enactment.

There had been no bad faith in the matter. About fifteen per cent of the twenty-two and a half per cent vote for prohibition had, it seemed to him, voted because of their belief in the principle, the balance of the vote being cast by men who desired to put the government in the hole.

Dr. Christie. Dr. Christie (Argenteuil), expressed approval of the terms of the resolution. He was in favor of total prohibition but accepted this as an instalment, as better than nothing.

Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore (Stansfeld) took the ground that the matter would be agitated till settled according to the highest moral and religious principles. The remarkable delay in the Quebec plebiscite count seemed to him to induce grave suspicion of authenticity. Of the districts outside Quebec 29 favored prohibition, while only 23 expressed themselves in the opposite direction. The Premier had stated that the vote in Quebec must not be considered alone, but must be taken along with the rest of the provinces. Surely this could not be in accordance with the principle of Mr. Flint's resolution. The principle of the resolution was contrary to the principle of the Alliance and, he would like to hear any man produce the authority for hauling down the Alliance flag of national prohibition to raise that of local option. During the plebiscite campaign the country had been treated to the curious spectacle of members of a government passing a law and then going out to denounce it.

Mr. Moore cited the expressions of a number of temperance bodies in his country—condemnation of the government's failure to act upon the verdict of the plebiscite. In support of his suspicions of fraud in Quebec, Mr. Moore asked attention to the fact of several polls having returned larger votes than there were names on the lists. In fourteen polling divisions, 1229 votes had been cast—out of 227 on the lists, and from his experience in elections he was satisfied such a vote by fair means was simply impossible.

Mr. McClure Dissatisfied. Mr. McClure (Liberal, Colchester) expressed his regret that he was unable to support this resolution as he could see no merit in it. The Liberal party, in power under Alexander Mackenzie, and in its subsequent years of opposition, had recognized its responsibility in regard to prohibition. He ground of fault with the government to-day was not so much with having introduced prohibitory legislation after the plebiscite as that it had refused to do anything to come to any compromise. The present government was admittedly not a prohibitory government and true prohibition had therefore to separate. For his own part he refused to allow any government to command him to do anything which would deal with this question. But because he differed from the leaders of the Liberal party he was by no means going to throw in his lot with the honorable gentlemen opposite, who were also opposed to prohibition. He was in favor of national and the time ripe for its enactment. He did not support Mr. Flint's proposal for provincial option because the conditions were unfavorable thereto. Why in his own province of Nova Scotia, in the eye of the law, not one drop of liquor was to be had outside of Halifax.

Mr. Lamieue (Gaspé)—I have been in Pictou. (Laughter.)

Mr. McClure acknowledged that its enforcement was not universal, but practically his province had to-day all that it would have under Mr. Flint's proposed system. He did not agree with the Conservative argument that the plebiscite majority had been such as to force upon the government the duty of prohibitory enactment. But from the news of this plebiscite system in Canada he did not consider the expression a full and fair one.

Mr. Sifton said that he had been his whole life an abstainer and a strong prohibitionist advocate. He had not had an occasion to alter his views in that regard, but had rather strengthened them, and would be glad to support a measure for the total suppression of the traffic if he had any reasonable assurance that it could be enforced in this country. He felt perfectly free to express his personal opinion, though he had never sought any support on these grounds. There could be no question as to the justice and fairness of the government's course upon the plebiscite. Even Mr. Craig had admitted that it was nonsense to look for prohibition on such a vote. There had been no deceit practiced, and the party pledge had been duly redeemed. If any fault could be found with the Prime Minister's letter on the subject it was because one phase of the matter was not elaborated in that letter. He could not see how a prohibitory law could be enforced in Quebec in the face of a hostile vote. If the position were realized in Ontario it would be the height of folly to impose upon the province a prohibitory law with an overwhelming majority against it. He did think, however, that those provinces that voted for prohibition should have an opportunity of enjoying the advantages of such a law.

Mr. Holmes (West Huron) announced himself a prohibitionist, but did not think the country was ripe for prohibition. He thought the government had practiced no deception.

Messrs. Henderson, Davin and Logan continued the debate till the House rose.

Winding-Up Act Passed. At the opening of the House the bill to amend the Winding-Up Act, which has already passed the Senate, was explained by Mr. Leighton McCarthy, and passed without a dissenting voice.

IN THE SENATE. In the Senate, yesterday, the bill respecting the government of Yukon Territory was considered in committee. The Hon. David Mills proposed to amend the clause constituting the council to assist the commissioner by providing that natural-born and naturalized British subjects who have resided continuously in the country for not less than twelve months shall have a vote to elect a representative in the council, and that such elected representative shall hold office for two years. The amendment also empowered the commissioner to make arrangements by ordinance for the election, upon the provision shall come into force by proclamation of the Governor-General-in-Council. There was a population, the minister said, of something like 25,000 people in the Yukon, of which about a fifth were British subjects. The amendment was accepted.

The Hon. David Mills proposed another amendment to the clause providing for the increase of fines for offences against the peace from \$100 to \$200, and empowering the commissioner-in-council to provide for the issuing of licenses, the passing of sanitary regulations and the passing of regulations to raise money for municipal purposes. The amendment also provided that as soon as the elective members of the council are elected the council shall have power to impose taxes within their jurisdiction.

test of the prohibition sentiment. The fact that in some parts of Quebec the vote had been very small, while in others every vote on the lists was polled and even more than the lists showed, might or might not prove decisive; to him it looked dubious. The duty of prohibitionists in the present instance was to send men to parliament as their representatives who would faithfully record the temperance view. He did not desire to cross without making a fair proposition, which he put in the form of an amendment, suggested by Dr. Halsey (Hants), that, in the opinion of the House, the time had arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

Mr. Parmelee. Mr. Parmelee (Shefford) while acknowledging the evils of intemperance, thought that parliament would not be justified in moving faster than public opinion. In regard to the Quebec vote, he would say as a man coming from that province that the vote was fairly representative of the sentiment of that province, which was certainly opposed to the principle of prohibition. Mr. Parmelee proposed an amendment to the amendment that the vote on the plebiscite has shown that there is not an active prohibition sentiment sufficiently pronounced to justify the expectation that a prohibitory law would be successfully enforced, therefore that such a prohibitory law should not be passed.

The Member for Dundas. Mr. Andrew Broder (Dundas) attacked Mr. Flint for what he considered that gentleman's inconsistent attitude on the prohibition question. He was a prohibitionist, but could not accept this scheme of Mr. Flint's.

Mr. T. D. Craig (East Durham) thought the Liberal party had lost all claim to the title of the prohibition party. They had not been frank with the prohibition people. Party came first with them.

Mr. Bell (Prince, P.E.I.) justified the government's course in not enacting a prohibitory law in face of the adverse majority in Quebec, and gave his support to the resolution.

Mr. Uriah Wilson (Lennox) believed the people of Canada had spoken in favor of prohibition and would vote for a measure in favor of its enactment. He wanted nothing, however, of the wishy-washy scheme devised by Mr. Flint.

Mr. R. T. Richardson (Lagar), speaking for his constituency, who were overwhelmingly prohibitionists, expressed himself in favor of total prohibition and promised to vote for the amendment introduced by Mr. Flint.

Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Bourassa (Labelle) did not think there was any mandate where a majority of the total vote had not been obtained. There was no reason for counting for prohibition those votes not polled at all. By quoting the results in various Ontario constituencies he attempted to show that there was nothing unusual in the Quebec vote. In one place in Alberta, for instance, twenty-one votes were recorded for prohibition where there were only ten on the list. This object was to show how small was the foundation for the insinuations and suspicions thrown out by Mr. Moore as to the honor of Quebec voters.

Mr. Sifton said that he had been his whole life an abstainer and a strong prohibitionist advocate. He had not had an occasion to alter his views in that regard, but had rather strengthened them, and would be glad to support a measure for the total suppression of the traffic if he had any reasonable assurance that it could be enforced in this country. He felt perfectly free to express his personal opinion, though he had never sought any support on these grounds. There could be no question as to the justice and fairness of the government's course upon the plebiscite. Even Mr. Craig had admitted that it was nonsense to look for prohibition on such a vote. There had been no deceit practiced, and the party pledge had been duly redeemed. If any fault could be found with the Prime Minister's letter on the subject it was because one phase of the matter was not elaborated in that letter. He could not see how a prohibitory law could be enforced in Quebec in the face of a hostile vote. If the position were realized in Ontario it would be the height of folly to impose upon the province a prohibitory law with an overwhelming majority against it. He did think, however, that those provinces that voted for prohibition should have an opportunity of enjoying the advantages of such a law.

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EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC WARE.

It preserves the contents in a FRESH, CLEAN and HEALTHY condition an indefinite length of time.

JAPAN AND CHINA

Mattings

For Summer Furnishings.

We have all the latest and best patterns in the goods, which we import direct in large quantities. Samples sent free anywhere outside the city. Mattings shown on second floor.

Weiler Bros.

The Expropriation Law. On the motion of the third reading of the bill to amend the expropriation act Senator Loughheed moved to amend it by making it retroactive as far as it applied to the acquisition of property belonging to the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company in connection with the improvement of the harbor at St. John, and not otherwise. After a short discussion the amendment was concurred in on division, and the bill was read a third time. The bill to amend the Exchequer Court Act was also read a third time.

Refuse in Navigable Waters. The Senate then went into committee on the bill to amend the act respecting the protection of navigable waters. The Hon. R. W. Scott removed objections which had been urged against the bill by allowing the existing law as regards tidal waters to remain unchanged, by reducing the depth of water in which rubbish may be dumped from vessels in inland navigation to three feet, and by providing that the Department of Marine shall set apart places for dumping rubbish where there is not sufficient water, and by providing that no prosecution shall take place under the act without the approval of the Minister of Marine. The amendments were adopted and the bill reported and read a third time.

The Hon. David Mills introduced a bill to suspend the operation of an act respecting the Exchequer Court in regard to railway debts, until Aug. 1, 1900.

THEY NEVER USE CHLOROFORM. Burglars Do Not Administer the Drug During Their Incursions.

That burglars of the more advanced type can and often do use chloroform in the commission of their crimes is a belief widely held and rarely contradicted, and yet there is, curiously, little foundation for it. Indeed, those who are most familiar with the administration and effects of anaesthetics assert that there is no foundation at all for it except in the imagination of sensational writers and in the needs of people whose losses cannot safely be explained by statements of fact. The question has been raised recently by several robberies in which chloroform is said to have been employed, and opinions of the local experts are strongly against the possibility of such use. One physician in speaking of the matter, said yesterday:

"As far as known chloroform and ether have never taken effect upon a healthy sleeping person without that person knowing it. Both of these anaesthetics are at first stimulating and invigorating in their effect, and will arouse a sleeping person. The entire system is excited and the heart beats violently and fast. The use of either chloroform or ether or any other anaesthetic by burglars is absurd. It frequently takes physicians, and not the least, a long time to revive a patient who has become so stimulated and active before the effort is secured that it

Work while you sleep without a grip or sick curing Filiousness, Grip Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation, and make you feel better in the morning.

Charles Hayward. (Established 1857.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer Government street, Victoria.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

SAVE THE BABIES. Thousands of Them Die Every Summer Who Could be Saved by the Timely Use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is not a mother who loves her infant but should keep on hand during the hot weather a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is no remedy so safe and so effective for the diarrhoea of infants, and none has the endorsement of so many Canadian mothers who have proved its merits, and therefore speak with confidence. One of these is Mrs. Peter Jones, Westwark, Ont., who says: "I can give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry great praise, for it saved my baby's life. She was cutting her teeth and was taken with diarrhoea very bad. My sister advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I got a bottle and it cured the baby almost at once."

Notice is hereby given that the 31st day of July, 1895, is the last day for paying rent due for the year 1895 under the Sewers Rental By-Law, 1888. In default of payment at my office, City Hall, by the said 31st day of July, the said rent will be collected by process of law. CHALMERS KENT, Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

For Sale—Point Ellice Boathouse. Owner leaving the country; good paying business; small capital required. Good site, no rough water, no shipping, being close to the Arm. Only boat house this end of the city. Will accept any reasonable offer. Apply E. A. GREEN, Proprietor, Point Ellice Boat House, Victoria, B. C.

NEW MARKET M. VASELATES Fruits, Produce, Confectionery Also Ice Cream Parlors. Give us a call. We receive fruit by every train from all points. Call and see our prices. Cor. Johnson and Douglas streets.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

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The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Lignite Co. Limited. Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Lignite Collieries. Steam Coal House.

The Daily Times. Published every day (except Sunday) by the Times Printing & Publishing Co. W. Templeman, Manager.

Subscription prices: Daily, one month by carrier, 75 cents; Daily, one month by mail, 80 cents; Three months by mail, 2.25; Six months by mail, 4.00; One year by mail, 7.50.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. Great capital is made by the Colonist of the fact that the Times in giving a denial to certain statements made by the Colonist missed one of them. This surely is not to be wondered at by any one who knows the Colonist's style of taking six hundreds words to say what could be said perfectly well in six.

AN UNHAPPY FAMILY. We have the assurance that Sir Mackenzie Bowell is in accord with Sir Charles Tupper. The latter is reported to have stated, before leaving for England, that Sir Mackenzie had assured him that he would do everything possible to secure the return of Sir Charles to power. It would have been better if this statement had come from Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who it is well known has not been on speaking terms with the "nest of traitors" ever since Sir Charles Tupper came over from England to steal the premiership from him.

THE ATLIN GREAT COPPER LEDGE. Samples of copper have been found in the Atlin district that lead the experienced mining men who are now there to believe that a ledge of extraordinary richness will yet be found. So far all the workings have "pinched out" on being worked a short distance.

THE QUALITY OF ROADS. Many people argue that to lay down what are generally called good roads would cost too much in the present state of the civic exchequer, but we proposed to offer some figures that prove this to be an erroneous view, and that the very contrary is the truth. It always pays to avoid the cheap in anything, and it would seem that it is particularly desirable to do so in building roads.

THE STRIKE AT VAN ANDA. One Hundred Miners Quit Work—The Smelter is Working in Full Blast—Interview With Mr. Treat. News was received by the Comox, which arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday night, that the miners at Van Anda had gone on strike.

THE STRIKE AT VAN ANDA. (Continued) The cause of the strike, says the News-Advertiser, is the reduction of wages, introduced on August 1st, in consequence of the Eight-Hour Law. Prior to the introduction of the Eight-Hour Law underground miners at Van Anda were paid \$3.50 per day of 10 hours. When the eight-hour regulation came into force an immediate action respecting wages was taken. The management of the mine, however, watched the working closely, and at last concluded that it would be compelled to reduce the miners' wages correspondingly with the hours; many men employed underground refused to work on these terms.

THE STRIKE AT VAN ANDA. (Continued) The smelter men, teamsters and other hands employed round the Van Anda Company's property have not struck. Asked how long the strike would continue running without relying upon the output of the mine, Mr. Treat stated that they had sufficient ore at the furnace mouth to keep it running for three and a half months. At the dump there was still more, and the teamsters still at work, this would be hauled down to the smelter as required; shipments from other coast properties would also be arriving, and, though small, would prevent any difficulty in keeping the smelter going. However, Mr. Treat does not anticipate any real difficulty in securing good men to continue working the mine. He is offering special inducements for practical miners to locate at Van Anda, and is receiving several inquiries from good men.

CLAIMS ON SPRUCE CREEK. List of the Properties and Owners—What They Are Doing. Satisfactory Clean Ups on Many Places—Numbers Earning Good Wages. The Atlin Claim of July 22nd contains a detailed account of a visit to a number of properties on Spruce creek which gives a comprehensive idea of the development work going on in that part of the district. It will be observed that the average number of men on each claim visited is four. This does not include many men on benches who are unable to work on account of not having water facilities.

CLAIMS ON SPRUCE CREEK. (Continued) The Henly group—Taking out \$0 a day to the man; seven working. SPRUCE. 142-D. A. Wagner and W. M. Spurlock—Taking out an ounce a day to the man; two men. 142 bench—C. R. Carter, A. T. Carter and C. Tweed—Little gold; doing lots of work; five men working.

CLAIMS ON SPRUCE CREEK. (Continued) 141 creek—Tom Phillips; some gold; five men. 140 and 139 creek—J. Mitchell; prospecting; good showing. 139 creek—J. Mitchell; prospecting; good showing. 138 creek—J. Mitchell; prospecting; good showing.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA PRINTING & ENGRAVING CORPORATION, LIMITED. Hello! a new printing firm? No, that is the name the Province Publishing Co. is taking; you see we are making a similarity of names, that the Province newspaper was connected with us, that we had to apply to the courts for divorce even of name. While changing our name we are at the same time doubling our capital, business has increased so—all along the line. During the last year, in our head office here in Victoria, we have added to our plant: (1) A complete binding plant with all modern appliances. (2) A new up-to-date color printing plant with a very new outfit of type, with all the latest styles. Our old type was wearing a little so we sold it to the foundry. (3) A new and more powerful engine. (4) Our old one couldn't keep up with the demand for work. (5) A linotype for job work only. All the above looks like business, falling off, doesn't it, eh? Why we have no complaint to make—every month is just a month bigger than the last, and still we are ready for more. Some of our best rivals don't like to see us so busy and try to detach our customers by saying we are becoming a Vancouver firm. OF COURSE we are. THAT'S WHY we have practically a completely new plant here. THAT'S WHY we employ over 30 hands here. THAT'S WHY we pay in wages alone in Victoria over \$400 a week.

THE SLATER SHOE. The "Slater Shoe" for boys is made with the knowledge that most foot distortions are the result of wearing ill shaped shoes in youth, when the bones of the foot are soft and passing through the process of development from mere gristle to the firm bone of the adult. Boys who wear the "Slater Shoe" will never be troubled with foot-ills. Made as carefully as the shoe for men—same material and workmanship.

THEY SAT ON RED HOT STONES. Horrible Ordeal of Fire Witnessed in the Fiji Islands. A temporary avenue of palm and fern leaves led us to the clearing, where, in a shallow pit, we saw a huge pile of burning blazing logs. This had been burning for several days, and the heat was so great that we hardly dared to go very near.

PINE AND WILLOW NOTES. Dr. Mitchell has started work on his claims above discovery on Pine. Fred. Miller cleaned up on Sunday morning for the first time since tearing the creek and the result was very good. He says the ground on the other side of the creek is richer than that previously worked. He is working 18 men; two shifts.

SIR JOHN GORST. If Sir John Gorst is not possessed of a vein of the sublimest sarcasm humor, the House of Commons does most grievously misunderstand him. It is quite conceivable that he does not mean all he says, or what he does say is, like Mr. Timothy Healy's, biting sarcasm, turned off by the spur of the moment and without premeditation. If so, Sir John is the victim of a brilliant but uncontrollable wit. His shafts of satire fly straight to the vitals, and there they rattle, and not any amount of verbal valise can heal the wound.

WHEN CRUSOE SAW THE LIGHT. The original edition of "Robinson Crusoe" was in two volumes, with a third volume, which nobody has ever read, for a sequel. The first volume was published on April 25, 1719, and the second followed closely upon its heels. The demand was so instantaneous that a second edition—and "editions" were genuine at that time—was published only seventeen days after the first, a third edition, followed twenty-five days later, and a fourth on August 8. The book, in short, was a unique success. Even Defoe's enemies, and being a political writer he had more than his share—even his enemies were forced to admit that he had hit the public fancy as no other contemporary writer had done. One truly has never read for a few months after its publication, that "Crusoe" was already "famed from Tuttle street to Limehouse" in—other words, from one end of London to the other. "There is not an old woman that can go to the price of it" declared he, "but buys it and leaves it lying on her table with 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' That was said nearly two centuries ago, now, and to-day, with all our accumulations of books, there is still no work that is more generally read or more universally admired than this same "Robinson Crusoe." As Johnson remarked, nobody could hold it down without wishing it longer.—Century.

Province Publishing Co., Ltd. In the Old Church, but with new machinery. The Slater Shoe. Sole local agents: J. Fullerton and J. H. Baker.

The Slater Shoe. Sole local agents: J. Fullerton and J. H. Baker. The Slater Shoe for boys is made with the knowledge that most foot distortions are the result of wearing ill shaped shoes in youth.

THEY SAT ON RED HOT STONES. Horrible Ordeal of Fire Witnessed in the Fiji Islands. A temporary avenue of palm and fern leaves led us to the clearing, where, in a shallow pit, we saw a huge pile of burning blazing logs.

PINE AND WILLOW NOTES. Dr. Mitchell has started work on his claims above discovery on Pine. Fred. Miller cleaned up on Sunday morning for the first time since tearing the creek and the result was very good.

SIR JOHN GORST. If Sir John Gorst is not possessed of a vein of the sublimest sarcasm humor, the House of Commons does most grievously misunderstand him. It is quite conceivable that he does not mean all he says, or what he does say is, like Mr. Timothy Healy's, biting sarcasm, turned off by the spur of the moment and without premeditation.

WHEN CRUSOE SAW THE LIGHT. The original edition of "Robinson Crusoe" was in two volumes, with a third volume, which nobody has ever read, for a sequel. The first volume was published on April 25, 1719, and the second followed closely upon its heels.

WANTED—A lady for the position of manager of the new Victoria Cafe. Apply 35 Fort street. EMPLOYMENT GIVEN to lady and accounts. Apply T. N. Hibben & Co.'s Subscription Book Department, 25 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A good business. For particulars address J. J. Times office. KEEP OUT THE FLIES—Cheap screen doors, wash, and most safes, at Moore & Wellington's, Carpenters, 105 Douglas street. BRADY—1800 issue Williams' Directory. Office, 28 Broad street.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE. No. 1 meets first Thursday in every month at 7:30 p.m. B. S. ODDY, Secretary. MISCELLANEOUS. A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.

Savoy Theatre. Banner Show of the Season. Initial appearance in Victoria of America's Great Medical Stars, STANLEY and SCANLON. Initial appearance, America's greatest Female Artist, OLA HAYDEN.

VICTORIA THEATRE. ONE WEEK of Solid Fun. JULY 31st. MISS JESSIE SHIRLEY. The Popular Favorite. MISS JESSIE SHIRLEY. Supported by a superb company of players, under the management of Harry W. Smith.

EXCURSION TO NANAIMO. SUNDAY, AUGUST 6. Grand Free Band Concert. FIFTH REGIMENT BAND. Nanaimo Central Park. FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP \$1.50. CHILDREN 75 CENTS.

LORD LEIGHTON. His Life and Works. A Recently Discovered Phase of His Art.

If we consider the people of the English speaking world as students and competitors in the world's great school of design, we must take into account the fact that the century now drawing to its close is not the first term in which we have been taking lessons and competing for prizes. We were apprenticed in the twelfth century; in the thirteenth century we certainly took honors in architecture; in the fourteenth we at least held our own; and in the more recent times Ross and Gainsborough and Constable and David Cox and Turner kept alive within us the consciousness that the Creator made the world beautiful, and that through beauty we might hope to look upon His face. But when Leighton came to the knowledge of his access to the divine presence, was in abeyance, or was expressed fitfully and with hesitation. The flame that a few great painters had kindled seemed to flicker and be ready to die. That it did not die is the first glory of the Royal Academy's great president.

It is now thirty-four years since Leighton was elected an associate of the academy and twenty years since he was chosen president. During that time we have seen upon its walls, the whole round of his achievements—except in one beautiful phase of his art, to which I shall refer presently. "The Procession of Claubus" and the "Daphnephoria" represent him as a great mural designer; "Hercules wrestling with Death for the Body of Alceste" and the "Angel Comforting Elijah in the Wilderness" are examples of his imaginative painting; the "Music Lesson" and the "Greek Boy Discharging an Arrow from His Bow" reveal the keenness of his perception of the beauty of youth; the "Labyrinth" and the "Garden of the Hesperides" show his idealization of woman; and the "Singard" and the "Athlete Wrestling with a Python" illustrate in sculpture the completeness of his academic

Knowledge of the Human Form. What more can be added to this summary of Leighton's work? This—that above, and beyond all that we have so long known him to be, as a painter of the gods, we now know that he was a landscape painter as well—a landscape painter of the first rank, if fitness of perception, grace of form, purity and truth of color, unity of composition and directness of vision are qualities which have a landscape in the first rank. And yet this phase of Leighton's art seems to be a somewhat recent discovery. The public has from the first seen designs by Leighton, at Burlington House, in which the backgrounds were of trees and skies and rivers and architecture, and have been content to think of the figures as "scenery" rather than as the figures themselves. Leighton began to gather the landscape sketches he had made in Italy and Spain and Greece and Palestine, as well as in our own land, and during a succession of seasons to exhibit them to the Royal British Artists, of which society he was an honorary member. These sketches, of which there were more than 100—had never been shown before, but they covered

The Whole Period of His Life's Work. Scenes in the Highlands, in rural England on the rough coasts of Ireland, Oriental mosques, Moorish cafes, Spanish convents; islands of the Grecian Archipelago; mountains in the Holy Land, rivers in Italy, palaces of the Caesars, streets in medieval cities, remains of classic architecture, the Acropolis, of Athens, London where the ships rose of which Homer gives the list in his "Iliad"; cataracts of the Nile, forests overhanging the Mediterranean, sunrise, noon, sunset, starlight, moonlight, the darkness that comes before the dawn—all these things, observed with clear eyes and related with sure hand, but never seen in the academy, were to be found upon the walls at Suffolk street. Looking at them with me, Leighton told me that his passion had always been for landscape, and that he still hoped to paint an English cottage before he died. But so little does this seem to have been known that when he died, and his works were collected together at Burlington House only a few of these divine sketches were shown, and even these few were scattered in corners of a room or placed under vacant spaces on the walls. "They will live, however, in the minds of artists.

Thousands are drinking Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea now everyone will drink it after a while.

He returned to Rome, and very soon afterwards began painting his first well known picture, "Clambus's Madama Carried in Procession Through the Streets of Florence." This was exhibited at the academy in 1855 and purchased by the Queen. The next four years were divided between London and Paris, and the south of Europe. It was not until 1860 that Leighton settled permanently in England.

Leighton was an eclectic—one, that is, who chooses from every school from every source, the elements that will best build up the fabric of his life. The Shrine at which He Worshipped was Helios; the divinity he invoked was the Helian spirit. If he found that shrine—whether in Rome or Florence, or Dresden, or Frankfurt, or Brussels, or Paris, or London—there he was content to make his offering and to receive his inspiration.

In 1854, when Leighton was elected president of the London Academy, Millais, although only 18 months his senior, had been associate for eleven years, and had passed from the influence of pre-Raphaelism to the frank realism of genre. Watts, Leighton's senior by thirteen years, was still outside. Burne-Jones exhibited for the first time, but not known to the academy, was being assailed by the critics of the press with the most virulent ridicule. Holman Hunt had painted "The Light of the World," and had gone to the Holy Land—not as the Crusaders went, with fire and sword, but still for the love of Christ—drawing that he "would paint His life in such pure truth that the sight of what Christ suffered would be enough in itself to move living souls, without the angels, and the halos, and the Corinthian columns and baldachinos of the Italian masters."

Besides these men there were Madox Brown and Dante Gabriel Rossetti; but they were little understood, and the press, which is in art vox populi, dressed for a little moment with the authority of a vox Dei, could not interpret them; it does not appear to be

The Function of the Art critic to reveal to the people the visions of beauty after which the artists are striving, but, rather, to intimate to the artists what the people desire. And the most popular painters of the period were Mr. Frith, H.A., and Mr. Sidney Cooper, R.A. Londoners visiting Ramsgate, could understand the one; country gentlemen, seeing three acres and a cow on the walls of the academy, could understand the other. The art-critic could understand and appreciate both.

I know how sincere was Leighton's regard for the art of the great painters whom I have named—Madox Brown, Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Burne-Jones—but it never brought them academic honors. Nevertheless, with his own election to the academy began his work, not only for the academy, but for art in England. In 1858 he was made a full member, and ten years later the academicians honored themselves and him by electing him to the presidential chair. Every artist, every student in the land, felt at once the impulse that he gave to art. The movement became general, the people followed, and the press brought up the rear. Art should no more be the making of pretty pictures or the painting of canvases after a certain pattern because they would sell. The pictures should be beautiful, for beauty is the end and aim of art; they should be precious, for gifts to the gods should be worthy of divine acceptance. Then came Leighton's discourses, delivered to the students every alternate year. The first of these was read on December 10, 1859, and in it he speaks of the relations his office established between them, and which

A Deep and Sympathetic Interest in their artistic growth and welfare made especially weighty in his eyes. There was a stately roll on an ornate rug, in his phraseology that would fill become the lips of lesser men, but from Leighton it seemed right. His voice was a sharp tenor, clear and musical and resonant, his face as the face of Jupiter Capitolinus. Happy students to have listened to him and to have received rewards from his hands!

I have said that Leighton wrought his work among men for mankind. This is true not only of his life as an artist, but in a sense little known beyond the immediate circle of his personal friends. He did not live in London without hearing the sighs of the weary and seeing the dullness that hangs like a pall over the homes of the toiling masses. There is now, in the dreary wastes of the Surrey side, one of the most beautiful of art galleries that London can boast of. But few small were its beginnings. An empty shop in a crowded and miserable neighborhood, where William Rossetti, a follower of Maurice gathered round him a few working men and lent them books to read—that was all. No artist—Leighton least of all—could refuse to bring sweetness and light into such a community. The walls were soon covered with pictures—such pictures as no shop ever contained before—pictures of priceless value—by Leighton, by Watts, by Burne-Jones. They followed a committee, of which these great artists were working members, Lady Burne-Jones, the vivacious and radiant, and Lord Leighton, the charming. Sometimes the meetings were held at the private studio, sometimes in the president's studio, but they were always presided over by him with the

Care and Attention and Dignity he would give to an academy council. Finally help came from the outside. Liberal men gave liberally and the work went merrily on till the beautiful galleries were built and consecrated to the

Canadian Development Co. Ltd. H. MATLAND KIRSEY, Managing Director. BENNETT LAKE AND UPPER YUKON ROUTE. Carrying Canadian and United States Mails and Express.

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FOR ALASKA. LEAVE SEATTLE 9 A.M. Queen, July 14, 20. City of Topeka, July 24, August 8, 23. Aik, July 19, August 3, 18. And every fifth day thereafter.

"The Milwaukee" A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS. When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable so far as speed, comfort and safety are concerned.

CRESCENT STEEL AGATE WARE. "won't chip or burn" is easily kept clean and retains its pristine freshness and finish. It costs no more. Why not have the best? Each piece is labelled. Ask your dealer for it.

Be not Deceived. by cheap, flashy kitchen utensils. You can't keep them clean because they chip and burn; uncleanly cooking articles are an abomination. The Pullman Palace Sleeping and Chair Cars on through trains.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. and you will make direct connections at St. Paul for Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East. For further information call on any ticket agent, or correspond with J. C. POND, General Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED). WHARF STREET, VICTORIA. Time Table No. 43—Taking Effect July 1, 1890.

VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, Monday, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 1 p.m., 1 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers. Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA SKAGWAY, WRANGEL. Carrying H. B. Mails. Sails for Skagway Direct Every 10 Days.

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HUMBOLDT STEAMSHIP CO. LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO DYEA AND SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS. SS. HUMBOLDT SAILS FOR Dyea and Skagway

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STR. BOSCOWITZ. Will leave Spratt's wharf ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 11 AT 10 P. M.

FOR NAAS RIVER AND WAY PORTS VIA VANCOUVER. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, Junction Block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways. The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

OCEANIC Steamship Company. FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia. SS. MOANA to sail Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 10 p.m.

THE White Pass and Yukon Route. THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO. BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO.

Our Tracks are completed to Lake Bennett, B. C. Shipments Receive Prompt Despatch. We are Authorized United States and Canadian Bonded Carriers.

INVESTIGATE FULLY. DO NOT BE MISLED. SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO YUKON, KLONDIKE and ATLIN.

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Canadain Pacific Ry. SOO PACIFIC LINE. 4 DAYS Across the Continent By the "Imperial Limited"

THE NORTH-WESTERN'S Fast Mail. THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE. Have added two more trains (the Fast Mail) to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily.

Agency Atlantic S.S. Lines. ORDERS ISSUED FOR PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR THE CONTINENT. HALL, GOEPEL & CO., 100 Government Street.

Victoria & Sidney RAILWAY. Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney as follows: DAILY: Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

FOR Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. This secures passengers from the west making connections. The 30th Century train, "the finest train in the world," leaves St. Paul every day in the year at 5:10 p.m.

THE GREAT NORTHERN. Leave SS. "Utopia" Arrive 9 p.m. Daily. Connecting at Seattle with overland lines. J. H. ROGERS, Agt.

Provincial News.

WHITENWATER.

There is an agitation against the Chinese here.

YMIR.

The body of the late J. N. Greenall was recovered from the Salmon river last Friday, and after an inquest had been held, which decided that the unfortunate man was accidentally drowned on May 12th last, the funeral took place at Ymir.

SANDON.

Mr. James McGregor, provincial mine inspector, is here to investigate the recent fatal accident at the Sovereign mine. There has been several accidents of late due to the defective fuse, and the inspector will enquire closely into what kind of fuse was used in the Sovereign.

CHILLIWACK.

A new warehouse is being erected at the landing for the use of the steamer Royal City.

Rev. R. J. Irwin, who has been for some time past living near Grand Forks, is paying a visit to his relatives in Chilliwack. Mr. Irwin will preach in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Mr. D. J. Welsh has just returned from a sojourn in the Lardieu-Duncan and Trout Lake mining districts, speaks in high praise of all he saw in that section of the country.

Mr. W. L. Livingstone, formerly brakeman on the local Canadian Pacific railway line, and who has recently been stationed at Vernon, will be in Chilliwack, Mr. Irwin will preach in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening.

The funeral of the late Newton A. White took place this afternoon from the residence of his mother, Mrs. E. White, Fourth street, to the Oldfield Cemetery. The services were held at the house by Rev. Mr. Betts, pastor of the Queen's avenue church, and Rev. Mr. Scott of Vancouver. Brief services were also held at the grave.

REVERTOKE.

Advice has been received here from Glacier, in this province, of the achievements, on July 28th, by Count Le Prince Ringet, of Paris, and Herr Cortes, attaché of the German Embassy at Peking, who successfully made the ascent of Mount Sir Donald, the Matterhorn of the Canadian Rockies. This peak, which shows up from the base of the Hildebrandt Glacier to a height of 6,553 feet, had previously been reached but once, and that nine years ago to a day. On that occasion the climb was made by Emil Huber and Carl Stutz, of Zurich, Switzerland, and the surrounding hills, and while it was four other districts of British Columbia are rich, the fact remained that the Boundary was the richest of them all. He desired to frankly admit that this province was the hope of Eastern Canada.

Mr. Farwell, who took in 1892, received the various steps taken before he decided upon the present smelter site. The plant now being established was a small part of the plant to be installed later on. At all events the reduction works meant a large pay roll for the city.

Mr. Farwell said that his bank had established an agency here because it had faith in the Boundary country and faith in Grand Forks.

Mr. Hodges, superintendent of the smelter, said ideal conditions for a smelter existed here. The smelter is not only one of the best in America, but will prove to be fully up to date. Although it would only have a capacity of 300 tons daily at the outset, two years hence would see a smelter with a capacity of at least 2,000 tons daily in operation. He hoped to see a refinery established at the works later on.

Mr. Carroll, also replying, said the Boundary country had a greater future than any other mining region in the world. He had never before seen such large lodes as were found in this city.

Mr. Farwell had reached this opinion after an extensive experience in the United States, Cuba and Mexico.

VANCOUVER.

Work has been commenced on the new Granville street bridge contract.

The Hastings mill started up in full running this week, for the first time since its destruction by fire on October 25th last.

Two thousand tons of damaged condensed milk were consigned to a unit for human food, and the Vancouver health officers last month.

A pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Paul's Church on Wednesday, when Alice Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. J. R. Hardiman, of Vancouver, late of Bournemouth, England, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry J. Horton, solicitor, Bromsgrove, England. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. Underhill.

Hugh Abercrombie, the section man who was injured in a collision between a hand-car and a locomotive at Hastings on Tuesday evening, is doing as well as can be expected at the city hospital. His leg was badly cut and the calf of one leg lacerated.

On Wednesday's Imperial Limited arrived a squad of fifteen men of the Northwest Mounted Police, in command of Sergeant Jones, who left yesterday for the Yukon, to reinforce the command now doing duty in the Far North.

The steamer Comox brought down word of two accidents. G. Baynes, of McCormick's logging camp, was crushed to death by falling logs when his fellow-workmen had time to warn him of the danger he was in. The body was brought down for burial here. The other accident took place at Van Andia on Friday. William "Bert" Brown was killed with a fit while bathing. He sank in deep water, but was pluckily rescued by Mr. Brooks, and with the assistance of Dr. Keith, the Van Andia Company's physician, was shortly after revived, and is now little the worse for his dip.

At a meeting in the Alhambra Theatre on Tuesday evening, the journey-baresh of the city organized themselves into a union. The meeting was called primarily to discuss the Sunday shaving question. After having determined to form an organization, the question of the kind of union being formed was discussed at length. Finally it was decided to organize under the constitution of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America. The officers elected were: Mr. George Isaacs, president; Mr. Dibbon, vice-president; Mr. Harry Odia, secretary; 30 names were signed to the roll, and more have since been added. The Sunday shaving question was summarily disposed of. It was advocated to take legal steps to stamp it out, it being understood that evidence was obtainable sufficient to cause a conviction.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks Board of Trade tendered a banquet Saturday night to the visiting directors and shareholders of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company and their various mining

enterprises. Richard Armstrong, president of the Board of Trade, presided. The announcement that the smelting company purposes enlarging its capacity of 3,000 tons daily as well as establishing a refinery here for the treatment of the matte naturally evoked a great deal of enthusiasm.

The guests were: S. H. C. Miner, president of the smelting company; Jay P. Graves, Wm. Farwell, general manager of the Eastern Township Bank; H. B. Brown, G. C. a director; Sherbrooke, Que.; C. Stevens, a director; Waterloo, Que.; W. H. Robinson, manager of the Eastern Township Bank; Granby, Que.; E. M. Carrall, New York; A. L. White, Montreal; A. B. W. Hooper, superintendent of the smelter; A. G. Plumertell, Victoria, and Dr. Northrup.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Armstrong congratulated the old pioneers that such men as Mr. Miner, Mr. Farwell, Mr. Graves and their friends had brought here. As a result of the large investments of capital, mining and smelting operations will be conducted on a large scale. All this augured well for Grand Forks and the Boundary country generally. However, he desired it to be understood that he did not want the city regarded as a queer town; of course it had room for the smelter as well as for other industries. The development of the mining industry and the output of the smelter would go hand in hand. After paying a tribute to Dr. C. Corbin, an opening up and developing the Kootenay region, Mr. Armstrong related a conversation he had a few weeks ago with the railway magnate, On that occasion Mr. Corbin expressed the belief that the population of the Kettle river valley within a few years time will exceed that of the possibilities being offered from the Boundary as well as the Reservation on the south side of the line will be smelted in Grand Forks and vicinity.

Mr. Miner in reply said that when visiting the Boundary for the first time a year ago with Mr. Graves he had sized up in a crude way the possibilities being offered from the Boundary as well as the Reservation on the south side of the line will be smelted in Grand Forks and vicinity.

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W. Patterson, a young man from Eastern Canada, met with a serious accident while out with the Morrison party of prospectors last week. They were examining a property in the gulch back of the Silver Bell, and while running to escape from the effects of a blast, fell over a branch and rolled down a very precipitous embankment, coming down in collision with a boulder. He was very badly hurt and when taken to the cabin and an examination made, it was found that his spine had been injured.

On Sunday evening, between the hours of 6 and 11 o'clock, the residence of T. R. Morrow, situated on the corner of Bull's Head street, was broken into by burglars and the whole house ransacked. The burglar entered the house through one of the front windows. Once inside the house the intruder made a deliberate search for money, turning over everything in sight, ripping off pillow covers, upsetting the contents of cupboards and generally turning the house topsy-turvy. A valuable pocket-book containing cash was overlooked, but the thief made off with a watch and chain.

At 11:30 on Sunday forenoon there was a short thunder storm which was very violent while it lasted, and the wonder is that no one was killed by the bolts. The centre of the storm was at the Flat Point, at a point near the corner of Third avenue and Davis street. Here a bolt struck the residence of Mr. P. D. McBride. It struck the roof of the wooden shed and tore a long crack in the shingles. In its downward course it struck a brush which had been used to polish the stove. It tore this into matchwood. Then it ran into a pan and smashed it. Mr. McBride was sitting in the north side of the kitchen engaged in lacing his shoes. The lightning passed through the right shoe and rendered it unfit for further use. Then the fluid passed north through another partition and into the front room. It took the tacks out of the carpet and smashed a glass coal oil lamp into fragments. This was on the table on the north side of the room. Another section

YESTERDAY'S TENNIS.

Some More Brilliant Play in the Annual Open Tournament of the Victoria Tennis Club.

Yesterday was another day of interesting contests on the Belcher street tennis courts and the semi-final stage reached left everything in a very exciting state. The best match yesterday was that between R. B. Powell and Polly, which it seemed at first would be a very close contest. However, Powell put up in the second set, which he took with 6-4, also capturing the third set with the same score. Mr. Powell deserves special credit for the excellent judgment he has displayed throughout.

Mr. Hurd had no easy thing with G. S. Holt, although he eventually won. Miss Riley, the Seattle lady champion, was not so fortunate in her match with Miss Beridge, the latter of whom played a brilliant game. Miss Riley gave a very remarkable display of steadiness and the spectators rewarded both players with very hearty applause.

Mr. H. B. Powell and Mrs. Langley met A. T. Goward and Miss Goward in the mixed doubles, and much to the surprise of all defeated last year's winners. The ladies did some excellent work, and Mrs. Langley and Miss Goward were made the focus of the afternoon.

The games played after the Times went to press resulted as follows:

R. B. Powell and Miss Langley defeated Lt. Oxtide and Lieut. Hay, R. N., 7-5, 6-3.

Miss Beridge defeated Miss Riley-3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

L. Pelly defeated R. B. Powell-2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

G. C. Johnston defeated A. D. Severn-7-5, 6-2.

Miss Kitta and Miss Marce defeated Miss Arrowsmith and Miss Kingsmill-6-4, 6-2.

G. V. Cuppage defeated W. Hilton-6-4, 6-2.

G. A. Hurd defeated H. S. Holt-6-2, 5-7, 6-2.

R. B. Powell and Mrs. Langley defeated A. T. Goward and Miss Goward-9-7, 6-2.

A. T. Goward defeated G. V. Cuppage-6-0, 6-3.

R. B. Powell and R. Langworthy defeated W. Hilton and W. A. Langworthy-7-5, 6-2.

This morning's game will be found in another column.

The annual ball takes place this evening in the Hotel Bristol, commencing at 9:30, the music being supplied by Finn's orchestra.

SECRET OF ENGLAND'S POWER.

England's insular position has been her safeguard. It has for centuries protected her from those invasions of fortune that attend the progress and sooner of a more powerful nation than that which is so fortunately shielded from the encroachments of rapacious neighbors. Inaccessible at home, her fleets sweep the seas to the uttermost limits of the globe; and when war comes, her navy, in its own good time, takes from her rivals all that it is for her material advantage to possess. It is certainly a great gain that England plays in the world's affairs, and will continue to play deep into the future, unless she signs fail.

To do her justice, England is the greatest civilizer and liberalizer in history. The English subject, wherever he may be in Canada, Australia, or Africa, has more personal liberty and individual opportunity than obtains under any other rule, always excepting our own. Hence, I view England's aggrandizement with equanimity. I do not perceive, that her methods or tendencies are reactionary. Those who thoughtlessly denounce England as a bully and a coward totally misapprehend the lessons of history. She will always fight when it is necessary, or when there is anything to be gained by it. At one time when her commercial interests and national existence were menaced, alone she antagonized practically every one of the great nations of the world, and made her greatest conquests in actual war with the mightiest of nations.

Admiral Nelson's decisive victory of the Nile in 1798 completely frustrated Napoleon's mysterious designs in Egypt and Asia. In spite of his military and naval successes, in spite of his continental victories and his Berlin decrees, domination of the seas enabled the people of this island—a mere dot on the map of Europe—to thwart his most comprehensive and well-laid plans, and finally to compass his ruin and isolation upon the rock of St. Helena. But it is not the extent of his military and naval successes, but the fact that he was able to do this with a few ships, that is the lesson of his life. The life of a "racer," at least, her life as a racer, is much shorter than it would otherwise be if it were supplied with a good marine governor.

Getting back to war-ships, Dr. Grimshaw tells us that smokeless powder is not all that it should be. To quote again: "As the use of the present qualities of 'smokeless' (7) powder has a choking effect on those in the vicinity, when the yellow vapors are encountered, and as the half-burned grains are unpleasant things to have blown into one's face, there seems to be a good opportunity for a chemist to produce a 'Jonesta' or a 'Smithie,' or some other kind of an 'ite,' that will be a better neighbor. This 'powder' (if sticks as big as a lead pencil or grains the size of a walnut may be so called).

Must have a High Explosive Effect, but not readily set off by concussion, must resist dampness—tolerably well; and not alter its characteristics by age; must not corrode the gun nor foul it greatly; must not generate poisonous or highly noxious vapors when exploded; must be comparatively gradual in its burning, so as not to put too great a strain on the breech of the gun before the shot has got started, and yet must have got completely converted to gas before the shot has reached the muzzle—then there will be no mere a waste of powder, but unpleasantness for the gun's crew. It must be made from materials all of which are obtainable not merely in the country of manufacture, but in the neighborhood of the mill or factory; and these raw materials must be quickly convertible into the finished product. If the material can have a high specific gravity, so as to diminish the bulk to be carried for a given weight and for a given explosive effect, so much the better."

From all this, says the Literary Digest, it may be seen that the ambitious inventor has plenty of work cut out for him, even if he confines himself to sea.

The continued thought is caused by a deal of anxiety in regard to the water supply.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is known throughout the world as the most positive cure for all skin diseases. It is made from the most valuable ingredients, and is sold by all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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SEA INVENTIONS THAT WE NEED.

Would-be inventors who are confident of their ability to devise something that will make them famous, and yet do not know exactly where to start are advised to study an article contributed to Modern Machinery by Dr. Robert Grimshaw, in which the author tells us some of the things that the shipbuilder needs but as yet sighs for in vain. The first thing that naval architects need at present, he tells us, is a process for fireproofing wood.

It is impracticable, for several reasons. In the first place, the greatly increased "sweating" covering ironwork with a good paint skin and cork chips is done enough for the cabin of merchant ships in hot climates, but is for warships of no use; the entire ceiling, sides, and floor can not be so treated. In the second place, quarters so treated in great surfaces would be uncomfortable or even untenable, and the comfort of officers and men is essential to their health and efficiency. In the third place, such a coating would not only be highly inflammable, but would generate noxious gases in burning.

Dr. Grimshaw tells us that marine construction would also like water-tight bulkhead doors that can be opened and shut from the deck, improved boat-lowering devices for ocean steamers, gun-carriages that will not rack a war-ship to pieces when the gun is fired, cellulose that will really stop up shot-holes by swelling (we have none that is cheap, light, compressible, absorbent, and non-toxic), a patent reversing propeller, improved ash-boiler, better steam-hoists, and properly constructed marine condensers. He also visits steel rigging with the weight of displacement. Says the doctor: "Anyone who has ever had the deck of a yacht pulled up by steel rigging will agree with me when I suggest that if one benefactor will produce a Steel Wire Rope, that has a little give to it, such as one always gets in hemp, many ship-owners and others who follow the sea, or have it followed for them, will rise up and call him blessed. The old-fashioned 'chains' and 'channels' are rapidly disappearing, and eye-boils are taking their place; but it is too much to expect six feet in length of hemp at the lower end of a hundred feet of steel wire—will give as much elasticity as though the entire length had give."

The author next calls for a "good marine governor," to stop the "racing" of the propeller when the lifts clear of the water. He says: "Any one who has made a trip on an ocean steamer, particularly on one of the 'greyhounds' that cut their way through the water and always have wet decks—knows that the 'gurring' of the screw is about the most disagreeable feature of the voyage. It aggravates seasickness, and never gives a let-up, day or night. If the sea be in the least bit rough—that is, if it be anything but 'mill-pond,' which it very seldom is. The chattering makes every partition vibrate. This makes traveling less pleasant and lessens the number of transoceanic passengers; but it has a still worse effect—it racks the engines themselves, particularly the shaft and the cranks, and it gradually destroys the Whole Structure (which, after all, is only fitted together) by working the contracting surfaces against each other and making the rivets fit less and less tightly. Thus the increase from year to year, and the danger with it. . . . The life of a 'racer,' at least, her life as a racer, is much shorter than it would otherwise be if it were supplied with a good marine governor."

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VICTORIA MARKETS.

Much to the relief of the thrifty housewife who has grudgingly the high prices asked for potatoes during the past month, the quotations for the edible tuber have declined to a point within the reach of the ordinary purchaser. The price is \$1.25 a hundred, a reasonable figure when the fact is taken into consideration.

The supply of fish is very uncertain, most of the fishermen being on the Fraser. Local dealers have even been forced to import from the other side. Fresh salmon firm at last week's quotations. Following are the ruling prices:

Four—
Ogdie's Hungarian, per bbl. 5.50
Lake of the Woods, per bbl. 5.50
Lettich's, per bbl. 5.50
O. K. per bbl. 5.00
Snow Flake, per bbl. 5.50
Muir's Brand, per bbl. 5.50
Frenier, per bbl. 5.50
KXK Enderby, per bbl. 5.50

Grain—
Wheat, per ton 30.00/25.00
Corn (white), per ton 24.00/23.00
Corn (yellow), per ton 23.00/22.00
Oats, per ton 17.50/16.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs. 4.00/3.50
Rolled oats (R. & K.), 7 1/2 sack 12.00

Feed—
Ogdie's (baled) per ton 10.00/12.00
Straw, per bale 5.00/7.00
Middlings, per ton 23.00/22.00
Calf, per ton 28.00/27.00
Ground feed, per ton 28.00/27.00

Vegetables—
Potatoes (new), per 100 lbs. 1.25
Watercress, per bunch 40¢/50¢
Cabbage, per lb. 3¢/4¢
Lettuce, per head 10¢/12¢
Lettuce, 4 lbs. for 25¢
Onions (pickling), per lb. 8¢/9¢
Gherkins, per lb. 6¢/7¢
Beans, per lb. 15¢/16¢
Peas, per lb. 15¢/16¢
Cucumbers, per doz. 4¢/5¢
Radishes, 2 bunches for 5¢
Cauliflower, per lb. 10¢/12¢
Carrots, per lb. 8¢/9¢
Turnips, per lb. 3¢/4¢

Fruit—
Salmon (smoked), per lb. 15¢/16¢
Salmon (sprig), per lb. 8¢/9¢
Oysters (Olympian), per pt. 50¢/60¢
Eggs (Canadian), per doz. 25¢/30¢
Coal, per lb. 8¢/9¢
Hull-less, per lb. 8¢/9¢
Smelts, per lb. 8¢/9¢
Boilers, per lb. 8¢/9¢
Crabs, 2 for 25¢

Farm Produce—
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz. 25¢/30¢
Eggs (Island), fresh, per doz. 25¢/30¢
Butter (Canadian), per lb. 15¢/16¢
Butter (Dowling crossbred), per lb. 15¢/16¢
Lard, per lb. 12¢/13¢

Meats—
Hams (American), per lb. 10¢/11¢
Hams (Canadian), per lb. 10¢/11¢
Hams (American), per lb. 10¢/11¢
Hams (Canadian), per lb. 10¢/11¢
Hams (rolled), per lb. 10¢/11¢
Hams (long clear), per lb. 10¢/11¢
Shoulders, per lb. 8¢/9¢
Beef, per lb. 8¢/9¢
Veal, per lb. 12¢/13¢
Pork, per lb. 10¢/11¢

Fruit—
Cherries, white, per lb. 10¢/11¢
Cherries, red, per lb. 10¢/11¢
Strawberries, per box 30¢/40¢
Pineapples, per doz. 30¢/40¢
Pineapples, each 10¢/12¢
Lemons (small) 10¢/12¢
Oranges (California seedlings) 25¢/30¢
Apples, per lb. 10¢/11¢
Peaches 10¢/12¢
Apricots 10¢/12¢
Grapes, per lb. 10¢/11¢
Raspberries (red), per lb. 12¢/13¢
Currants (white), per lb. 12¢/13¢
Currants (black), per lb. 12¢/13¢
Raspberries, per lb. 12¢/13¢
Pears, 3 lbs for 25¢

Poultry—
Dressed fowl (per pair) 1.50¢/1.75¢
Ducks (per pair) 1.00¢/1.20¢
Duck, dressed, each 75¢

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. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy. C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Glimmer Co., W. Va. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The report that Lieutenant Bolsman, the late Czar's adjutant, committed suicide with a revolver at Abbas Tumen, in the Caucasus, after being directly upbraided by the Czar for allowing the Czar's watch to go out of order, is unfounded. The Lieutenant has been appointed an adjutant-camp to the Czar.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, maintain and operate a line of railway from Beechey Bay or Pooder Bay, Vancouver Island, to a point at or near Langford Station, on the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway in the District of Esquimalt, to build and own wharves and warehouses, and to construct, maintain and operate an extension of the said line of railway to and along the West Coast of Vancouver Island, to build and operate telegraph or telephone lines in connection therewith, and to acquire and receive benefits and concessions from individuals, governments and municipalities, with power to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway or steamship companies, and all other powers, rights and privileges which may be necessary to the attainment of the above object or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 14th day of July, 1900.

FRANK HIGGINS,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act incorporating a company with power to establish, maintain and operate a line of railway ferry boats between the port of Victoria, the harbor of Beechey Bay or the harbor of Pooder Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and the port of Port Angeles, in the State of Washington, United States, with power to convey cargo, passengers and freight between either or all of said ports or harbors, and connect with one or more lines of railway at the said port of Port Angeles, and with power to construct, maintain and operate a line of railway between said Beechey Bay or Beechey Bay and Langford Station, on the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, and to construct, maintain and operate an extension of the said line of railway from said Langford Station, or some point contiguous thereto, and along the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and to build wharves and warehouses and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said ferry and railway and the extension or branch lines thereof, and to acquire and receive benefits and concessions from individuals, governments and municipalities, with power to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway or steamship companies, and all other powers, rights and privileges which may be necessary to the attainment of the above object or any of them.

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The Strength Increased

The First Battalion Becomes the Fifth Regiment With Six Companies.

The Second Battalion, Vancouver, Altered to a Corps of Rifles

The unexpected has happened, and after all the establishment strength of the First Battalion, instead of being reduced, has been increased by three officers and about twenty-seven men.

It will be noticed that the mainland battalion is altered into a battalion of rifles, a retrogression in the scale of military precedence.

Another change is in the designation of the local corps, which now becomes the Fifth Regiment, C. A.—the more comprehensive term being the result of the centralization of all the artillery within regimental limits, here.

The change is looked upon by the militiamen here as a marked improvement on the old system. The companies will be less unwieldy and by doubling their number a healthy spirit of inter-company rivalry will be inculcated and the general esprit de corps elevated.

The battalion order issued to-day dealing with the subject is as follows: 5th Regiment, C. A., 1st Battalion, Battalion Order by Lieut.-Col. Gregory, Commanding.

1. Major Moore is granted two weeks leave of absence from the 1st inst. During the absence of Major Moore, Capt. Foulkes will assume command of No. 1 Company.

The regimental establishments for the year ending 30th June, 1899, have been approved by His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, and will be issued to all concerned.

The following changes therein are noted: The 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment, C. A., has been changed into a battalion of rifles, and the 1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment, C. A., with the following establishment:

Regimental staff: One lieutenant-colonel. One major (2nd in command). One adjutant. One quartermaster. One medical officer. One paymaster.

N. C. Officers: One regimental sergeant-major. One quartermaster-sergeant. One bandmaster. One orderly room sergeant. One paymaster sergeant. One corporal medical orderly.

Six companies each comprising: A captain, lieutenant and second lieutenant, one color-sergeant-major, two sergeants, three corporals, three bombardiers, one trumpeter, 40 gunners; total per company, 53.

M. G. Blanchard, Capt. Adjutant. A further battalion order issued to-day is as follows: Battalion Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., 3rd August, 1899.

The following extract from General Orders is published for the information of all concerned: 5th British Columbia Regiment, 1st Battalion.

SHIPPING NEWS

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

According to mail advices received from the Orient, Victoria may soon have steamship connections with Manila, via Hongkong.

The steamer Umalilla was at Deception Island on her last trip up from Saanich. The vessel was hailed by a flag far out at sea.

While the steamer Umalilla was at Deception Island on her last trip up from Saanich, the vessel was hailed by a flag far out at sea.

When the steamer Humboldt was at Juneau on her last trip up the stream on strike and Captain Bonfield had to go into town and gather up new men to take their places.

The steamer Deligo will arrive at 10 o'clock from the Sound and after loading about 20 tons of freight at the outer wharf will sail for Skagway and way ports at 5 p.m.

The latest addition to the salmon fleet is the British bark Killarney, which has been chartered by H. P. Rihet & Co. The Killarney will shortly leave Shanghai for this port.

A meeting of the Alaskan Steamboat Association was held at Seattle yesterday. C. A. Carleton, who went to represent the C.P.N. Co. returned by the Utopia.

Steamer Princess Louise reached Comox early this morning from Naas and northern British Columbia ports. She is expected to reach port about midnight.

Tug Mystery arrived last night from Cowichan with two booms of logs. She will leave this evening for Vancouver with a full load of cargo.

Steamer Alpha is due from the North on Sunday. She will sail again for Lynn Canal on Wednesday.

Alex. McDermott began work this morning to discharge the just-arrived coal ship Kirkhill.

Steamer Queen City left last night for Naas and northern British Columbia ports.

Steamer Islander left Vancouver at 1:30 and connected with the Imperial Limited.

Tug Lorge left this afternoon for Port Townsend.

Win. Chappell, of Gabriola Island, is at the Occidental.

Sporting News

YACHTING.

GLENEAVER AWARDED THE RACE. Durvaly Aug. 3.—Great interest was taken in today's race, which was held on the main bay for the Glenaever Cup.

At the time for starting, 1:25, the breeze was only a very moderate one, and had shifted to the south, so that in order to get a boat straight to windward the boats had to be changed.

The official sailing committee have given out the following statement: "The course was set southwest by south from Upper Herby light 2 miles in distance."

The Glenaever, accordingly, proceeded and with the moderate breeze, the boat finished the twelve miles at 4:25:15, well within the five-hour time limit.

The sailing committee have given out the following statement: "The course was set southwest by south from Upper Herby light 2 miles in distance."

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THE RIFLE.

CANADIAN LEAGUE STANDING.

The shooting in the league series was completed on Wednesday afternoon. The standing of the marksmen in the four matches is as follows:

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WELL-KNOWN PLAYER DEAD.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 4.—Mr. J. W. Dryburgh, one of the best polo players in England, died this morning as the result of an accident sustained yesterday afternoon during a polo tournament at Rugby.

He was playing in the semi-final game which had only commenced a few minutes when he and an American collided. Mr. Mackay was unhurt, but Mr. Dryburgh, who was suffering from concussion and a fractured skull, expired to-day without having regained consciousness.

TO PLAY AT NANAIMO. The J.B.A.A. lacrosse team will go to the Coast City in the morning, meeting the Nanaimo team in the afternoon.

AN ANCIENT BOOK PREFACE. Among literary curiosities there is none perhaps more interesting than the introduction with which writers of the olden time prefaced their books.

The preface to the old Persian Shahk Sa'd's preface to his Gulistan, or Garden of Roses, which has been translated from the Persian by Sir Edwin Arnold, and is now published by Harper & Brothers in America for the first time.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE COLUMBIA. Newport, R. I., Aug. 3.—The dismantling of the Columbia to-day occurred less than half an hour after the new and old cup-defenders started on the boat out of a flagboat off the north end of Block Island.

BASEBALL. PLUMBERS V. ALBION IRON WORKS. There is a decided growth of interest in the American national game in Victoria, and the rivalry between the lines of the plumbers and the Albion Iron Works is becoming keen.

CRICKET. HAMPSHIRE V. AUSTRALIANS. Southampton, Aug. 4.—When the cricket game, which started yesterday between the Hampshire eleven and the visiting Australians, was adjourned for lunch to-day, the Australians had scored 155 runs for three wickets in their first innings.

NANAIMO VISITORS. The Nanaimo Cricket Club eleven will play two matches in Victoria next week on Friday the Fifth Regiment and on Saturday the Albions.

MATCH OFF. The match arranged for to-morrow between Albion vs. Banks on the ground of the former, has been declared off.

N. C. O.'S MATCH. The match between the N. C. O.'s of the Fifth Regiment and the N. C. O.'s of Work Point barracks will take place on the ground of the latter commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

THE RING. JEFFRIES IN LONDON. London, Aug. 4.—Jim Jeffries, the champion heavyweight, arrived here to-day from Southampton.

USE ALBERT SOAP.

If your fancy is for a Tar Soap you will find the best in our MASTER MECHANIC'S EXTRAORDINARY.

Sold at all Drug Stores.

The Dawson Fire.

A LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

Before concluding any arrangement for shipping your freight from Bennett to Dawson, please write or give us a call.

POISONED WEAPONS. A brief but comprehensive review of the different kinds of poisons used by the different tribes to tip their arrows or spears is contributed to the Nature, June 24, by Mr. Henry Chastrey.

Get Their Fatal Properties. From either vegetable or animal poisons, the South American Indians use curare; the natives of India, Indo-China, Borneo, and the Molucca employ (or rather did employ) the upas; to poison their weapons.

Give Their Enemies Lockjaw. By soaking their arrows in marshes containing large quantities of the bacillus of tetanus.

Preserved All Their Poisonous Activity. Although covered with mold. The same may be said for the upas, which, kept in little sections of bamboo for seven or eight years, retains the same active qualities as when freshly prepared.

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NEW VANCOUVER GOAL CO., Ltd.

NANAIMO, B.C.

Superintendent.

Goal

Best Protection Island Nut Coal \$4.25

Best Protection Island Lamp Coal \$5.50

Per ton, delivered. Good fuel for cooking stoves.

Per ton, delivered.

KINGHAM & CO.,

44 FORT STREET, Victoria, B.C.

Sole Agents for Victoria for the New Wellington Collieries.

Telephone Call No. 847. Wharf, Store St. (Spry's Wharf.)

We have the Best Values

In houses and lots in the city, and offer the easiest terms.

If You Want a Bargain

We have it for you. Money to loan in sums to suit at low rate of interest.

F. G. RICHARDS & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, P.O. Box 402, 15 Broad Street.

poisons of animal or microbial origin. Translation made for the Literary Digest.

"Miss Miami Brown," he said, severely. "I wish Jose's happenin' to pass de window yesterday evenin' an' hyur a soun', it wuh a smack."

"Oh, I done fogot to tell you dat de kissin' bug done broke in. You mus' de hyuh 'im."

"Miss Miami, I bida you adeo."

"Wah is you gwine?"

"I gwine down and fin' a pahfesser. I wants to tell 'im dat Foggy Bottom hab done turned up a kissin' bug dat wuh a red necktie an' plays he banjo."—Washington Star.

There is only one nation on the face of the earth where the people, socially and politically are perfectly free and that is the British Empire.—Max O'Rell.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Utopia from the Sound—Judge G. B. Burnett, A. Esquik, Miss Linday, Miss Shaw, Miss Harwood, Miss Morrison, L. H. Hardie, R. Jamieson, W. G. Ross, Sir Chas. Turner, W. G. Tanner, J. A. Henderson, Mrs. Cavanagh, Eva Cavanagh, J. Anderson, E. Deaville, H. T. Ross, J. L. Brown, Mrs. E. Wallace, G. P. Howard, Mrs. Howard, E. Cook, Mrs. Jones, A. P. Johnson, J. T. Bradley, L. Gillian, Mr. J. Connery, Miss Catterall, Miss Campbell, C. Landan, J. A. Lamm, R. L. Drury, Mr. Shields, J. C. Rebeck, W. H. Langley, Geo. Foster, R. Drake, J. A. Cannon, Mrs. Findlay, C. C. McLeenan, Miss Ede, Mrs. Martin, C. A. Steele, G. O. Mosher, Chas. Wilson, W. Greener, G. H. Tucke, O. E. Mitchell, C. C. Campbell, Miss Hunt, Jno. Litt, J. F. English.

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