

BEHRING SEA COMMISSION

Lausang Addressed the Commission for Three Days And Ably Argued.

His Closing Words Breathed a Spirit of Fairness and Friendliness and Were Impressively Eloquent.

Hullfax, Sept. 16.—The Behring Sea Claims Commission continued its work yesterday morning, Mr. Lausang, the United States counsel, still keeping the floor. He said there was no more likeness between seal hunting and fishing than between seal hunting and duck shooting. Duck shooting and seal hunting have similar characteristics. One of the witnesses testified that it was about as hard to kill a seal as to shoot a duck. Seal hunting is more like sea otter hunting. There is no locality where sea otter are found in any abundance. Sea otter are found in the Behring Sea.

Mr. Lausang, for Great Britain, had testified that there were sand banks in the locality concerned was in no place less than 300 feet. Great Britain alleged that the United States proposed a prohibitive zone at Paris. Mr. Lausang contended that it was Great Britain that proposed a zone; the United States opposed it. Both United States arbitrators voted against the one proposed by Great Britain. Vessels seldom take seals within forty miles of the Pribyloff Islands, according to the British counsel.

The places where boats were seized, Mr. Lausang thought, could be used as a basis to determine the location of sealing grounds in Behring sea. There is no particular locality where seals are found, according to the testimony of several witnesses.

The United States counsel asserted that there is a definite time when sealing closes which will bear upon the value of seal skins seized at the port of Victoria, and to determine the character value of the vessel detained.

Judge Patman asked for the time when the Favorite left the sea for the different years, with the catch for each year, remarking that the Favorite is the only vessel that he can regard as typical.

Mr. Lausang submitted a statement showing the first and last leaving days of each one of the vessels for the years from 1886 to 1890 and the duration of the voyages.

Discussing the valuation of vessels, Mr. Lausang thought the value should be the value of the vessel at the place of departure at the time, and the condition she was in at the time of seizure. He claimed that Great Britain had departed from her original position, when she claimed that the sale of vessels at Victoria should be the basis for estimating the value of the seized vessel. Now she wants to base the estimation upon the cost of the vessel just after built. He cited the testimony of several witnesses to whom the question as to what the price of vessels at Victoria was put by Mr. Peters. He wanted to know if such testimony was offered by Great Britain, for what purpose it was offered, except to show the market value of vessels at Victoria. He did not offer any testimony as to the cost of vessels.

He produced the registers of the vessels and showed the number of seal transactions of each vessel that took place. The sale could have been established by the testimony of certain witnesses, parties to these sales.

A vessel depreciates ten per cent. per annum. They were built of Douglas fir, and the testimony of the Pacific coast experts showed them to be of more weight than the testimony of the Atlantic coast experts whose experience was entirely with the stronger vessels that are built in Nova Scotia of different material.

Mr. Bodwell objected to the ten per cent. per annum depreciation, because at the end of ten years the vessel would be worth nothing.

Mr. Lausang showed that the vessel would be worth from thirty to forty per cent. of original value, because at the end of the first year she would be worth \$9,000, the second \$8,100 and so on.

The market value of vessels in Victoria could be determined by adding to the market value of vessels in San Francisco, the cost of transporting the vessel to Victoria, and also the ten per cent. duty imposed by the Canadian government.

The sales of vessels at Victoria and San Francisco was the proper basis to determine the cost of vessels.

He then took up the separate claims, beginning with the Thornton and continuing to the Onward and Sayward.

At the afternoon session of the commission Mr. Lausang discussed the cases of the W. P. Sayward and the Anna Beck. In the latter case there was a claim for guns, but he denied that the firearms were ever actually seized by the United States. It was fair to presume that they had been returned to the Indians. The United States denied that the Indians were properly before this commission as claimants. The item for "sealing boat and outfit, \$140," was unavailing, he contended, as the Anna Beck took it when they started for Victoria. The item "357 skins at \$0.50 each, \$2,190.50," being for a larger sum than would have been realized by their sale in the market at Victoria where the vessel probably would have gone if not seized, exceeds the damage which the owner sustained by that amount. The item of \$19,500 for "balance of catch for remainder of season" of 1887, was also objected to. In the claim of the "Grace and the Dolphin, Mr. Lausang said that the vessel had been chartered by the United States marshal to go to Unalaska for which she had received \$2,500, out of which she paid the wages of captain and crew, and he asked that that amount should be deducted from

the amount of damages to be awarded. He also criticized the item "insurance \$722.74," on the ground that the policy had been cancelled on Aug. 2nd, 1887, and it was fair to presume that the policies paid were refunded. Dealing then with the credibility of witnesses, he said that the criticism made of the witnesses, Wm. Munie, Charles Sprig and James D. Warren, was perfectly warranted, and he made further criticism on their testimony. In closing his able argument Mr. Lausang said:

"I have been dealing with the facts which are in controversy, but there is one fact, perhaps the only one, in connection with the tribunal upon which the counsel for both nations are in full accord. We, like our distinguished friends, have been deeply impressed with the uniform fairness and consideration which has marked the conduct of this high commission from its first session at Victoria to the present time."

And in view of the past we confidently anticipate that the final award will embody these principles of justice, which have made famous the bench of both nations, and which should distinguish their international tribunals as well. Your decision is to become a precedent for future courts of this nature. Your interpretation of the law, your determination of the sufficiency and conclusiveness of the evidence for the allowance of such claims as are before you will be hereafter studied by the United States or by Great Britain in the event of claims presented to-morrow similar claims will be made against the government of Her Majesty.

These claims as now presented aggregate over a million and a quarter of dollars. The next may be for fifty times that amount.

There should be no appeal to the generosity of the United States; no demand for liberality, no comparison of the poverty of the claimants with the wealth of the United States. Compromise and conciliation are the instruments of diplomacy, not of justice. The time for such appeals, ceased on the 8th day of February, 1896, when the treaty constituting this tribunal was signed.

What we ask, and what we have reason to anticipate in view of the high judicial character of the members of this commission is an award, which will correctly interpret the law and deal equal justice to claimants and to the United States, an award to which the future may turn with full confidence that it contains not one iota of compromise nor one dollar of damages assessed beyond what the evidence disclosed and the law allows. Such an award will bind still more closely the friendship which exists between the two great English speaking nations and will give a new stimulus to the cause of international arbitration and perpetual peace.

Mr. Lausang submitted to the commission during the three days of his argument a series of elaborate and carefully prepared diagrams and charts to establish that the catch of the Mary Ellen was exceptionally large and that even her catch was very variable and that prospective catch could not be fairly estimated. These charts were personally prepared by Mr. Lausang.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Farrer to "Write Up" Kootenay—Small pool in Quebec.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—E. Farrer, the well-known newspaper man, is here en route to Fort Macleod and thence to the Kootenay mining regions. Mr. Farrer will write a series of articles on Western Canada for an English and American newspaper syndicate.

George Hague, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal, returned to-day from a trip to the Brandon wheat fields. Mr. Hague is greatly impressed with his observations and the general air of prosperity noted in the west.

Lieut. Governor Patterson returned to-day from a trip to the shores of Hudson's Bay.

On and after October 1 the price of gas in the city will be reduced from \$3 per 1,000 feet to \$2.50 with 10 per cent. off.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—An official statement has been issued showing the present status of smallpox in the province. Montreal has had sixteen cases and eight deaths.

John A. Grose, general manager of the Dominion Burglary and Guarantee Co., has resigned to go to Clondyke to manage a trading and mining company for a number of Montreal capitalists.

McDonnell Bros. sold a seat on the Montreal stock exchange this morning to L. J. Forget for \$3,300. It is understood that the seat was purchased for Hanson Bros.

Hullfax, Sept. 22.—Rev. Theodore Crossman, D.D., aged 90, the oldest Lutheran minister in Canada, died at Lunenburg to-day.

Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—Six stalwart Indians from the Fort William mission will accompany Major Walsh to the Yukon country. Indian Agent Donnelly has received instructions to have a half dozen of his most desirable braves in readiness for the Major on his arrival at Fort William en route to Alaska.

CARTWRIGHT AT MONTREAL

Speech by Sir Richard Cartwright at the Banquet to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

He Gives Canadians Good Advice as to their Relations With Americans.

At the Montreal banquet to Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier Sir Richard Cartwright spoke in reply to the toast of the House of Commons. He said:

Mr. President, My Lord, ladies and gentlemen: In returning thanks, on behalf of the inferior branch of the legislature, I desire to say that I sympathize most heartily with every word that has dropped from your lips, Mr. President, and from the lips of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-night as regards the enormous advances which have been made by the people of Canada within the last few months, and I am glad to be able to say that the action of the government of the empire in the highest degree, to do everything we honorably can to convince the people of the United States that we desire to live as good neighbors and friends with them. If they will be rational and reasonable, we desire to trade with them on fair and even terms—in one word, we wish for all shapes and ways to preserve friendly relations with them. That is one thing we have to do, and one thing I think we will succeed in doing. But there is another thing that, perhaps, to teach them, and that is for their own reasons, and they are free to govern their own destiny, they choose to wrap themselves up in commercial restrictions, and choose to refuse to trade with us, Canada is not dependent upon them, or on any other country, for a living. (Cheers.) We can make our own cotton, and we mean to do it. But there are two errors I think we had better avoid, if we possibly can. As I have said, I would hold it an extreme error to hold that we were dependent for our existence or dependent to any extreme extent on the goodwill of the United States in matters of trade; but it would be an almost equally fatal error for any of us to suppose that the friendship and friendly trade relations with a nation which extends along our own border for three thousand miles, whose territory is interlaced with ours in most curious fashion, and across whose country and our country lie the best trade routes available for them, as for us, that we can afford to treat lightly any opportunity which may present itself to us of obtaining better trade relations with the United States.

If you ask me how I think we can best reconcile the somewhat conflicting views, permit me to say that I think we can fairly take example from the manner in which a former Liberal administration undertook to deal with this task some twenty years ago. I think the administration of Alexander Mackenzie, in that respect at any rate, sets a very good example to their successors. Like ourselves, that administration attempted to encourage more friendly relations with the United States, but when they found on various occasions that the government of the United States was unable or indisposed to enter into more friendly relations with them, they proceeded without quarrelling with the United States, and without angry words on the event arose of their way. When a difficulty arose, as it is always apt to, between two nations bordering on each other as they do and we do, it may be smoothed down, and I have the authority of a former British ambassador to say that at no time in his memory, and I believe, in that of the colonial office, have the relations between England and the United States been so friendly as during the five years that Alexander Mackenzie presided over the destinies of Canada. While it was true that by all reasonable means we strive to cultivate the goodwill of the people of the United States, while we showed them we desired their friendship, and that we were going to be good neighbors, when an occasion arose when our rights became involved, our neighbors found Alexander Mackenzie and his government were capable of taking care of the rights of Canada, and you can name but one single negotiation—the Halifax Award—in which Canada, or Britain either, can say she got a full equivalent for what was surrendered. I think if that negotiation was so successful it was because, as the only negotiator between Great Britain and the United States, or between Canada and the United States, the conduct of which was left wholly or exclusively to Canadian statesmen, Canadian diplomats and Canadian counsel. (Applause.) I am not going to go any further to-night at any rate into the pros and cons of the history of Canada and the United States and England and the United States, but I will say that the very last thing the British government would desire at our hands would be that by any ill considered action on our part we should do anything likely to exacerbate or alienate the American people from the British nation. In spite of all that has come and gone, and the mischief that judgments on either side are capable of doing, I do think that if we tread in the way we have begun, tread in the footsteps of the Mackenzie administration, before many years have come and gone, we may be able to add to the good work we have already begun. There is one other matter to which I desire to call your attention. As you are aware, we are, in all probability, on the eve of the great development of Canada, particularly in the matter of our mineral resources. From that some of us expect a good deal. I think the present government may fairly claim this for themselves; they are endeavoring to the best of their power so to administer the resources of the empire, so to administer the great wealth which it appears to be likely to be developed, that the people at large shall share to a very appreciable extent in the wealth which is likely to flow into our laps. I believe that will mark a new and important departure in the fiscal policy of Canada, and I see not without hope that it may re-

sult in very largely reducing ultimately the burden under which at present we have some reason to complain. For the rest I can but join my congratulations to those of some of the other gentlemen on the good prospects that appear to await us. In former times, as you know, the odds were against the Liberal administration. We were defeated in every possible misfortune that could be called down to afflict the country. I do not claim that we have been the author of the good fortune which appears to await the people of Canada, but I think I must say, as I took the liberty of saying a few months ago in this hall, that it is a very pleasing coincidence at any rate that these good things coincide with the Liberal administration.

From all circumstances I gather this simple anxiety, that if we are true to ourselves we need not fear what even the Dingley tariff, or any other hostile measure, can do to Canada. The government of Canada will do its utmost to aid and help in developing new markets. You on your part must do your best, both as producers and distributors, to avail yourselves of the new markets when they are found for you, and you may be sure that in the English market, at any rate, you are assured of a fair field and a good deal of favor. I feel we have indeed made a very great stride upward towards national life, and although some of our friends were a little rough with Mr. Rudyard Kipling for the language in which he eulogized our feelings, I for one think with him we are also a nation, and the British people, and the whole community of nations with whom the British people are brought in contact from day to day, have realized at last that a nation has been born in North America, and it is disposed to stand firmly and fearlessly by the parent country from which it sprang.

Sir Richard resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity."

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use Adams' Tutti Frutti
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part more important than the duty, by all fair and honorable means, of cultivating friendly relations with the United States. (Applause.) I am not, and never have been, whatever my opponents may have alleged to the contrary, in the smallest degree in favor of abandoning one jot or one tittle of the rights of the people of Canada on any consideration whatever. But I am in favor of remembering this, that placed as we are between the two great divisions of the English race, we have almost inherited the duty and the right to do our very best to remove all causes of friction and irritation between those two countries. It appears to me there are two errors for the people of Canada to avoid.

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FOR SALE—Shares in a Klondyke gold mining company at 25 cents; also shares in B. C. mines. A. W. More & Co., 8 Government street.

FOR SALE—Baled or loose straw. Apply George Mellis, Victoria Dairy. 901-117.
FOR SALE—The Victoria Furniture and Stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort street. Immediate possession given. Apply to W. H. Barnett, on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. 9012-117.

FOR SALE—Two Dixon hand drills (one perfectly new, never used), the other in good condition; price \$100 each; cost \$150 each. Address Dier, Davidson & Russell, Victoria.

TO LET.
TO LET—Four roomed house, Green street, cheap at \$4; 7 roomed house, Kane street, only \$15. Will be put in good repair; cottage on Michigan street, 37, including water; 4 roomed cottage on Amphion street, E. A. W. More & Co., 80 Government street.

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE FIRST B. C. Society of Spiritualists will give a dance in A.O.U.W. Hall on Wednesday evening, September 22nd. Tickets 25c, including supper. 9016-91.
ELECTRIC LIGHT in your house. Before giving your orders please call and get our prices on installing electric lights. Work promptly attended to. Electric Supplies, Fixtures, J. L. McKendall & Co., 25 1/2 Broad street. 9023-117.

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WAR WITH SPAIN

Declared To Be Surely Approaching—Significant Remark by a U.S. Naval Official.

Every Available Man of the Naval Reserve Being Held in Readiness for a Sudden Call.

New York, Sept. 22.—"This country is on the verge of a war with Spain."

These were the words of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. He used them at a conference at some of the commanders of the naval militia, whom he had summoned to Washington to learn of the state of their commands and the number of men that can be depended upon to complete the equipment of the war ships and the auxiliary navy.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt cautioned the gentlemen who had been called into the conference not to underestimate the gravity of the situation.

The navy department is preparing to use every available man of the naval militia. The commanders of this militia, who have been called to Washington during the last few days, have had the important duty of getting their divisions in such shape that a sudden call will find them in readiness.

It is believed that the conference at the navy department, within the last few days, the question was put as to how many men the commanders of the New York and Brooklyn battalions would undertake to report as available for three months' war service.

Commander Staylor, of the Brooklyn battalion, is reported to have answered that he would guarantee 275 men out of his battalion. W. B. Duncan, of the New York battalion, estimates his number at 325.

The largest battalion in the country is at San Francisco. Organization on the Pacific exists at San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Olympia.

The navy department's estimate is that 7,000 men will be needed for twenty-five merchant cruisers. Of this number 2,000 will come from the regular warships.

The significance of Roosevelt's remark, joined with the assemblage of the militia commanders at Washington, and the launching of the warships, and the maneuvers of the torpedo flotilla is very great.

THE REPORT NOT DENIED.

London, Sept. 22.—Hannis Taylor, formerly United States minister to Spain, has arrived here and called at the United States embassy. In an interview Mr. Taylor said:

"The grave negotiations pending between the United States and Spain as to the war in Cuba are now entirely in the hands of General Woodford, who has had fruitful experience, both in peace and in time of war, and will be equal to the occasion, whatever it may be."

Mr. Taylor was questioned in regard to the accuracy of the statements contained in the dispatch from San Sebastian to the Temps, of Paris, purporting to give the substance of an interview which took place Sunday between United States Minister Woodford and the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, at which General Woodford is said to have insisted upon the necessity of terminating the war in Cuba and to have declared that if it was not terminated by the end of October the United States would feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba. In reply the former minister said:

"My lips are sealed until after my arrival in Washington."

While Mr. Taylor refused to discuss this matter, his manner tended to confirm the story told by the correspondent of the Paris Temps.

Mr. Taylor will sail for home on October 2.

NAVY NEEDS MORE MEN.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The necessity of increasing the personnel of the navy will be presented to congress in the forthcoming reports of bureau chiefs of the navy department. Both officers and men are needed to man the large number of ships now in commission.

Captain Crowinshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, in order to find officers for vessels, is compelled to search the service with a fine rake. The loss of shore duty of line officers, with the exception of this command grade, has put down in many cases, and hereafter the young officers will have considerably less time on shore.

So far as the engineer corps is concerned, it is understood that Engineer in Chief Melville proposes to recommend that 1,000 officers be added to the corps as soon as possible. The number of engineer officers is now so limited that on the battleships the chief engineers have only three assistants, when they should have at least five.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn also proposes to call attention to the small number of officers in his corps. In comparison with the construction corps of other countries that of Mr. Hichborn is much smaller, and he believes it should be increased.

The lack of enlisted men has been apparent for some time. The department has not enough men to place the cruiser Baltimore in commission, and the Philadelphia must return to the United States before October 15, in order that her officers and crew may be transferred to the Baltimore, and that vessel placed in commission for duty in Hawaiian waters.

TORPEDO BOAT MOVEMENTS.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Lieut. Commander Kimball has received from Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt his final instructions for the government of the movements of the torpedo boat flotilla, and all is now ready for the start of the novel expedition.

The start will be made October 1 from New York with five boats, namely, the Foote, the Porter, the Dupont, the Ericsson and the Osprey. The commander will take his way down the coast, stopping here and there for a week or two at his discretion.

There are several types of craft in the flotilla, and it is desired that their good and bad points be shown for use in future designing.

The captains of the little craft will be trained to use their boats under all possible conditions, and actual torpedoes will

be used under such conditions as are to be met at sea.

Heretofore all torpedo practice had been in still water with targets stationary. In this work the flotilla will work slowly along the coast until it reaches the gulf. It will go to Galveston, and then when the spring tides come as many of the boats as can make the trip will be sent up the Mississippi river as far as it is regarded safe to go, probably to St. Louis.

IS A STRONG FOE FOR SPAIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—Marina Comenol Orbi Ribal, the widow of Dr. Honor Ribal, who was executed in the Philippine Islands by General Polavieja on December 6, 1896, is in Philadelphia. Dr. Ribal was the leader of the revolution. He had been president of Manila university.

Maria Comenol Orbi had been a student in the university. An attachment sprang up, and on December 4, the girl went into the thick of the battle to meet her lover and they were married. Ribal refused to buy his freedom at the price of urging the insurgents to yield, and he was shot to death by the Spaniards.

Mrs. Ribal went to Japan, and there found sympathy and encouragement. Through her arms and supplies were sent to the insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

Many cases of arms and ammunition have been shipped from Philadelphia to Canada, whence they will be sent to

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

Fort Steele Prospector Alludes to the Reckless Squandering of the Public Domain.

The New Westminster Columbian on the Mutiny Within the "Happy Family."

Some years since, by an act of folly that has scarcely ever been equalled even by themselves, the provincial government granted to a company some 30,000 acres of land in the valley of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers as a bonus to assist the company in the crazy idea of connecting the rivers mentioned at the headwaters by a canal. This land is held in huge blocks here and there throughout the valley, and takes in, of course, as many as possible of the choice pieces. The land was surveyed some years ago and posts put down, but in nearly all cases these posts have either rotted or been carried away, and wherever they happen to be in place the markings on them have been obliterated.

a great deal of land in the valley of the Columbia, which was given to them as a bonus for building a railway from Robson to Nelson—a most outrageous misappropriation of the lands of this district.

The railway should be required to mark the boundaries of its lands also. This is a matter calling for prompt action, so that settlement may not continue to be checked as it is being now.—Fort Steele Prospector.

A SERIOUS MISCONSTRUCTION.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Vernon News, is a paper which preferably favors the provincial government, though its conscientiousness compels it at times to criticize pretty severely that government's policy, as, for instance, its "railway policy," which the Vernon paper characterized recently, "to use the mildest possible term, a huge mistake." The chief government organ, by the way, having found that it is incapable of meeting the criticisms of the government by the Opposition press, ought in future to content itself with the easier job of whipping the few papers favorable to the government into line. With the Vernon News characterizing the government's boasted "railway policy" at last session as "a huge mistake," "to use the mildest possible term," and the Vancouver World, even—that organ of organs—denouncing the present system of representation, which the government

willingly accept the challenge contained in the above paragraph were it not prevented, so doing by the ethics which should govern all controversies in journalism or otherwise. A few weeks ago the Colonist challenged the provincial press to make specific charges against the government. It stood ready to act as champion for the Turner administration against all comers. After howling for some weeks for some one to tread on the trail of that garment which had been provided for it by the coal kings of Vancouver Island, the New Westminster Columbian accepted the challenge and made a specific charge against the government. The Colonist refuses to fight. How then can it ask a newspaper to accept another challenge? When it answers the Columbian we are willing to accommodate it. Until then the Colonist "stands convicted before the public" as a braggart and a bully.

In the same issue of the Colonist appears a paragraph that "it may perhaps be well to say once and for all that under no circumstances whatever will the editor of the Colonist discuss his private affairs in this paper." This same editor recently made a brutal personal attack on the editor of the Victoria Times with a view of damaging his chances for a position for which he is endorsed by nearly every other paper in the province. We do not believe in a "dog eat dog" policy among newspaper men, but this can be best prevented by resolutely not

YOUR BABY'S SKIN NEEDS "BABY'S OWN SOAP" NONE BETTER FOR DELICATE SKINS The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING. It is of a Mild Type, But Cold Weather is Dreaded.

Edwards, Miss., Sept. 22.—Eight new cases of yellow fever are reported, with a total of 80. The disease is rapidly spreading, and while it is regarded as of a mild type, yet it is feared that it will become more malignant, owing to the cool weather.

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—There were no morning reports of any new cases of yellow fever in New Orleans. Three cases, however, are under close investigation, and one of these is Mrs. A. T. Wimberley, wife of the Republican member of the national committee. Captain Wimberley has been wired of his wife's illness. Among the cases reported yesterday were Judge Lee, one of the secretaries of the cotton exchange, and E. F. Reynolds, freight agent of the Mississippi railroad. Forty patients are considered out of danger. Three are dangerously ill.

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—Two new cases of yellow fever were reported to the board of health this afternoon. The city has decided to give \$25,000 to the board of health.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 22.—Governor Culberson received a telegram from State Officer Swearington to-day, announcing a genuine case of yellow fever at Beaumont.

"For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, "I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These pills are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly."

There are many forms of nervous debility to men that yield to the use of Carter's Little Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. NOTICE. To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant. FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of \$5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first installment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers. LEONARD H. BULL, Land Commissioner. Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

McGill University MONTREAL. Session 1897-8. The curriculum comprises courses in Arts (including the Donatista Special Course for Women), Applied Science, Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Science. Matriculation, Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 18th Sept.; Applied Science, 18th Sept.; Law, 7th Oct.; Veterinary Science, 22nd Oct. Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1864. Victoria Loan Office. MONEY TO LOAN. On any approved security. Business strictly confidential. Private entrance, Coleman Street. F. LANDEBERG, Proprietor. P. O. Box 808.



GOALS OF FIRE ON HIS HEAD. DANA—Sass me back, kick me, fight me—anything but this!!

Japan. A well known arms manufacturing establishment is said to have thousands of rifles and is at work completing more for the same purpose. Mrs. Ribal will go from Philadelphia to Japan, and it is her intention to head the troops in person when she returns to the island.

The expedition which Mrs. Ribal will lead is the first organized in the United States, but a permanent organization has been formed, which will act in accord with the Cuban Junta for supplying the war ammunition to the forces in the field.

A HEAVY DRAIN ON SPAIN.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—An official statement has been issued showing the number of men and the quantities of munitions of war sent to Cuba and the Philippine Islands during the instructions which are in progress in those quarters. Between November, 1895, and May, 1897, the Spanish government sent to Cuba 181,788 soldiers, 4,261 officers, of whom 40 were generals; 212,542 guns, 320,408 kilograms of powder, 92,088, 670 cartridges, 16,712 swords, 61 cannons, 12 mitralluses and 29,590 shells.

Since the outbreak in the Philippines the government has sent 27,500 soldiers, 881 officers, of whom 9 were generals; 45,100 guns, 24 ammuns, 24,910 kilograms of powder, 21,726,585 cartridges and 30,904 shells.

—Crossley's Carpets, Rugs, Tapestry Squares, Art Squares, Wool and Unbleached Carpets at Weller Bros.

ed, so that now it is impossible for a man looking up land to settle on to tell where the boundaries of these blocks are. An instance came to our knowledge the other day of a settler having taken up a piece of land, built himself a house on it, done some fencing, cultivated some acres, and generally was shaping things to make a home for himself, when he was informed casually that he was on one of the land company's blocks. "All his labor and improvements were, of course, lost to him, and he had to pull up stakes and hunt for some place else.

The squandering of the public domain in the manner that it has been squandered in this district was crime enough against the people without allowing the land to be held in such a way as to be a positive hindrance to the settlement of the other lands. It is the duty of the provincial government to compel the land company in question to mark and define the metes and bounds of their blocks of land, so clearly that intending settlers in search of locations for homesteads may know where they are. This is a matter coming within the duty of the chief commissioner of lands and works, and we have thus publicly called Mr. Martin's attention to it in expectation that he will deal promptly with it. There are a good many people in the district now looking for land and this number will be vastly increased next year. The Canadian Pacific railway, also, hold

insisted on passing, and the World supported, so lately as 1894, as "neither a just nor an honest system," the chief organ will have its hands full attending to the mutiny, so to speak, within the "happy family," and it cannot begin a moment too soon, before the only two remaining avowedly government papers, the Kamloops Standard and the Rossland Miner (recently established and bought for the purpose), get out of harmony with the attenuated government choros.

Sympathy for the sorry condition to which the Colonist has been reduced since it rashly pitted itself against the Opposition press as the champion of a lost and indefensible cause, has led us into the above digression, in the hope that our contemporary will eagerly grasp at the amelioration, which the comparatively easy task of administering a domestic sodding will afford it, after the harrowing and humiliating experiences it has had since it essayed to cross swords with the Opposition press.—Columbian.

COLONISTIC COWARDICE.

The Boundary Creek Times alleges that the Colonist prints columns of abuse of its political opponents. Let the Times prove what it says by the quotation of a single sentence, or stand convicted before the public as a base slanderer.—Victoria Colonist.

The Boundary Creek Times would

attacks as that recently made by the Colonist on a gentleman who is held in the highest respect by every other member of the profession. The editor of the Colonist ought to know better. If his knowledge of his own family history can be relied upon his ancestors have been making history. They have been prominent citizens of the grand and glorious American republic it is true, but no one would ever think so after reading the anti-American editorials in the Colonist. According to the editor, it is equally true that he first saw light on Canadian soil, but afterwards he became a citizen of the country whose people he now assails.—Boundary Creek Times.

It Cures the Croupy Children.

Seaview, Va.—We have a splendid sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellum & Curran.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Disenchantments of the liver with constipation, inflame the complexion, induce skin pimples, salivary "streaks," blotches, the eyes become watery, and the hair falls out. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. One in 10 does. Try them.

The Daily Times.

Published every day except Sunday, by the Times Printing & Publishing Co. W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER. Offices: 26 Broad Street, Telephone No. 48.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One month by mail or carrier, \$1.00. One week by mail or carrier, .25. Twice-a-week Times, per annum, \$1.50.

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m. If received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER. Is it necessary or advisable at the coming Liberal convention to choose a leader, who shall be the standard bearer of the party during the next provincial election?

The question has been forced upon us for discussion through, as we deem it, the injudicious action of certain politicians as well as the unseemly exhibitions of personal jealousy.

George B. Maxwell, M.P., appears by some of his latest utterances to be one of the Richmonds in the field. The names of C. Semlin, M.P.P., Hewitt Bostock, M.P., J. G. Brown, ex-M.P.P., E. C. Gorton, M.P.P., David Higgins, M.P.P., and E. V. Bodwell have all been spoken of in this connection.

In the first place, it is not the usual custom in British or Canadian politics to choose a leader by popular convention. Neither Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Rosebery or Harcourt were selected by an organized popular body, nor were Mackenzie, Blake or Laurier, Macdonald, Abbott, Thompson or Tupper.

Next, it would be clearly out of place to elect a leader at a convention of one portion of a party, when the other portion is of necessity unrepresented. Further, the convention will receive no mandate from the people to choose their leader.

Mr. Semlin, a non-political journal, says that should the efforts of Messrs. Peterson, Tate & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to carry out the conditions of their contract with the Canadian government, ratified by parliament at its last session, be carried to a success, it will not be attributable to the determined and persistent efforts of those who have sought by every possible means to prejudice the financial continuity against the scheme.

policy of reform as he has been in the local house. And without committing the Times to a positive declaration in favor of Mr. Semlin, we would remind the Liberal party again of our former objections, that the selection of a leader at a popular convention is both premature and out of order.

At the Montreal banquet Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the proposed Montreal harbor improvements, which have provoked a fight between the harbor commissioners and certain vested interests on one side and the Public Works Department on the other. The reference, however, was only for the purpose of counselling harmony and moderation.

Mr. Tarte's plan for providing better shipping facilities at the port of Montreal includes better railway facilities, elevators, cattle yards, and extensive jetties, in order that Montreal may be made the great port of the north for the transshipment of the natural products of Canada and the Northwestern States on their passage to Europe.

THE FAST ATLANTIC STEAMERS. The Shareholder, a non-political journal, says that should the efforts of Messrs. Peterson, Tate & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to carry out the conditions of their contract with the Canadian government, ratified by parliament at its last session, be carried to a success, it will not be attributable to the determined and persistent efforts of those who have sought by every possible means to prejudice the financial continuity against the scheme.

Which is the best route to the Clyde? The root of all evils seems to be the most effective. The bicycle stopped suddenly. The old man went over the handlebar and tumbled a complete somersault in the air.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The child's stomach is the most delicate. It is the most important. It is the most vulnerable. It is the most sensitive.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The child's stomach is the most delicate. It is the most important. It is the most vulnerable. It is the most sensitive.

unkind act to the Dominion. We are told that the undertaking at the price mentioned in the contract will never pay the contractors. That is an assertion simply. It may serve to justify other contractors, in having sought to extort from the governments of Canada and Great Britain a subsidy of \$400,000 a year in excess of that now agreed upon, but that is a matter with which the people of this country, as well as that of Great Britain, has in reality nothing to do.

HOW PRESIDENT FAURE TRAVELS. Extraordinary supervision is exercised by the detective department over M. Felix Faure during his progress through the southern provinces. Whenever he sits down to an official lunch or dinner, detectives from Paris are eating near him behind a curtain, all taking care that no unauthorized person approaches him.

PEOPLE TO BE PITIED. If there is one class of people who deserve the pity of their fellow beings more than another, it is one suffering from asthma, hay-fever, suffering, gasping for breath and sitting up all night, perhaps for weeks at a time.

THE GOSPEL OF HATRED. How it flourishes like a green bay tree and waxed strong while better plants wither. (By Luke Sharp, in the Detroit Free Press.)

The most successful agriculturist mentioned in the Bible is the man who sowed tares while his neighbor was asleep. The tares grew. Again in the parable of the sower we are told that some of the seed fell on good ground, but that the weeds sprang up and smothered the healthful plants.

A new editor has come to the Morning Post, the great fashionable and conservative daily. He is a strong man, needless to say, a Scotchman, who is outspokenly anti-American. James Nichol Dunn was his sponsor on the Edinburgh Scotsman, the noted paper of the north.

Back as an editorial which said: "The Sherman message gave him his chance, and an editorial which said it was evident that Great Britain would have to fight for her existence against the United States, which seemed resolved to fasten a quarrel upon the old country, rang through the land and was quoted all over Europe.

WHENEVER GREAT BRITAIN wishes a row with us she can have it. We are quite ready to annex the Cloudsque country and all the Canadian accessories. San Francisco Call.

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doing a bit of leading and doing it remarkably well. It is the Egyptian soldiers who are at this moment doing his bidding in the Sudan. It is the Mohammedans, who, at his behest, are fighting the Mohammedans of the hills of India. It is the "Indians," the Gurkhas, the Scottish Highlanders, the Goukhas, and the Sikhs whom America will have to cut to pieces before the British empire is dissolved.

Another cherished delusion, which is in especial prominence during the Venetian impasse, is that the British government is an aggressive, empire-expanding government. People have frequently said to me after a visit to the Old Sod: "Oh, the English people are all right enough in their way, but damn the British government. It is simply a land-grabbing organization."

Curiously enough, the very reverse of this is the case. It is the English people who are the land-grabbers, who are and always have been restricted in their operations by the government. Mr. de Theby, in the article I have already alluded to, says:

From 1702 to 1815 the idea underlying the terms of every treaty takes the form of what is practically a reproof of English soldiers and sailors for robbing Spain, France and Holland of their colonies of power, and thus the colonies are promptly retaken in war time. In this way Senegal was captured and ceded three times, Pondicherry, Madras, and East Indian settlements four times; Martinique three times, and St. Pierre and Miquelon three times. After the battle of Waterloo, which crowned her loss and heroic struggle with Napoleon, England, alone of the nations, gained anything on territory by the treaty of Paris.

ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM. WILLIAM JONES General Auctioneer and Commission Agent. 133 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. PANDORA. FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

P. J. DAVIES, Auctioneer, Appraiser and Commission Merchant. 81 Johnson St., Victoria.

COAL. CITY COAL DEPOT. ESTABLISHED 1862. Double Screened Coal, \$5 per ton. Lump Coal, \$5.50 per ton. Conas Lump, for furnaces, \$5.

W. WALKER, Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel. COAL. R. Dunsmair & Sons' Coal on sale at regular market rates. Free delivery.

Charles Rattray, 24 Store Street, Telephone 197. COAL. New Vancouver Coal Co., Ltd., NANAIMO, B. C. VICTORIA AGENTS - KINGHAM & CO., Office 1st. East and Broad Sts., Telephone 432.

Double Screened Southfield Coal, \$5.00 per ton. Double Screened New Wellington, 4.00 per ton. Or 2,500 pounds, delivered to any part of the city, weight guaranteed. Coal Wharf East of John G. St.



YOUR Song-Birds

Require a good quality of Bird Seed. We have it.

BOWEN'S DRUG STORE

100-Government St., near Col. York.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov: cial News in a Condensed Form.

Call and inspect our new goods at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Fall display millinery and jackets at the White House, Tuesday, Sept. 21st.

Oysters in any quantity—Eastern and natives—at the New England Restaurant.

A meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment is to be held this evening at the Grand Hotel.

15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap tinware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

The dancing classes conducted by Mrs. Dickinson will be resumed on October 2nd in A.O.U.W. Hall.

The ladies of the Y.W.C.T.U. will hold a social on October 3th at the residence of Mrs. Spofford, Spring Ridge.

Next Sunday anniversary services will be held at St. Paul's Presbyterian church, and on Monday evening the anniversary social will be held.

SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught, 5c. per glass, at the Bank Exchange, the cleanest, coolest and cheapest restaurant in the city.

Don't miss the Cowichan Show, by far the best on the Island, Saturday next. Tickets sold at the railway station, \$2 return, including admission to the grounds, good until Sunday.

Mrs. W. Chandler is organizing a company consisting of twenty-six young ladies of Victoria, who are now practicing for an entertainment which will be given shortly in aid of a local charitable institution.

The "Badminton," late Manor House, Vancouver, under management of H. S. Stratton.

Doubt about the style, doubt about the price, doubt about the quality. You can't doubt when you see our magnificent line of jackets, hats, dress stuffs, etc. John Partridge, 86 Yates street, Lansdowne House.

Another large contingent of Cowichan Indians came over from the Sound this morning on the steamer City of Kingston. They joined the 128 who came over yesterday morning at the R. & N. station and all left for Cowichan on the morning train.

The following passengers for Victoria left on today's steamer from San Francisco: H. T. Blackmore, A. H. Quigley, Miss McDonnell, Rev. C. Croucher, C. W. Rhodes, R. A. Gillespie, E. Ellis, Miss L. Hughes, Miss Alden and sister, Miss A. B. Williams.

The Rev. Mr. Dickie, the first missionary appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada to preach the gospel in the gold fields of the Yukon, will occupy the pulpit of First Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

Mr. M. P. Benton, Puget Sound agent of the Burlington Route, is in the city telling Victorians of the improvements that have recently been made by the company which he represents in their line between Chicago and St. Paul. The company have purchased at a cost of \$2,000,000 two Pullman trains, said to be the finest in the world, and run one each way daily, making the trip in eleven hours.

The Society of Spiritualists gathered up the spirit of hospitality yesterday evening, and a large gathering of their guests, all of whom were in good spirits, enjoyed themselves at the dance given by the society in A.O.U.W. Hall. All were there to make merry and all thoughts of spirits were tabooed for the time being, even of those in bottles. Dancing was indulged in by the society and their friends until the "wee small hours" to the spirited music of Bantley's orchestra.

A Chinese gardener has been summoned to appear in the police court for damming up a natural water course and thereby causing a nuisance. A number of houses drain into the water course, which runs from Cadboro Bay road through Spring Ridge and then across the Cedar Hill road in the Chinaman's garden. John dammed it up, using the water and sewerage in his garden. It might be good for the garden, but ac-

ording to the city health authorities it is not conducive to good health and therefore they have taken recourse to the courts in an effort to make the Chinaman remove the dam.

LIPTON'S TEAS for sale at Jameson's, 33 Fort street.

The unfailing resource of every successful housekeeper. Yorkshire Relish.

H. M. S. Amphion returned to Esquimaux at 4 this afternoon from Comox.

Fall display millinery and jackets at the White House, Tuesday, Sept. 21st.

New goods arriving daily; very latest, at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Fall display millinery and jackets at the White House, Tuesday, Sept. 21st.

New dress goods and silks arriving daily. Call early, and get your choice at The Sterling, 88 Yates.

Tempting prices on all our fall millinery, as they are marked to clear. John Partridge, 86 Yates street, Lansdowne House.

Fall opening of millinery in the latest English, French and American styles; also a full line of children's wear, Mrs. M. A. Vigor's, Columbia House, 81 Douglas street, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and following days.

The new overcoats for the city police, the first which the corporation has supplied to the force in eight years, are now ready, and an inspection will take place on Friday. The winter suits will not be ready for several weeks.

Constables Walker and Cameron each contributed a prisoner to the lock-up to-day. Both prisoners were Indians who, having recently returned from the hop fields, invested a portion of their earnings in a whisky, which was found in their possession.

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of Christina, William Kammeyer, which took place this afternoon from his late residence, Pandora avenue. Citizens of all classes, but principally pioneers and business men, attended to pay their last respects to one whom in life they had always highly esteemed. Many beautiful floral offerings also testified the regard in which he was held by his friends. The Rev. Bishop Criddle read the funeral service at the residence and at the grave side. The pallbearers were: Mayor Redfern, John Graham, W. H. Bone, Alex. Wilson, T. J. Partridge, John Robertson, Richard Collier and Thos. Shotbolt.

LONG-JOHNSTONE.

Two More Victorians Forsake Their Single Blessedness.

Rev. Dr. Campbell performed the ceremony by which another Victoria couple were united for life at the residence of Mr. D. F. McCrimmon on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Levi Loux, an employee of the Electric Railway Company, was the groom, and Miss Mary-Johnstone the bride. Mr. A. McCrimmon acted as best man, while the bride was supported by Miss K. C. McCrimmon. At the conclusion of the ceremony the newly married couple drove to their future residence, No. 44 Princess avenue, where they will immediately begin housekeeping.

The usual shower of rice, mixed with old shoes, followed them as they left the McCrimmon residence. That both have friends and many friends, is easy to be seen by the appended list of the presents which they received: A handsome dinner set by Thomas Bros. & Grant; silver butter cooler, Mr. A. F. McCrimmon; embroidered sofa pillow, Mr. and Mrs. G. Porter and Miss Benton; musical clock, Mr. F. K. Stacy; fruit dish, Mrs. D. J. McIntosh; silver-plated lamp, Mr. and Mrs. Walter; China mustard pot, Miss Mary McCrimmon; silver butter knife, Mr. A. McIntosh; half dozen silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McDonald; silver butter knife and sugar spoon, Mrs. and Miss Arthur; cut glass sugar bowl, Mr. and Mrs. H. McDermaid; Japanese tea tray, Miss K. C. McCrimmon; syrup jug, Miss McDonald; ornamental fruit dish, Mrs. R. C. McRae; China, Chippendale leg, Miss L. Vaughan; silver butter dish, Mr. A. C. Frower; pair Japanese vases, Mr. A. McCrimmon; silver plate dish, Mr. and Mrs. Foote; silver card receiver, employees of Thomas Bros. & Grant; clock, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. McCrimmon; silver cake basket, Mr. D. J. McIntosh; Japanese "wicker" tea set, Mrs. A. W. of Los Angeles; two pictures, Mr. D. McLennan and Miss McKennie.

BEST WEEK ON RECORD.

Mineral Exports of South Kootenay for Seven-Days Aggregate in Value \$271,018.

The week just closed has been the heaviest shipping week in the history of South Kootenay. Since last report there were entered for export 2,005 tons of ore and matte, valued at \$271,018. Of this amount the mines of the Shewan and Alouette contributed \$148,944, the Hill Mines smelter and the Trill Creek smelter contributing the balance. The exports for the last half of September were by this week's accounts carried past the \$500,000 mark, which means that Southern Kootenay is creeping close to the point when its exports will aggregate \$1,000,000 per month. The value of the mineral exports for the current year is \$4,240,233. The statistics at the port of Nelson for the week were:

BULLION AND MATTE.

Total tonnage 150,702

Hill Mines smelter, Nelson, matte, 319,594

Approximate

Total for week 2,005 \$271,018

Total so far for September, 4,211 \$500,387

Total for August 5,070 \$775,180

Total for July 4,130 \$49,832

Total for June 3,464 \$80,885

Total for May 2,503 \$97,797

Total for April 3,764 \$35,284

Total for March 5,822 \$77,781

Total for February 5,201 \$60,863

Total for January 4,545 \$75,506

Total via Revelstoke to \$50,000

Total so far for 1897 38,296 \$5,569,240

The steamer Kagoshima Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, sailed from Seattle for the Orient yesterday evening.

Down Comforters, Down Cushions, and a nice stock of Fancy Bureau Covers, Sideboard Cloths, etc., at Welfers.

Ebony Hair Brushes

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM FRANCE

An Elegant Line of the Latest Styles Just Arrived.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST, N.W. Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.

SPINNING SILK FROM SPIDERS.

Science Robs the Wily Insect of Its Delicate Web for Commerce.

The prize of \$5,000, offered by the Manufacturers' Union of England to the inventor of any perfect process for utilizing the web of a common spider, has been awarded to M. Cachot, an eminent chemist of France.

The spider, unlike the silkworm, is wild and warlike. Its short manubries are armed with fangs through which a deadly poison flows. It is a gourmand, demanding large supplies of animal food and plenty of water. It is the hardest of all insects to manage. Despite all these drawbacks, science has conquered the little fiend, and compelled it to pay tribute to genius.

M. Cachot recently invited a company of manufacturers to inspect the workings of his process. They were ushered into a dimly lighted room, inhabited by hundreds of large Madagascar spiders clinging to the sides of the walls and upon the rafters. The only food required by these curious creatures is a diet of insects, house flies and small living things of all sorts. They catch the victim, and while trying to imprison their prey, send out their most valuable webbing. It is very strong, and permits of being turned off readily.

In the center of the room stands a frame filled with bobbins worked by a dynamo. The spider is allowed one or two turns around the fly and then the web is spun from its abdomen as caught by a delicate hook, fastened to the bobbin and wound off as fast as the spider produces it. One spider will spin in a week sufficient web to fill a bobbin as large as a peanut. As long as it is generally fed, it will continue to create its thread until it dies. The color of the web is a pale grey, and takes all dyes readily.

For experimental purposes, a little of the thread was woven into a cloth. It yielded a fabric very silky in touch and as fine as the best Oriental products. It is possible that the wonderfully delicate silks of the ancients were of spider web, as with all of the increased facilities and knowledge of modern times, they have ever been duplicated. The robes that Cleopatra boasted she could draw through an ear-ring, were probably made of this finest of all known materials. The start has been made. The development will be watched with interest.

AN ELUSIVE COMMODITY.

Most of the Gold Mined Never Reaches the Mints.

Gold has always proved a rather elusive article of commerce to this nation. From 1850 to 1870 we mined an average of over 50 million dollars a year, but from 1863 to 1870 we exported \$55 million dollars of gold in excess of our imports of the same metal. This, of course, was a little war against the national debt incurred by the rebellion. From 1871 to 1888 we imported 275 million dollars in excess of our imports for the same period and this no doubt was due to the large investment on our railroad stocks and bonds from Germany, France and England. At no time since 1880 have our imports of gold exceeded our exports. The banner year of disaster for us was in 1893, when the exports of gold in excess of the imports was \$87,506,463, and with silver added to this first year of Cleveland's second administration a total of 105 million dollars in coin went out of the country.

Much of this represented the withdrawal by investors, who disposed of their holdings after the advent of the Democrats to power, but gold has been an elusive quantity at all times since the earliest knowledge of the metal. While it is true that an enormous amount is consumed in the arts and manufactures, yet it is impossible to trace the yellow metal the world over. The several nations of the earth have mined upward of 7 billion dollars in the century, and yet, as before stated, the total coined value of the product is slightly over a billion dollars. The making of jewelry, the manufacture of gold leaf, the use of the metal in plating and in other branches of art are in excess of the demand for it for coinage purposes. It being the most ductile and malleable of the metals, nations have used it in the arts and, of course, an enormous quantity has been lost to money service. A single grain of gold, it is estimated, can be beaten into a leaf fifty-six square inches and the gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000 part of an inch in thickness. —New York Mail and Express.

LEE'S PERSPICACITY.

In his recollections of "Robt. F. Lee as a College President," published in the Outlook, B. B. McConnick cites the following instance of quiet humor as the distinguished Southern general:

He was an Episcopalian, a vestryman of Grace Church, General President, his former chief of artillery, was rector, and General Smith, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, was also a vestryman.

The latter was not on agreeable terms with the rector, and complained to the officers of the church that the cadets, among them his own son, were despoiling the church of their fathers, and that no conversation could keep them from attending Dr. Pratt's church (Presbyterian).

The doctor had a very beautiful daughter, Grace, and while General Smith was pushing his objections to the rector, General Lee, with a twinkle in his eye, said to Smith: "General, possibly the named which stresses your son is not as much the doctor's eloquence, as the doctor's Grace."

Trousers Tweed \$1.25

We were never able before to offer such a bargain as a good, fair quality, dark pattern tweed trousers for \$1.25. There are three dozen in the lot, all sizes up to 40 waist measure. Get some while they last.

CAMERON,

The Cash Clothier 55 Johnson Street.

DID NOT SUE.

"And so my daughter's views displeased you?"

"They do," said the young husband firmly, "and I have come to ask you to take her back."

The old man gazed silently for a moment at the man who had wooed and won his only daughter, the light of his life and household, scarcely a month before. He thought of the sweet-faced girl whom he had reared with such loving care, and of the cold-blooded proposition just made by the man to whom she had entrusted her happiness, and for a brief space he was unable to speak. Then, crushing back his strong, swelling parental love, he made answer to the cool, unshaken young man who stood before him:

"Be it so," he said. "Bring daily around to-morrow and I'll make her a three-quarter length frock from the rear."

The young man nodded carelessly, and left the photograph gallery.—Detroit Free Press.

OLD PACK OF CARDS.

A pack of cards was recently sold at a London auction for \$300. It was one of the hand-made Italian copperplate card games called "tarocchi di Montagna," made during the fifteenth century. Another pack of cards recently sold at Paris for almost \$400. Each of the cards in this pack is a masterpiece of the engraver's art, and all the figures in the game were historical portraits. The queen of hearts, for instance, represented Queen Anne of England, the king of hearts being her husband, Prince George of Denmark. The queen of diamonds was Queen Anne Sophia of Denmark, the queen of clubs then Queen Princesse of Prussia, the wife of Frederick William I., and the queen of spades Princess Anna of Russia, later on the Czarina. The jacks in this deck of cards represent the most prominent diplomats of Europe at the same time.

EVERY WATCH A COMPASS.

"Several weeks ago in London," said an English tourist at the Holland House, "I was standing beside an American expatriate, when I expressed the wish to know which point was the north. He pulled out his watch, looked at it and at once pointed in the right direction. I asked him whether he had a compass attached to his watch. 'All watches are compasses,' he replied. Then he explained to me how this was. Point the hour hand to the sun, and the south is exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII on the dial. For instance, suppose it is 4 o'clock. Point the hand indicating 4 to the sun, and 11 on the watch is exactly south. Suppose, again, that it is 8 o'clock. Point the hand indicating 8 to the sun and the figure X on the dial is due south."

"My American friend seemed surprised that I did not know this, and not wanting to be left alone in my ignorance, I asked Henry M. Stanley, whom I met the following day, whether he knew of this simple means of taking points of the compass. He said that he knew it, but that famous traveler told me he had never heard of it. So, perhaps, there may be plenty of folks in your country who still remain in my original state of ignorance. I don't know what place my American friend has from, but somewhere in your great west."

New York Herald.

NOVEL SMALL CHANGE.

A very interesting report on the trade of Agis Arabia, Abyssinia, compiled by British Consul, has just been issued by the British Foreign Office, according to the London Mail. The products exported from that part of the country are gold, silver, wax and coffee. The market for the two former is largely controlled by the Emperor Menelik, who receives his tribute in this form. This partial monopoly and the competition of merchants importing goods from the coast to obtain gold to send back to Europe have driven up the value of gold, and have thereby doubled its price since last year. The value of ivory has also advanced.

Dealing with weights and currencies Mr. Rodd adds that it is remarkable that the prestige of the Emperor Menelik has not succeeded in obtaining the new dollar stamped with his head. The only small change for the dollar consists either of rifle cartridges or of pieces of rock salt some eight inches long, tapering to either end, and about two inches broad in the thickest part. Cartridges have come into use as small change of recent years, but they are early tampered with, charcoal being substituted for the powder, and are, therefore, an unsatisfactory medium of exchange.

THE GLORY OF THE SUN.

We are indebted to this generous orb, the sun, says London Echo, for light by night, as well as by day; for warmth within doors as well as without. Straggling through a town, lit up by innumerable lamps, or whirled along at the heels of a locomotive, it is a pleasant thought that the emanations of suns which rose and set millions of years ago—some rose and set in seeming billions, and to all appearances in a wasteful splendor—are now reproduced to enable us to cope with darkness, or to conquer space without moving a muscle. There is something captivating in the thought that the great rector mundi was working for us when as yet there was no sign of man—indeed, no promise of his coming—and with quiet, patient labor laying up from day to day those treasures of light and heat which are infinitely more valuable to us than all the gold and diamonds we possess. No one who has studied geological processes can repress a feeling of surprise, perhaps of impatience, at the slow, deliberate step with which nature ever marches up to her goal. But when we think of the sun falling in lonely splendor to strew our planet with fuel—we had almost said with his own embodied benevolence—it seems to reconcile us in some degree to the august and awful chronology of the universe.

If you want to save time and money come in see our new style jackets, John Partridge, 86 Yates street, Lansdowne House.

A fine line of decorated tea pots, pitchers, etc., just opened at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

EVERY PAIR A NUGGET. OUR STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE, RELIABLE, POPULAR PRICED SHOES. MOCCASINS, RUBBER SHEETS, ETC. A. B. ERSKINE, CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

Just Arrived AT 51 TO 55 FORT STREET Weiler Bros. Fine Down Comforters, Cushions, etc. Medium Down Comforters, Cushions, etc. Cheap Bed Comforters and a line of Counterpanes. Fancy Satin Cushions (Fried) also a line of Cheaper Grades in Satens, etc. We have Plain Cushions in several sizes and qualities, and goods for covering same.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF CHOICE NEW GOODS The Latest Patterns. The Newest Shades. An Inspection Invited. A. GREGG & SON, TAILORS, YATES ST.

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY THE SOLE AGENTS ARE R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., Wharf St.

SALMON ARE RUNNING FINE TROLLING OFF BROTCHEM LEDGS AND THEREABOUTS GET YOUR SPOONS AND LINES AT 79 GOVERNMENT STREET. FOX'S N.B.—Any style and fitting you wish kept on hand.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS. Miners' Outfits A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C. Houses to Rent. Nine room house, Quadra street, \$15. Nine room house, Garbally road, \$12. Eight room house, Oak Bay avenue, \$12.50. Eight room house, Victoria West, \$25. Seven room house, Chatham street, \$12.50. Six room house, Oak Bay avenue, \$10. Five room house, Richmond road, \$5. Five room house, Randall street, \$5. Seven room house, Victoria Arms, \$15. Seven room house, Jubilee avenue, \$12.50. Five room house, Jessie street, Victoria West, \$5. Four room house, Torquay street, \$6.

Dick's Boots and Shoes NEW LASTS. FIRST-CLASS LEATHER. Seventeen Hundred Pairs Opening Up on Wednesday, the 22nd September. Popular Prices. SHU clearing out soon Catalogue sent. The Old Country Boot Store 91 JOHNSON STREET.

NOLTE GLASSES ADJUSTED 37 EYES TESTED FREE. FORT ST. FOR SALE. On Pender Island 2,181 acres of island farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and natural rights of \$20 per acre. Title, Crown Grant. The island abounds with game, the birds are the Red, Blue and Green-winged Teal, and the Golden Plover.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

J. T. Wilkinson Back from England—A Salmon Containing a Gold Ring.

Work at Camp Fairview—Notes from Nelson and Grand Forks.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—Mr. J. T. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, returned from England yesterday. While in London he was active in bringing the mining capabilities of this province before the notice of city people.

Mr. G. Griffiths broke his leg while riding around Stanley Park last night. He fell from the bicycle and his leg turned under him.

C.P.R. Engineer W. H. Macnab was married yesterday to Miss Georgie Cananach.

FAIRVIEW.

Mr. C. N. Davidson, of this city, has just returned from a trip through Fairview Camp, which he reports to be one of the most lively mining camps in British Columbia.

The Oro Fino and Independence claims owned by the Oro Fino company, are both showing up well under development.

Another group that gives promise of proving very rich is the Kimberley, on which the assessment work has shown such good results that development work will be continued on a large scale.

The Consolidated Company, which owns fourteen claims, intend to put in a large shaft mill shortly.

At the townsite, too, things are lively, and a thriving town will soon be established. A large number of lots have been purchased, chiefly by men employed in the various mines, who intend to settle down with their families.

The hotel is now nearly completed. It is a very handsome building, in style like the Kalevala, at Vernon, only it is much larger, having 34 rooms, while 14 more rooms can be added.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, B.C., Sept. 20.—A distinguished party of Grand Forks people, including Charles Cummings of the townsite company, Dr. Averill, Dr. S. H. Manly and ex-City Clerk Aikman, left for Rossland Thursday.

Mr. Herald, electrical engineer, general agent of the Royal Electric Company of Montreal, was a visitor this week. During his stay he had an interview with several of the council relative to a light plant, but nothing definite was done, the matter now being under the council's consideration.

Helen, the 10-year-old daughter of George Ingraham, who was thrown from her pony a few days ago and seriously hurt, is rapidly recovering.

At Friday night's meeting of the city council the resignation of ex-City Clerk Aikman was accepted and Fred Wallaston was elected to the office, receiving three votes to his opponent's, John D. Swanson, two.

A special meeting of the council was held Saturday evening to discuss plans for the water works and to give Clerk Wallaston special instructions in regard to the city loan, but nothing was done and the meeting adjourned to Friday next.

Dr. S. H. Manly, of Stockton, Cal., brother of R. Manly, a Colville pioneer, who assisted in framing the constitution of Washington, arrived Wednesday in Seattle here during the coming winter.

Arthur Mithrop, C.E., the cyclist who won a half mile race from Mr. Huntly's horse, Honest John, feels confident he can beat any horse in this section.

A report has recently been circulated in some quarters that no actual mining was done in this section. To prove that the statement is without foundation, it is only necessary to say that there are no less than thirty different properties on the North Fork that are employing from four to ten men each.

A fifty-foot shaft is being sunk on the Bonanza in Knight's camp, about seventeen miles from Grand Forks, while the Colorado, Copper King and Little Gladys in the same camp are also being worked.

NELSON.

Nelson, B.C., Sept. 20.—Within the past few days the city seems to be over-run with people looking for desirable mining properties. The people who seem to be in the field now are not seeking to tie up properties by bond or option, but desire to go ahead with development work and prove the prospects.

Properties in all directions are being examined and owners are not unreasonable in their demands. Several important transactions are on the tapis, particularly concerning Forty-Nine creek properties. The principals in these transactions do not wish to become known at the present time, but their good faith is evidenced by the fact that they are proposing going ahead with the work and completing the bond before snow flies.

The outlook is that the year 1898 will see more development in the Nelson district than during all previous years put together. Assessment work on between 1,000 and 1,500 claims during the past season has given remarkable results and effectually overthrown the old theory that only one prospect in a thousand makes a mine. There has hardly been a failure in the district, and nearly all development work has proven that the prospects generally only require money for the proper development of them.

The Hall smelter, under the direction of Robert Headley, is making a greater record than ever before in the history of the plant. The new blast furnace is known only as a 200-ton daily capacity furnace, but during the past week smelted 272 tons of ore. Since Mr. Headley has been in charge everything has worked smoothly.

The ore which is coming down from the Silver King mine is of a fine quality, and the production of matte is correspondingly large. The only trouble that has been encountered has been in the granulation of slag, the water not being sufficient to properly take care of this. As shown by the results, this slight inconvenience has not retarded the work of the furnace. A large amount of blister copper has been produced and started for its destination at Swansea, England.

FROM THE LAND OF GOLD.

Retra of Ex-Sergeant Haywood From the Clondyke.

Amongst those who got off the Whatcom express last night was ex-Sergeant V. W. Haywood, who has just returned from the Clondyke. As soon as he stepped off the train he received a hearty welcome from a number of people on the platform, and all the way up town he was obliged to stop and shake hands with numbers of people and briefly relate his experiences.

As to what he is actually worth and the truth of the stories of his fabulous wealth, Mr. Haywood maintains a discreet silence, and in answer to the enquiries of a representative of the News-Advertiser, he simply stated that he had made enough to live up there, being in the city here last May, and thus if the stories of his wealth are true, he has made his fortune in an incredibly short time.

As will be remembered, Mr. Haywood left here last May, and thus if the stories of his wealth are true, he has made his fortune in an incredibly short time. Starting from Seattle he went over the trail via Dyea, which was, of course, in a much better condition than at present. He reached Circle City just at the time of the great stampede to the Clondyke and joined in the rush, reaching there in time to obtain the interest already mentioned on Bonanza creek, as well as other properties. It was at first his intention to remain all winter at Dawson City, but the sale of his claim and other interests necessitated his presence here.

Mr. Haywood fully confirms all previous reports received about the situation at Dawson City. Judging from the number of people and the amount of provisions, there will be great suffering amongst the people. Moreover, it is impossible to get through this year, and Mr. Haywood strongly advises any who intend going to wait until spring.

Mr. Haywood himself looks well. Though somewhat thinner he appears to be in perfect health, and the hardships do not seem to have hurt him in any way. He states that he will go back to the Clondyke in the spring.

Mr. C. W. Eaton, formerly of this city, with whom he was in the city at Circle City, and he has since learned that he is doing well on his claim near there. Mr. Haywood also saw Mr. Fred Johnson, and stated that he has a townsite in the Clondyke and is doing well. As he came out by way of St. Michaels, he did not meet any of the Vancouverites who have since started, and thus does not, of course, know whether they have got through.

As Dr. Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The success of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deplorable cases of blood-disease.

STEVESTON NOTES

An Address by Judge Pierson—A Pleasant Evenings Association Formed.

Opening of the New School Under Favorable Auspices—Japs in Trouble.

Steveston, Sept. 20.—Wong Gong, a Chinaman, was on Saturday convicted of selling liquor without a license and sentenced to pay \$25 fine and \$25.75 costs.

There was an excellent attendance to hear Mr. Pierson's lecture on Saturday evening. In absence of Rev. Mr. Baer Mr. Phillip was called to the chair and introduced the lecturer. Mr. Pierson in a very easy and happy manner gave an account of experiences he had in Zululand during the time of the Zulu war. He also narrated the events which led up to that war and the difficulties the British forces had at the outset to contend with in carrying it on.

After the lecture a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Desvilles, when it was resolved that the Steveston Pleasant Evenings Association be organized and the following were appointed a provisional committee and to arrange for next meeting: Messrs. Desvilles, Chalmers, Pierson, Phillip, Critchley, Killee and Dr. Claudeman. We understand that several gentlemen are willing to deliver suitable lectures during the season, and it is hoped with these and debates, readings and musical evenings to provide enough for a week's series of happy gatherings.

Our new school was opened this morning under very agreeable conditions. Twenty-eight scholars were in attendance, all ready and eager for the work of the session. Miss Sweeney, the teacher, was also in her place, disappointed only that she had not got down to work earlier, but ready for any amount of it now. There were present also the school trustees and a number of parents and friends. The school was gaily decorated with flags and all was in apple-pie order, except that there was a great scarcity of seats, a want soon to be supplied.

Mr. Wm. McKinley, J.P., secretary of the school trustee board, presided. He said that he had waited a long time for a school in Steveston. For a year and a half they had been actively working in that direction. At last their efforts were successful, and the result they saw in the school they now occupied. The school was not a large one, but it could easily be enlarged as their requirements grew. They had got an excellent piece of land for school purposes, and they hoped soon to have the playground in good order. The land and the buildings were all paid for, which was something to be proud of. As this was the jubilee year it might be not inappropriate to call it the Jubilee school. He believed that ere long their present building would only be a small annex of the school buildings they would require. He was glad to say that the council had agreed to lay three-foot sidewalks to connect the school with the present plank roads at the open house and at Fourth avenue. He hoped that bye and bye they would connect also with No. 9 road for convenience of scholars from the country. They had been considering the propriety of having an Arbor Day to get shade trees planted around the playground. They thought it well to defer planting till a suitable fence is put up. That they hoped to get ere long. He declared the school open and formally entrusted Miss Sweeney with the custody of the keys.

Judge Pierson was then called on for a speech, and he addressed a few happy remarks to the children present. A cordial vote of thanks was given to the trustees by the children for their efforts in obtaining the school and thereafter the work of the day commenced.

The secretary of the school trustees has kindly given us the following figures regarding the school building: The building grant of \$600 for the building was included in the estimates for the current year, but nothing could be done till a site was obtained. After prolonged negotiations the B. C. Land & Investment Agency agreed to offer for the sum of \$325 a block of land, containing about two acres, which was very moderately estimated as worth \$500. This offer the government accepted on 24th July last and the deed was at once obtained.

As early as possible tenders for the new building were obtained and Contractor David Mackay got the job at \$520. His work has now been finished in a manner creditable to himself and to all concerned. The balance of \$74 of the building grant has been judiciously expended in construction of foot paths, division fences, etc. The trustees are to be complimented in the expedition in carrying through the work after they got the power as they have secured a completed structure within the short space of eight weeks after the site was purchased. The government have also made some amendments for previous tardiness and it is hoped that they will soon complete their good work by an early provision for a suitable fence and for a full supply of comfortable seats.

Mr. Hatcher, nurseryman, Ladner, promises good encouragement for Arbor Day when it comes. We hope it will not be long before we require to make a substantial inroad on the treasures of his fine nursery stock.

Sept. 21.—The excessive activity of a number of our Jap citizens has brought them into trouble and loss. Fishery Guardian Robinson has to-day seized four boats and nets and a number of set nets, all of which were being operated by Japs. They will miss their gear badly after the 25th inst., when the coldest season opens.

ODD FACTS.

The albatross has been known to follow a ship for two months without ever being seen to alight. Women have colds in the head less frequently than men, because they are used to heavy head-coverings. It is pleasant to know that the man who discovered the American Beauty rose is worth \$50,000, all of which he made out of the perfume boxes, which unite all the qualities of a perfect rose. The Russian photographers have a very strange way of punishing those who having received their photo, do not pay their bills. They hang the pictures of the delinquents upside down at the entrance to their studios of a perfect rose. From the top of the cathedral spire in Mexico you can see the entire city, and the most striking feature of the view is the absence of chimneys. There is not a chimney in all Mexico not a grate, nor a stove, nor a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens.

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THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of the above Society will be held on October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1897

NEW WESTMINSTER. \$15,000 IN PRIZES \$15,000

Citizens' Grand Annual Celebration

SPECIAL DAY FOR CHILDREN. Attractive sports have been arranged for the children.

THE IDENTICAL NOTE TO YOU PEOPLE. If any soap could cleanse the record of Turkey. ECLIPSE. Send us 25 "Eclipse" wrappers, or 6c. in stamps with coupon and we will mail you a popular novel. A coupon in every bar of Eclipse. John Taylor & Co., Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

QUICKCURE. The Bicyclists' Lament. He's a wise wheelman whose tool bag contains something besides medicine for a damaged machine. "Quickcure" is the emergency cure for unexpected injuries. THE QUICKCURE COMPANY, LTD., QUEBEC, CAN.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake! THE TIMES. Daily and Twice-a-Week. Do You Read It? THE... Twice-a-Week Times. Mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Newfoundland at \$1.50 per annum; other countries \$2.50 per annum. All the News. Times P. & P. Co., W. TEMPLEMAN, Mgr. Times Bldg., Broad Street VICTORIA, B. C.

ONE HONEST MAN. Please inform your readers that if written or confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope for plain reasons by which I was permanently rendered to health and made happy after years of suffering various diseases, but I give, without cost, and I have no desire to extend money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks and I nearly lost faith in myself. I thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to see you all, and to give you the means of cure known to all. Unpublished testimonials from my personal friends who have been cured through my Free Advice: Mr. Mather: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice, which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I would like to thank you a thousand times for your advice." "I have granted you a long and prosperous life, it is the wish of a good friend." "It is the best advertisement I have ever seen that did not ask me to call on the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered." "I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man, and that the wisdom of both English and French is in your favor." In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and was not money, but using a firm believe in the universal love of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, to: MR. W. T. MITFORD, Agent, Supplies, P. O. Box 59, St. Henri, Que.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Further Examination of Witnesses by Commissioner Rothwell and Mr. Pooley.

The History of Each Case Reviewed—Some Interesting Points Developed.

At the sitting of the commission on Monday afternoon at Nanaimo, to take the evidence of the claimants to coal rights within the E. & N. railway belt, Archibald Hamilton, being sworn, said: I reside at Nanaimo. My claim is for farming and mineral land in Newcastle district. It used to be called Quallam district. I received a deed for the property, the patent referred to me issued on the 20th March 1886, Newcastle district, Vancouver Island, section 3 in that district, containing 100 acres. I located this land about the 15th June, 1878. I went to work on it. I made an application later, about the 26th July, 1878. I made application to Mr. E. G. Prior. He was then government agent. He is the present member of parliament for Victoria city. The application was to record for farming and mineral land. The land referred to is patented. I applied in person—not a written application—it was verbal. I did not put any written application in. I gave a description of the land to Mr. Prior. The plan attached to the patent is the plan of 100 acres. Mr. Drabble, of Comox, prepared the plan. My brother, Style Hamilton, caused it to be prepared. The land was not surveyed when I went on it. It was surveyed at my instance, the survey has not been changed to my knowledge. This plan attached to the patent refers to the property that I am now claiming under. Mr. Prior said to me that he would not record it. To the best of my knowledge he said he would make an item of it. I did not have this survey at the time. I did not hand in a survey of the property until it was made by Mr. Drabble. I did not hand in any survey myself. I did not make any further application to any agent. I got the patent through Mr. Bray, government agent. I applied the time Mr. Drabble had surveyed. I am not aware of any written or personal application for the deed. I received it from Mr. Bray, the government agent. I came to his office and he gave it to me. When I met Mr. Bray the patent was already drawn. When I got there he told me that he would let me know as soon as he got it, and he passed it to me by hand. I did not sign any paper at the time I got it. I read the deed when I got home. When I read it I did not think very much of it. I was not satisfied with because they had not given me the minerals with the land. I expected it because I had located it so long under the law that I thought I would get the land. I paid one dollar an acre for it. At the time I got the deed, I cannot say how I got a receipt at the time I paid the money. I paid the money before I got the patent—some time before. I could not say if I got a receipt. My brother and I have claims adjoining. He did the business for both of us. We did not do much work. We were disappointed because the E. & N. Railway Company could come and take off the land whatever they wanted without any compensation. We could not do anything. We only talked about it. I made no protest, except by talking to my neighbors. We talked to our member at the time, Mr. D. W. Gordon. He could not credit but what he got the mineral rights with it. He wished to see the patents. After seeing them he was satisfied that it was so. I did not make any protest by petition or otherwise. I think my brother did protest. I lived on the property for about two or three months in 1878. Then two of my brothers and a son were on it for about two years. We held it by crown grant after 1886. The crown grant was granted seven and a half years after we located. We used to go up and work on it occasionally. We had several acres by draining. We cleared several acres by draining and ploughing. We put in several crops. We cleared about three acres, might be five. We built a good sized log house to live in, beside one for the oxen and corral. Mr. Pooley—When I applied to Mr. Prior in 1878, I did not get any pre-emption record from him. I made my application to Mr. Prior verbally. I applied for farming and mineral land. I did not apply for the minerals separately. I applied for the land as it was at that time. I do not know when Mr. Drabble made the survey for me. At the time I resided on the land I was aware of the evidence of the Island Railway bill. When I received the deed from the government I knew that the minerals were reserved. I had heard of the reservation of the minerals discussed, but I thought it did not apply to my land. My

land is situated in Newcastle district. I do not know whether there is coal under the ground or not. I cannot see into the ground. We were pre-emptors. I said that I did not receive any pre-emption record from Mr. Prior. When I received the deed I cannot say that I signed a receipt for it. Before I got the deed I took out a certificate of improvement. I got the certificate from my neighbors that I had done the required amount of work. There is no one occupying the land at present. I did not write to the Dominion government when I got the deed protesting against the minerals not being included. By the Commissioner—I located the land in July, 1878. I mean by locating that we took it up; went to work on it building roads and draining it. The land was occupied by myself or some one for me about two years. I did not reside on it except occasionally from 1878 to 1886. I have not resided on the land since I got the patent. The only protest that I made after receiving the patent was the protest I made to Mr. Gordon. My brother protested through Mr. Patterson. I think I paid into the fund to help Mr. Patterson go to Ottawa, but am not sure. The company has not interfered with the land. I cannot say that I know of any person who located land at the same time as I did who got the under rights. Mr. Prior said he would not give any record, but would make an item of the application. I expected that when I paid for the land that I was getting the mineral as well. Later on I heard that the minerals were reserved. I heard so before I got the deed. The reason was that because when Sir John Macdonald made the proposition to build the Island railway the proposition failed, and I thought the reservation was cancelled. I never consulted a lawyer. I did not work for the railway company then. My brother referred to is Style. He is on the way to the Yukon. He has been absent a little over seven weeks. There were not any qualified lawyers in Nanaimo in 1886. The writing on the petition is Style's writing. My signature is in my brother's handwriting. The petition is to the governor-general. I do not reside in personally.

TUESDAY MORNING.

George Vipond, sworn—I reside now at Nanaimo City. My claim is for the surface and minerals. This is the only deed that I ever got from the E. & N. Railway Company, dated 1st October, 1888, for 531 acres for \$151, being Lot 22, Wellington District, Vancouver Island. The land under which I claim the mineral rights is the land described in the deed produced. I first went on the land in November, 1875. I made application to the Provincial Government office in Nanaimo. Mr. Fawcett was the agent. I made a written application to pre-empt the lot. He said the land was closed at present, and as soon as the land was opened we would get it under the land act in force at the time we made the application. I went back and improved the land. I lived on the land until 1888, until after I got the deed. Improved about twenty acres, built a log house and a large barn, and fenced in about thirty acres. The way I got the deed was after the Clements bill was passed. We applied for our lands and they said we would have to wait until the land was deeded over to the railway. I went and took in my certificate of improvements. I gave the certificate to Mr. Bray. The certificate of improvements has to be signed by two settlers, who certify that we have a certain amount of improvements done. I passed it into the government office, and paid for the land. I did not receive anything from Mr. Bray. I paid for the land. I paid Mr. Bray for the land. I think it was the year '87, I am not sure, and I received the deed. The land was surveyed twice—first by Mr. Landale, next by Mr. Heyland. I went and got Mr. Landale to run the lines. The land had not been surveyed before I had the deed. I did not have it surveyed until after I had applied to Mr. Fawcett. I handed the survey to Mr. Fawcett. Then it was transferred to Victoria. The land was unsurveyed land. That was my neighbor's land. The land being surveyed for the other people came over the line which I had run, that caused me to have it surveyed again. The map attached to the deed is the plot of the land paid for—the last survey. The deed was sent up from the railway company's office at Victoria. I could not exactly say who I secured it from. I could not say whether I got it from the post office or the land office here. I paid the money to the government agent here. I read the deed as soon as I got it. I was disappointed in one way, but not in another. I was disappointed because I had not got the minerals, and the other way was the same such deed as was issued by the railway company. When I paid for the land to Mr. Bray I expected to get the land to Mr. Bray I expected to get the notice that the land or mineral right was reserved. When Mr. Fawcett spoke to me upon my application he said that the land was reserved at present, but to all actual settlers their rights would be respected. I expected to get the minerals as well as the land because I asked the agent, and he told me that all applications made while that act was in force we would get the land. That was in November, 1875. I did not pay anything in 1875. I could not exactly say when I paid. I did it in 1887 when I first paid. I did not pay any taxes. I had no intention before getting the deed that I would not get the minerals as well as the land. I don't think that Mr. Bray said anything about it. I got a receipt for the money paid. The receipts were all returned to the office when I got the deed. I will not swear who I got the deed from. I think the receipts were returned to Mr. Bray. I could not say a long time ago that I am not certain. I believe Mr. Bray was acting for the E. & N. Railway Company and the government. Mr. Pooley—I applied for the land in November, 1875. I did not get any certificate of record from Mr. Fawcett. I stated that I did not know until 1888 that I would not get the coal and minerals. I got my deed after the Clements bill was passed. I saw the bill in the Press. I did not know that all the minerals under the lands held by the farming squatters was reserved. It does not mention squatters in the bill not that I remember. Mr. Pooley explained that the bill commonly known as the Clements bill

is chapter 15, 45 Victoria, section 19, Vancouver Island Railway Company Act, 1882, by that all farming squatters were entitled to the surface rights of the land only. Witness resumed—I did sign one petition asking that we should have the land on the same terms as before it was reserved. I signed a petition to get the land thrown open for settlement. I do not remember signing a petition asking for permission to purchase land previously. The name on the petition is not my signature. I do not remember having heard the question discussed in the district with regard to the reserve of the mineral rights of the E. & N. Railway Co. The land was first reserved for the Island Railway in 1883, and I heard it discussed before I got my deed. I knew prior to getting my deed that the minerals were reserved in the Island Railway belt. I received the deed in Nanaimo. I don't remember whether from the agent or the post office. I don't remember signing a receipt for the deed. I did not write to the Railway Company any protest about the reservation when I got the deed. My application for the land entitled me to the minerals. No one suggested to me to claim the minerals. Didn't come with crowd to make my claim. I did not know there was one man coming here to apply for the minerals. I heard that there was a commission coming to enquire about these claims, and I came. It did not occur to me to make a claim for my minerals until a few weeks ago, when I came down from the north I heard of a commissioner sitting, and I engaged Mr. Crane to attend to my business. That was not the first step I took to apply for the minerals. I was one of a party who went with Mr. Patterson to attend to it. I could not say what year he went to Ottawa. That was the first time we solicited the Ottawa government. I think I paid Mr. M. Bray for the land. I don't remember that he said that I would not get the minerals. I could not say whether I showed an application when I paid Mr. Bray. I do not know when Mr. Bray ceased to act as agent for the lands. A squatter, as far as I understand, is a man settling on a piece of land without permission from anybody, but a settler is a man who settles upon the land after he has made application to the government agent, and is permitted to take up the land. I have seen section 19 of the Clements bill referred to by Mr. Pooley, and don't think it refers to me, because we had the assurance from the government agent that we would get the land under the land act in force at the time of the application. We did not apply for the land under the Clements bill—we applied under the land act in force in 1875. I know of the Clements bill when I paid the money. I first took the land up in 1875. I applied to the government agent for it in writing. I then had possession of the land. The agent said that when the land was open we should have it under the act in force when we took the land. On that we improved it. I built on it a log house 18x30 feet. I hired to have it built right as far as I made application. I built a barn and fences and outhouses and did some cultivation. I cleared about 20 acres. I continued improving and living on the land from 1875 to 1888. Up to that time I made no other application, until I was requested to get my deed. There was a notice issued that we must get our land into shape, as other settlers were coming in on the land. The notice was in the Press. I don't remember if I could not say that was the E. & N. Railway Company. I got two men to value the property to see if I had enough to get my deed. I gave the certificate in the paid part of the money. I got my deed when I paid the balance of the purchase money. When I paid the purchase money I considered I was paying for the land and minerals, as soon as I made application. I depended upon the promise made by the government agent. I had heard that the minerals were reserved for the squatters. I considered myself a settler under the act in force when I first made application. I was afraid to a certain extent that the minerals were taken from me, as he did not accept the money. I did not ask a lawyer about it. I did not ask Mr. Bray before I paid the money. I did not ask anybody about it. I relied altogether on the assurance given me when I first applied. I had heard that there was coal under the land in the district before I paid for it. I did not make any protest about what I was getting in view of the money that was done except the protest made to Mr. Gordon and through Mr. Patterson. I made no other protest about this deed. I am not living on the land at present. I own it now. The company have never offered to buy it from me. They have never interfered with it. They are not mining under the land near it at present. I am improving the property. The taxes were paid for the land by me. I could not say how long I have paid taxes for the land. I paid one year, I think, before I got the deed. I do not know of anybody who applied at the time I did who got the under rights. I was aware before I paid for my land and got the deed that there were reservations of minerals on the land affected by the Clements bill and an act known as the railway act, but I did not believe that these bills as I understood them affected settlers. I am using the land for agricultural purposes—a farm. I don't know the name of the man occupying it. He is married and has four children. He went on it about two weeks ago. I rented it as a dairy. I have had an offer to bond the mineral rights by the West Wellington Coal Company. I have not accepted anything. I still trust to the assurance that I got from the government agent, although I



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have only got a deed to the surface rights. The commission then adjourned till 2 o'clock.—Free Press.

Hewitt—My wife was looking for a dry goods store yesterday and by mistake she walked into a saloon next door. Hewitt—That was terrible! Hewitt—Yes; she found me inside. Truth.

They were speaking of a recent slight earthquake in the mouth of France. "Did you tremble?" a bystander asked one of the ladies. "Oh, yes, I trembled, but the earth trembled worse than I did."—Le Monde Comique.

Dabsley—Well, I suppose your son will soon begin his last year in college? Parks—No, he isn't going back this fall.

Dabsley—Oh, that's no bad. He ought to go through now that he's got along to his last year. What's the matter? Parks—Why, didn't you know he had a fever and that his hair had all come out?

"I'm surprised to find that you're keeping a dog, Tomkins. Why, you can't barely keep your wife. What on earth do you feed the dog on?" "Well, I give 'im cats' meat and when she's afeared that 'im cats' meat 's 'ere vot he 'ave."—Punch.

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A Helmer, of Ladners, B. C., is a man of nerve. He did not hesitate to back a sure thing game in the lower part of the city last night. As a result the men he was trying to beat proved too sharp for him and through an old game Helmer lost all of his money. The amount was about \$90, and when it was gone the British Columbia man lost his nerve and wanted the police to get it back for him. It was the old story of the sure-thing game. One man thinks he can do something he sees another man do. He is willing to bet his money on the proposition and finds a ready taker in the bunch man. The victim then tries to do an impossible thing, fails, and the bunch man disappears with his money.—Seattle Times.

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NOTICE. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary. Dated Victoria, 20th Aug. 1897.

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