

# Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

No. 11.

## PURSES.

OVER FIFTY DIFFERENT KINDS OF THE  
Newest Sterling Silver Mounted Leather Purses.  
ALL KINDS, COLORS AND PRICES.  
THEY ARE THE BEST GOODS FOR THE MONEY YET SHOWN IN B.C.  
**Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,**  
THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

Saturday, Sept. 18

and following week will be special show days in our Cloak Dept., where the finest stock of new season goods ever shown in Victoria may be inspected.

**Fall Mantle Opening**

For Autumn and Winter  
Capes, Mantles, Jackets  
and Waterproofs don't miss  
this invitation to call early at

**The Westside.**

## NOT IN IT



with the goods and values we are giving because we handle only the very best. Products to be had at the very lowest prices. Give us a trial and be convinced.

### A FEW PRICES THAT ARE IN IT:

- Sugar, Granulated . . . . . 20 lbs for \$1.00
- Manitoba Creamery Butter . . . . . 25c. per lb.
- Manitoba Dairy Butter . . . . . 20c. per lb.
- Bleater Paste . . . . . 5c. a tin.
- Vanilla Cigars . . . . . Bundle of 10, 75c.
- Honey . . . . . 1-lb. Jars, 25c.

Sole Agents for Morgan's Eastern Oysters.

**Dixie H. Ross & Co.**

## STEARNS BICYCLES

**BELOW COST**  
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap. We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES, which we will sell at very low price.

**MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.**

**JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,**

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

## Great Removal Sale

Of all our **Summer Shoes**  
A Clean Sweep.  
And odd lines before removing to our new store, the one lately occupied by Davidson Bros., Five Sisters Block.

**ONLY TEN DAYS.**

**J. H. BAKER**

## Marriage

No Failure.

TAMILKANDE! TAMILKANDE! the pride of Ceylon,  
The fragrance of thy leaves in both hemispheres are known.  
Gives happiness to millions—sets the tired heart free,  
And binds the laurel wreath around TAMILKANDE TEA.  
Within the lowly cottage or in Manorial halls,  
Gives courage in life's battle whenever duty calls.  
Rejuvenates our lives and relieves the weary hours  
In the struggle for existence in this "Canada of ours."  
All hail, TAMILKANDE! its every leaf and vine,  
That makes this life worth living in this or any clime,  
Proves marriage no failure—disputed though it be—  
If supplied with a pound of TAMILKANDE TEA!

—Poet Laureate to the Tamilkande Tea Co., Montreal.  
Blue Label 60c, White Label 50c, Red Label 40c, SIMON LEISER & CO., Agents.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply to Mrs. Meiss, 128 Cadboro Bay road. sep18-2
- WANTED—A boy to work in dairy. Apply T. Ford, Cedar Hill road. sep18-1
- WANTED—Girl to take charge of pattern counter at the White House. sep18-6c
- FOURTEEN—The Germania, corner of Government and Johnson streets, is becoming famous Draught porter at 6c. Try sample. sep18-1
- FOUND today on George Road, a lady's purse containing a sum of money. Apply to Drake, Jackson & Helmkech. sep18-1
- WANTED—A respectable young girl as nurse. Apply 11 Bellot street, in the morning or after 6 pm. sep18-1
- MELIOR'S MIXED PAINTS—Absolutely pure and full imperial measure guaranteed. \$1.50 per gallon. Melior's Floor Paints same price. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.
- THE FIRST B. C. Society of Spiritualists will give a dance in A.O.U.W. Hall on Wednesday evening, September 22nd. Tickets 50c, including supper. sep18-1
- GIRL WANTED—A general house servant; must be able to cook. Apply to Mrs. Templeman, No. 6 Simcoe street.
- SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street. sep18-1
- EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS BUYS A DOLLAR tin of Melior's Carriage Paint, ready mixed. Requires no varnishing. Paint your buggy while it's cheap. Melior, 76-78 Fort street.
- WINCHESTER RIFLES and ammunition of all kinds, suitable for the Klondyke and sportsmen, at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.
- GROUSE, ETC., will shortly be in season. Get your guns and ammunition from Henry Shert & Sons, 72 Douglas street, agents for Dupont's celebrated smokeless and black gunpowders.
- PURE WHITE LEAD 95 per 100 lbs. No. 1. Elephants at \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Dry colors in oil, varnishes and brushes at lowest prices. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.
- VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates—Year order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 140. A. C. Howe. sep18-1

### FROM THE CAPITAL

A Number of Appointments Gazetted—New Hand-Book Issued for Immigration Purposes.

Fielding Going to England to Float a Loan—Postmaster at Dawson—Civil Service Exams.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The following appointments have been gazetted: Hon. J. Alexander Boyd, chancellor of Ontario, to be commissioner to enquire into additional charges preferred against His Honor James P. Wood, judge of the County Court of Perth, Ont. Daniel McDonald, Goderich, Ont., to be deputy registrar in admiralty to the Exchequer Court in the counties of Huron and Bruce.

The Department of the Interior has completed and will issue in a few days a new hand-book of Canada for immigration purposes. It is profusely illustrated with half-tone pictures of public buildings and natural scenery of the country.

Hon. Mr. Fielding leaves in about ten days for England to float a loan.

Frank Harper is to be postmaster at Dawson, Yukon.

Civil service examinations will be held at Charlottetown, St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur, Saint Ste. Marie, Victoria and Vancouver, commencing on Tuesday, 9th November.

Whitford Salisbury, of Wilmington, Del., interviewed Minister Sifton in connection with the progress of the Yukon Mining, Trading & Transportation Co., of which he is president. He informed the minister that the company's agents had located a line from the head of deep water navigation on Taku Lake to Lake Teslin, and had found a line with easy grades and not difficult of construction. The company are sending a sawmill to Teslin Lake at once. Mr. Salisbury offered to transport the minister comfortably over the route to Teslin Lake and return in two weeks.

Canadian imports for August last amounted to \$11,544,225, as against \$1,082,875. The duty collected was \$1,709,513, as compared with \$1,898,207 last year. Exports for August totalled \$12,708,834; they were \$13,173,562 last year. Of this \$12,539,298 was the produce of Canada. A statement of the public debt and resources and liabilities of Canada to 31st August, 1897, shows an increase of the net debt amounting to \$5,547,700. The revenue of the consolidated fund was \$5,134,484, and expenditure \$4,907,888. On capital account expenditure is \$364,825, where it was \$36,423 last year.

Lethbridge, Calgary and Brampton have been added to the places where petroleum may be imported in tank cars.

The Spanish government has notified the Canadian authorities of the imposition of a surcharge of one-tenth of assessed value on all colonial importations.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BAKER & COLSTON (LATE G. GAWLEY & CO.)  
Wine and Beer, Belleville St., James Bay.

Double Screened Alexandra Coal . . . \$5.00 ton.  
Do, Sack or Lump, Wellington 6.00 ton.  
First Quality Dry Cordwood . . . . . 3.25 cord.  
Full weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gawley & Co., No. 407. sep18-1

### NOTICE TO MINERS.

Tenders for Driving 300 Feet of Tunnel on the Golden Eagle Mine at Alford, B.C.

Tenders are required for the above work as per specifications to be seen at the office of the Nanaimo Free Press, Alberni Trading Store, Victoria Colonist and Victoria Evening Times. Tenders to be forwarded by 25th inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Address H. E. Newton, 60 Rae street, Victoria, B. C. sep18-1

### Young Men's Liberal Club

A meeting of the above association will be held at

THE CLUB ROOMS, ADELPHI BUILDING

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21st.

for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Liberal Convention at New Westminster.

GEORGE E. POWELL, President.

sep11

## SHERMAN'S NOTE

TORN TO TATTERS

That Famous "Shirt-Sleeves Dispatch" Has Been Conclusively Answered by Great Britain.

"Nothing Done to Compromise the Dignity of the Nation," Says the London Times.

London, Sept. 18.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the Behring Sea correspondence published this morning, says:

"The publication of the dispatches showing how the agreement for a new fishing zone was arrived at is a relief to the public mind. Nothing has been done to compromise the dignity of the nation or give even an apparent triumph to the tactics of unwarrantable dictation."

"Mr. Sherman's extraordinary dispatch, unaccepted probably in annuals of diplomacy, has been conclusively answered in the state papers, admirably illustrated in reasoning power and literary form, prepared by the colonial office, dealing fully with Mr. Sherman's contentions and demolishing them in a most satisfactory way."

"The document absolves Lord Salisbury from the necessity of entering into the details of all the vast controversy, and, at the same time leaves him free to assent to an investigation relating to matters of fact, which it is obviously desirable to have ascertained before the time arrives to consider whether it is necessary or desirable to revise the pelagic regulations."

"There is no reason against such investigation, which fact, looking to the conflicting statements on the subject, is absolutely indispensable before any revision of the regulations is possible."

"If it can be shown that a revision is necessary, there will be no desire on Britain's part to insist upon the original regulations when the time arrives next year for considering them."

"But it must be clearly understood that this limited inquiry does not in any way involve our assent to the strange misconceptions and extravagant misrepresentations in the Sherman dispatch."

### CHAMBERLAIN'S ARGUMENT.

London, Sept. 18.—Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a long letter from the colonial office to the foreign office, signed by Edward Wingfield, one of the assistant under-secretaries of state, published by the Times to-day, deals with Secretary Sherman's attack. He says it is not unadvised because his silence might be construed as an admission that the dispatch was not unwarranted. He says:

"From a perusal of Secretary Sherman's dispatch it might be inferred that the protection and preservation of the fur seal are identical with the suppression of pelagic sealing. This view is consistent with the attitude of the United States from the outset. In support of their views, the United States government departed from the noblest tradition of their country, which earned universal honor by their efforts to vindicate the freedom of the high seas. A nation which is now so zealous for prohibiting pelagic sealing was in 1893, with equal zeal asserting a claim of the right of its citizens, not only to kill the seals on the high seas, but to land and slaughter them on the shore of a friendly nation."

Mr. Chamberlain elaborates this point at some length, relating the incident of the seizure of the sealing vessel Harriet at Buenos Ayres, in 1882, and adding:

"The shores of the Pribiloff islands to-day are equally as uninhabited as the shores of Faulkland island and Tierra Del Fuogo were fifty years ago. No British subject ever claimed to land and seal there, as the United States did on the South Atlantic, under the protection of the guns of an American man-of-war."

Mr. Chamberlain's letter quotes and answers most minutely all the points of Secretary Sherman's dispatches.

### AN IRISH ROYAL RESIDENCE.

The Queen said to be Very Favorable to the Idea.

London, Sept. 18.—A royal residence in Ireland now appears to be within reach, since the Queen seems to support the proposition in a long letter to the Duchess of York congratulating her upon the success of her recent tour with her husband in Ireland. Her Majesty said if she would like to spend a part of each year in Ireland.

On the other hand Mr. Michael Davitt declares they do not want royalty in Ireland, and asserts that the Duke and Duchess of York mistook Irish hospitality for loyalty.

### THE ROBBERS' BODY FOUND.

No One Is Able To Identify the Dead Outlaw.

Grand Forks, Sept. 14.—A courier from the reservation came in this evening and reports that the body of the highwayman who held up Mr. Prévitt on La Fleur mountain last Saturday was found on Saturday last by a searching party. It was lying in the bush not far from where the shooting occurred. The body was carefully examined by many of the (11 resident men, but none of them could identify it, and as the body is still shrouded in mystery.

### TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

Constantinople, Sept. 18.—The treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece was signed here this afternoon.

## WESTERN UNION WIRE TO VICTORIA

Work To Begin at Once on a Cable Line from Anacortes to This City.

The Western Union Telegraph Company Contemplating Some Big Extensions.

About the Clondyke excitement and the general tendency towards the development in a mining sense of Alaska's unparalleled resources, says the P.L., the Western Union Telegraph Company contemplates an improvement and extension of its cable system involving an expenditure of \$10,000,000.

Local Manager E. H. Brown said yesterday that the Western Union seriously considers the laying of a cable from some point on American territory to St. Michael's, and possibly on up the Yukon river to Dawson City via Juneau, Alaska; also in case of the Yukon extension, to have a branch land line into the new Nunook district.

Owing to the frequency and fierceness of storms, rain, wind and snow in the northern land, the all-water route, though involving a much greater distance, is regarded by the Western Union as being in the end cheaper and more practicable than the one to Juneau and thence across country to the Clondyke metropolis.

By the all-water route the cable distance is about 4,000 miles, while it is possible to reach Dawson by a cable distance of 600 miles plus a land line of 600.

### ANACORTES TO VICTORIA.

Within ten days, Manager Brown also stated, the Western Union will be laying a cable from Anacortes, to which place they have telegraph lines from Seattle, to Victoria and on to Vancouver. This scheme also contemplates branches to Port Townsend and Tatoosh Island, now only reached by a government cable from Port Angeles. The down Sound territory is occupied mainly by the Pacific Postal Telegraph Co., and it is estimated that the Western Union can make the Victoria-Vancouver extension for about \$10,000.

Some time ago Mr. Brown called the attention of the Western Union managers to the rapid development and possibilities of the Alaskan country, recommending that they make investigations with a view to extensions. He thinks that Dawson is only one of the many such cities as are liable to spring up in Northwest Territory and Alaska within the next few years. In support of the contention that an Alaskan cable or telegraph line could be soon made a paying investment, it is pointed out that the falls for newspaper matter, especially mining news, would be very heavy. It is not a matter of the vast amount of private and commercial business.

### SIGNS OF A WRECK.

Steamship Thought to Have Come to Grief off St. John's, Nfld.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 18.—It is supposed that a steamer was wrecked last night near Cape Race. A steamer's whistle was distinctly heard, and this morning pieces of boats drifted ashore. Up to this time it is impossible to obtain further information.

### A UNIQUE SITUATION.

Governor of Mississippi Deprived of Admission to His Home.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 18.—The governor of a sovereign state is deprived of admission to his capital city. This is the unique state of affairs that exists in Mississippi, a result of the troublesome times in which the people now find themselves. Governor McLaughlin, at the outbreak of the yellow fever, was in the interior of Simpson county, from which place he proceeded to his old home at Brandon. Being anxious to return to the state capital he made application to the city board of health for permission to enter the city, which was promptly denied. There is a general quarantine rule against all persons entering Jackson.

### TROOP'S WILL BE SENT.

U. S. Force to be Despatched to the Yukon.

Washington, Sept. 17.—At to-day's cabinet meeting the Alaska question was discussed. Secretary Alger had a report from Captain Rey, who has just arrived from St. Michaels. It furnished the basis for discussion and the course which was decided on. Rey's report was in the nature of an urgent appeal for troops to preserve peace and order during the coming winter.

There are a vast amount of stores and supplies at St. Michaels and there is not a United States soldier in the whole territory. It was decided to send a company of infantry to St. Michaels as soon as possible. Secretary Alger will arrange the details immediately and propose to have the company sail within a week, probably from Puget Sound. He has not assigned the officer who will be placed in command.

### THIS ARTICLE WILL BE IN THE

CONSTITUTION OF A MILITARY POST ON THE YUKON.

THE PLOT EXPOSED

Letters of Fort Townsend Chinese Inspector Produced in Court—Plan of Operations.

An Interpretation Shows That Gee Received \$230 Apiece for Chinese Importations.

Seattle, Sept. 17.—Although the authorities have been working on the Chinese smuggling case for three weeks, they seem to have evidence of the most convincing character showing that nearly a thousand Chinese have been fraudulently landed. The case of the government consists principally in the letter introduced in evidence, either written by Yee Gee, Collector Saunders' interpreter, or to him by his San Francisco correspondent, Hung Lee Co.

Two letters, written in December, 1896, and May, 1897, by Gee to Victoria Chinese merchants, show the successful nature of the operations of the ring. In a letter dated May 16th, addressed to Ng How Hok, of Victoria, Gee says that 540 Chinese coming from the Orient by the Northern Pacific liners, have been landed without difficulty, and none of them have been deported. Besides these Gee says that 380 have come from Victoria and have not been molested since their arrival on American soil.

Two letters from Hung Lee Co., of San Francisco, which the customs authorities found in Gee's store at Port Townsend, showed that he entered into a contract to land any number of Chinese for \$230 each. This included their certificates, which were obtained here from New York by Secretary Gage. He is assisted by Dr. Gardner, of San Francisco, Special Employe Lewis, of New York, and Special Agent Leslie Cullom, of Tacoma.

The following letter from Gee to his Victoria correspondent indicates the extent of the conspiracy and the successful nature of the operations of the ring.

"Translation by J. Gardner. Mr. Ng How Hok—Your favor of last week came duly to hand. The names of the five people and their photographs I have entrusted to a lawyer. The testimony for the five people I will send over to you for them to familiarize themselves with. In about a week I will go in person to Collector Saunders' house and make the necessary arrangements with him, so that your five people can come over. I shall be interpreting in the customs house, so your people need not be anxious, but may let your mind rest easy. All you have to do is to open your mouth and I will know what to tell the collector, who will then decide everything satisfactorily.

"Our company from the 6th month of last year (i.e. about July) has contracted to land thirty people from China per each boat, and there have been eighteen trips together. All of these landed safely and not one has been remanded to China.

"By way of Victoria we have brought in 280 people, all of whom landed safely and not one remanded to Victoria.

"Tell those who are coming over to be sure not to say I (Yee Gee) am contracting to bring them over.

"The \$750 for the five people kindly hand to the cook, my nephew, Yee Wo Chik, to bring over to be left with Ng How Hok Yin of Yee Shing & Co. Immediately upon its receipt I will ask Collector Saunders to let your man over.

"Don't let Ng How Hok know that I am contracting to bring these men. He is always helping the government.

"Should you have more men you wish me to make merchant papers for the price will be \$150 each landed at Port Townsend and money handed immediately upon its receipt I will ask Collector Saunders to let your man over.

"We will allow you \$3 for each man for your trouble. It is needless to say that it is absolutely necessary that you should not tell anyone I am passing Chinese into the United States on merchant certificates.

"There is no need for repeating the injunction.

"From Yee Gee (Gee), Port Townsend. Port Townsend, 4th month, 18th day, Ting Yow year, 16th day, 1897."

Two letters found in Gee's place of business are signed by Tung Ping, of Heng Lee, pawnbroker, 830 Washington street, San Francisco. They indicate that Gee had agreed to furnish certificates and land the Chinese in the country, secure from molestation by the customs authorities for \$230 each. As he got \$150 from the Victoria men, it is presumed the extra \$80 was for forging the certificates. Another letter shows that the sum of \$2,300 had been deposited to the credit of Gee at Keng Kong with Wood Lung & Co. The date of the receipt is August 3, 1897.

In a letter to Ng How Hok of Victoria, Gee says: "I received your favor, in which you say that you have ten people for whom I should let them to come into this country; that the contract would be considered carried out when I get them to the custom house and the collector approves the papers."

"The moment the papers are approved you will immediately forward \$1,500, sending it to Yee Wo Chik, my nephew. Caution the different men coming over not to mention my name to anyone.

"There are thirty people that I have not brought over yet. It will be two weeks before the papers are ready. Since last July I have contracted to bring over 150 people besides three or four each

Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

A BRITISH REVERSE

A Loss of 140 Killed and Wounded in a Conflict With Tribesmen North of Camp Anayat.

London Papers All Comment on the Interruption of the British Advance.

Camp Anayat, via Panjora, Sept. 17.—(5 p.m.)—Severe fighting has taken place between the second brigade of General Sir Bindon Blood's division and the Monahs. The British loss was about 140 killed and wounded.

The brigade had moved out to attack the Monahs in the valley north of the camp to punish them for the assault Tuesday night upon the force of General Jeffrey at the foot of Pawat Pass.

The Bengal Lancers found the enemy entrenched on the hills about eight miles distant. The thirty-fifth Sikhs were ordered to make the attack. The regiment was supported by four guns of a mountain battery and six companies of the Buffs. The Sikhs drove the enemy into the hills, but they eventually fell back upon the Buffs before superior numbers.

The enemy then advanced against the left flank, drove back the cavalry and surrounded a company of Sikhs. The cavalry charged brilliantly and relieved the Sikhs. The Sikhs and Guides coming up swept the enemy back.

The force halted for some time, destroying the enemy's towers, and then retired.

A company of Sikhs on the hills to the extreme right was hard pressed and was running short of ammunition, when the general officer commanding moved the Guides forward to their relief which was gallantly accomplished. The Guides carried the wounded Sikhs back and executed the withdrawal in good order, though the enemy pressed them hard.

Darkness came on before the force reached the camp, and the Guides with General Jeffrey and his escort of Buffs became separated from the column which passed them in the gloom.

General Jeffrey remained with the guns and took up a position in a village. The enemy had occupied a part of the village, and the escort not being strong enough to expel them they had inflicted considerable loss on the little party before Major Worthington, with two companies, each composed of Sikhs and Guides, came up and compelled them to retire.

A large body of cavalry, and the thirty-eight Dogras left the camp and brought in the whole detachment. Capt. Birch and Lieut. Watson behaved with great gallantry. Capt. Hughes and Lieut. Crawford were killed.

The Buffs lost one killed and seven wounded; the Sikhs 21 killed and 42 wounded; the Dogras 7 killed and 21 wounded; and the sappers 3 killed and 16 wounded. Two Bengal Lancers were killed.

London, Sept. 18.—All the morning papers comment upon the British reverse of Camp Anayat.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Whether it was due to badness or some not yet explained cause, it will be a matter of unfeigned sorrow. When we read of the loss of so many valuable lives we can only deplore a disaster which, though it will doubtless be speedily avenged, casts a gloom upon the happier intelligence received from Fort Colistan."

The Standard says: "The interruption of the advance is everywhere deplorable. It is absolutely necessary to retrieve the reverses and meanwhile the enemy, who are said to be disheartened and disinclined to fight, will be encouraged to organize a determined resistance. Prohibitive the third brigade, which has reached Nawagai, will retrace its steps in order to support General Jeffrey. It is impossible to offer an explanation of the mishap. We must remember, however, that it occurred in a country never before traversed by European troops and very little known, the country of the Monahs, who also know very little of the strength ultimately to be employed against them. But there is reason to fear once again, that a lack of complete intelligence as to the disposition of the enemy's strength has led our commanders to undertake an operation that cannot be pushed through. Further details are awaited with anxiety. It must be hoped that the Indian government will give Sir William Lockhart a perfectly free hand to choose his own men. He must not be bound by tape regulations. Much has yet to be done before peace and order will be restored."

Referring to the question of silver affecting the finances of Mexico, the president says: "Unfortunately, the present fiscal year does not begin under as good auspices as the previous one, for the excessive weakness and fluctuations of silver, after sudden and violent in their character, have so influenced the economic situation of the country that it is demanding the serious attention of the government, and has caused the adoption of strong measures of prudence; all expenses not absolutely necessary being deferred or reduced."

"There is not, for the present, any serious reason for alarm. The nation will be able to pass through this difficult period confronting it with the same serenity which it displayed a few years ago, when the same causes produced alarm."

This portion of his message attracted great attention, and was favorably received. It was stated that the finance department had issued concessions for several banks to issue in the interior, and has under study several other proposed bank charters.

In conclusion, the president assured congress that there was every reason for congratulation on the state of the country, which steadily grows richer, while the government revenue is continually increasing.

There is only one thing to be regretted, and that is the single clause, entirely outside of the power of the country to control, which threatens to disturb the foreign trade of the republic and the easy financial situation of the government.

MEXICAN CONGRESS OPENED. President Diaz Says No Present Silver Alarm Exists.

City of Mexico, Sept. 17.—President Diaz opened congress last evening, reading his semi-annual message covering the period since April. He commented favorably on the proposed international day, expressing the hope that the United States would conclude a treaty with Mexico for its construction.

The post office departments and telegraphs owned by the government, the message states, show a remarkable increase in business.

Referring to the question of silver affecting the finances of Mexico, the president says: "Unfortunately, the present fiscal year does not begin under as good auspices as the previous one, for the excessive weakness and fluctuations of silver, after sudden and violent in their character, have so influenced the economic situation of the country that it is demanding the serious attention of the government, and has caused the adoption of strong measures of prudence; all expenses not absolutely necessary being deferred or reduced."

"There is not, for the present, any serious reason for alarm. The nation will be able to pass through this difficult period confronting it with the same serenity which it displayed a few years ago, when the same causes produced alarm."

This portion of his message attracted great attention, and was favorably received. It was stated that the finance department had issued concessions for several banks to issue in the interior, and has under study several other proposed bank charters.

In conclusion, the president assured congress that there was every reason for congratulation on the state of the country, which steadily grows richer, while the government revenue is continually increasing.

There is only one thing to be regretted, and that is the single clause, entirely outside of the power of the country to control, which threatens to disturb the foreign trade of the republic and the easy financial situation of the government.

Winnipeg WIRINGS. A Yukon Railway—Premier Greenway Home—New Oil Fields.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley, of St. John, N. B., is in Edmonton consulting with the town council regarding a proposal to build a railway from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboine and placing a steamer on the river for Yukon traffic.

W. Patterson, of Hamilton, enroute to the Yukon, was drowned in Athabasca river while running the rapids. Advice received at Edmonton from

Much in Little

Hood's Pills

short, always ready, always effective, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The north state that extensive flowing oil wells have been discovered at Police Rapids.

The Alberta creameries operated by the government have shipped 38,000 pounds of butter to Great Britain and 40,000 pounds to British Columbia to date. The demand in British Columbia is increasing and the market improving.

The Archbishop of St. Boniface continues to improve, his fever being considerably reduced.

Premier Greenway returned home today from Toronto.

Rev. W. C. Vincent, of Sackville, N. S., has accepted a call to Logan street Baptist church; this city.

Motorman Towle, of the Winnipeg electric railway, was badly injured at Beaucajou this evening by the accidental discharge of a gun.

James McCracken, a Canadian Pacific employe, narrowly escaped death this morning at the hands of Mrs. Taylor, mother of a woman with whom he had been living. Mrs. Taylor went to McCracken's house and began a fusillade of stones at the windows. On McCracken appearing she pulled a revolver and fired three shots at him, but none took effect. She is under arrest on the charge of attempted murder.

Millan's steam elevator at Emerson, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, was burned last night, together with 8,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is \$15,000.

"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 Messrs. 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."

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

MEXICAN CONGRESS OPENED. President Diaz Says No Present Silver Alarm Exists.

City of Mexico, Sept. 17.—President Diaz opened congress last evening, reading his semi-annual message covering the period since April. He commented favorably on the proposed international day, expressing the hope that the United States would conclude a treaty with Mexico for its construction.

The post office departments and telegraphs owned by the government, the message states, show a remarkable increase in business.

Referring to the question of silver affecting the finances of Mexico, the president says: "Unfortunately, the present fiscal year does not begin under as good auspices as the previous one, for the excessive weakness and fluctuations of silver, after sudden and violent in their character, have so influenced the economic situation of the country that it is demanding the serious attention of the government, and has caused the adoption of strong measures of prudence; all expenses not absolutely necessary being deferred or reduced."

"There is not, for the present, any serious reason for alarm. The nation will be able to pass through this difficult period confronting it with the same serenity which it displayed a few years ago, when the same causes produced alarm."

This portion of his message attracted great attention, and was favorably received. It was stated that the finance department had issued concessions for several banks to issue in the interior, and has under study several other proposed bank charters.

In conclusion, the president assured congress that there was every reason for congratulation on the state of the country, which steadily grows richer, while the government revenue is continually increasing.

There is only one thing to be regretted, and that is the single clause, entirely outside of the power of the country to control, which threatens to disturb the foreign trade of the republic and the easy financial situation of the government.

Winnipeg WIRINGS. A Yukon Railway—Premier Greenway Home—New Oil Fields.

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley, of St. John, N. B., is in Edmonton consulting with the town council regarding a proposal to build a railway from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboine and placing a steamer on the river for Yukon traffic.

W. Patterson, of Hamilton, enroute to the Yukon, was drowned in Athabasca river while running the rapids. Advice received at Edmonton from

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY

Gist of Correspondence Which Passed Between Secretary Sherman and Lord Salisbury.

Secretary of State Chamberlain Comments the Argument Advanced by the U. S.

London, Sept. 18.—The Times this morning publishes the gist of the correspondence between Secretary Sherman and Lord Salisbury in the Behring Sea controversy. The book covers a period beginning with 1885 and ending with July 30th of the present year. Altogether there are 107 dispatches, which show that the United States has pressed for a revision since January, 1890.

The Times remarks: "Though Mr. Sherman has so far forced himself as to sign the famous dispatch, we cannot suppose that he actually wrote it."

Only the concluding paragraph of the dispatch is published, all the terms deemed discourteous being omitted.

The Times then adds: "Lord Salisbury wisely refrained from answering the dispatch in detail. He confined himself to imparting a short note to Ambassador Hay, dated July 28, 1897, stating that the government was willing to agree to a meeting of the experts in October, preferably in Washington, and that other portions of Mr. Sherman's dispatch, in so far as they required any reply from Her Majesty's government, had been answered by anticipation in dispatches Lord Salisbury had addressed to Sir Julian Paucot on April 22 and May 2, which had been communicated to the government of the United States on July 26."

A long letter from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office, signed Edward Wingfield, occupying four columns of small print in the Times, deals with Mr. Sherman's dispatch in detail. In this document, which was prepared by Mr. Chamberlain, the latter points out that Mr. Sherman's contention that the extermination of fur-bearing seals had been practically accomplished cannot have come to pass, as in that case there would be nothing at all to form the subject matter of negotiations.

The dispatch explains that the object of the conference is to arrive if possible at correct conclusions respecting the numbers, conditions and habits of seals frequenting the Pribilof Islands at several seasons previous to and subsequent to the Paris award. "But it must be clearly understood that this limited inquiry does not involve an assent to Mr. Sherman's misconceptions."

Mr. Chamberlain contends that Great Britain has taken adequate measures, much more complete in some directions than those taken by the United States, for securing the enforcement of the Paris regulations, and says it was never intended by the tribunal of arbitration that United States officers should be given the power of supervising and controlling the action of British naval and customs officers with regard to the inspection of skins.

He contends that the government has even exceeded the limits of its strict obligations as far as was possible without injury to the interests it was bound to protect.

The government, he continues, has not omitted to enact legislation necessary to secure the conviction of the guilty, but it has refused to pass legislation certain to embarrass and injure the innocent. It has refused to give legislation authorizing the inspection of skins because it does not believe such legislation would serve a useful purpose.

The British government, he asserts, has performed with the utmost rigor all the requirements of the award, but it has had to make continual unavailing protests against the attempt of the United States to hamper and embarrass the operations of British subjects pursuing their lawful vocations.

"But the fact," continues Mr. Chamberlain, "that in spite of these embarrassments British sealers have been able to prosecute the industry has led to continual effort by the United States to obtain such further regulations as would effectively prevent that result without regard to the objects of the award."

The document proceeds: "Lord Salisbury pointed out in May that the English interests had for some years exceeded the American in the fur sealing industry; it cannot, therefore, be for the advantage of the British government or those whom it represents that the seals should be exterminated."

The Colonial Office dispatch concludes as follows: "The government has never argued that the regulations are perfect, but it has maintained that before they can be scientifically revised, accurate information as to the increase or decrease of the herd must be available. Such information is only available by accurate observations extending over a period sufficient to enable accidental circumstances to be eliminated. As soon as that is to hand the government is ready to enter upon a discussion of the question in the impartial and friendly spirit with which the government can confidently say it has acted throughout the entire controversy."

WE GIVE LIFE TO OUR INDOURATED FIBREWARE BY ENDOWING IT WITH A RUBBED CONSTITUTION TO ITS SOUND BODY WE ADD HANDSOME APPEARANCE LIGHTNESS, LONGEVITY, ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THESE TUBS PAILS PANS &c THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED. HULL CANADA.

Farmers' Alliance.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the above society, for the election of officers, etc., will be held in the City Hall, New Westminster, at 10 a.m., on the 6th October, 1897, when a platform and plan of campaign will be arranged for the forthcoming Provincial Elections. All citizens are eligible for membership upon joining the society and paying a fee of fifty cents.

A public mass meeting will be held in the same place the following day at 1:30 p.m., when the Alliance Platform will be submitted to the people. The President and other members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition will address the meeting.

A large attendance from all parts of the Province is very desirable.

ROBERT M'BRIDE, Secretary.

Eburne, B. C., 7th Sept., 1897.

When Bicycling always have some Tutti Frutti with you. It always thins and prevents fatigue.

Some dealers to obtain a big profit, try to palm off imitations. See that the trade mark name.

Tutti Frutti

is on each 3c. package. Save coupons inside of wrappers for latest books and prizes. 131



Notice is hereby given that in and by virtue of a commission under the great seal of Canada, issued under the provisions of Chapter 114-B.S.C., and to me directed, authorizing me to investigate, hear and report upon all material facts relating to the alleged rights of certain settlers, or any person claiming from any of such settlers, to the under rights, as well as the surface rights of certain lands in Vancouver Island, granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as represented by the Dominion of Canada, by letters patent bearing date the 21st April, 1887, to the Equilateral and Nanaimo Railway Company, I shall open the said commission at the Court House in the City of Nanaimo on Monday, the 20th September, instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., and thereafter from day to day, as such session may be by me adjourned, at or at the said Court House in the said City of Nanaimo, or at such other place as I may name and appoint, shall attend for the purpose of enquiring into all matters specified or referred to in the said commission, concerning the said lands; and all persons who are interested in the said enquiry in any way, or who desire to give or submit evidence relating thereto, and who appear before me, as above appointed, shall be heard.

Dated at Victoria, this 11th day of September, A.D. 1897.

T. G. ROTHWELL, Commissioner.

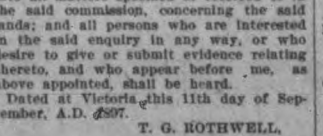
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this notice will not be paid for. T. G. R. sep13-17

JNO. MESTON.

Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

Charles Hayward,

(Established 1807.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer. Government Street, Victoria.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col. Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Day's Livery, 129 Johnson street, Telephone 32; residence telephone 47, calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Park street, grocers; Goehane & Mann, corner of Tave and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street, Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—A young married woman wishes office or bachelor's quarters to take care of. Apply X, Times office. sep16-17

WANTED—Immediately, respectable nurse girl. Apply to K, this office. sep19-17

WANTED—To rent, Caligraph typewriter. Must be in good condition. Address "Caligraph," this office. sep17-17

WANTED—A neat, reliable girl for general housework; must understand plain cooking. Apply between 10 and 2 or in the evening at No. 6 Simcoe street, near the Park. sep17-17

WANTED—Gordon press hand. Apply at the Province Publishing Co. sep17-17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Farm, comprising about 45 acres, on Esquimalt Lagoon, fronting Royal Road. For full particulars apply 23 Johnson street. sep16-17

FOR SALE, en bloc, the whole contents of the Osborn House, comprising 32 rooms, dining room, etc. Apply on premises to W. Allen, or to W. Jones, Auctioneer. sep16-17

FOR SALE—Baled or loose straw. Apply George McEae, Victoria Dairy. sep17-17

FOR SALE—Two storey house and lot on Fernwood Road, containing six rooms, a great bargain at \$700; cost \$1,400. A. W. Morgan & Co., Real Estate Agents, 85 Government street.

FOR SALE—The fixtures, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort Street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barnett on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. sep17-17

FOR SALE—Two Dixon hand drills (one perfectly new, never unpacked, the other in good condition); price \$100 each; cost \$150 each. Address Dier, Davidson & Russell, Victoria. sep17-17

TO LET.

FOR DWELLING, store or office call at 40 Government street. sep16-17

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Perce & Sons, Douglas street. sep17-17

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Yesterday, a silk umbrella; handle ornament a bound's head in ivory. May have been left in post office. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning same to Times office. sep17-17

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT in your houses. Before giving your orders please call and get our prices on installing electric lights. Work promptly attended to. Electric supplies, fixtures, etc. J. L. McKennie & Co., 25 1/2 Broad street. sep17-17

MRS. DR. O. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated Chloroform and Medium, Clarence Hotel, Room 8.

CARPETS CLEANED and Colored Restored, Edmonds, No. 9 Johnson street. sep17-17

MOUNTAIN QUEEN, the greatest living clairvoyant medium; unflinching advice on business, speculation, mining, marriage, courtship, divorce, etc.; learn what the future holds in store for you; have specimens to show of paying groups of mines; all parts British Columbia and United States. Readings, \$1 and upwards. Hours, 9 to 9 p.m. Room 35, Brunswick House. sep17-17

MONEY TO LOAN by the Dominion Building & Loan Association, repayable monthly. A. W. More & Co., 88 Government street.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p.m.

A & W. WILSON. PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, 241 Bangers and Tamworth. Dealers in best quality of all kinds of plumbing material, and all kinds of plumbing work done on the premises. Telephone 119.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Accuracy verified a sketch and description may quickly secure free, without cost to the inventor, a preliminary patent. Comprehensive strategy of procedure, and successful results secured in all cases. We have a substantial office, 100 Queen street, West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Special notice in file.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Beautifully illustrated, latest information of the world's progress, science, art, and industry. \$1.00 per copy. 12 copies for \$10.00. Sent free to subscribers. Address: SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 415 Broadway, New York.

# QUAINT ST. PIERRE.

The Remnant of France's North American Possessions. A Mountain Town in Mid-Atlantic. A Visit to a Curious Little Ocean Community.

St. Pierre is a mountain town, in mid-Atlantic. The island on which it is built is about twelve miles in circumference, a sheer rock of porphyry that juts up from the bosom of the ocean, with no vestige of vegetation upon its face to tempt any eye to land there, writes Albert Lee in Harper's Weekly. Yet upon this sterile rock is a thriving little French city, full of French mirth and life, and all the wealth of its inhabitants is pulled up out of the sea on hooks. The appearance of the place with the gay tricolor of France floating from every pole, is thoroughly European. It looks totally unlike any other town in North America. A Frenchman has no way of building a house, and no matter where he goes, whether north or south, Miquelon or Madagascar, he builds his house in just that way. And when you see it you know that a Frenchman lives there, and you can almost smell the pot au feu. From the deck of the vessel the buildings of St. Pierre appeared to be of stone, but in reality they are constructed of wood or brick covered with stucco. This sort of exterior gives an air of solidity to the place, and the whole town looks as though it had been planted on that rock to stay.

There are three entrances to the harbor, none of which is very safe, but the main ship channel lies between Galatry Head and L'Isle aux Chiens. This passage is so narrow that in some places the deck of an incoming ship is splashed with spray from the breakers on the surrounding rocks. Nevertheless, the local fishing-boats bob in and out through it by day and by night, seemingly heedless of their peril, and it is a fact that, except in time of severe storms, few accidents are reported. The inner harbor is protected by a low jetty, and is called the Barachois. It is fringed with stone quays and wharves, and is capable of sheltering several hundred schooners when the weather is so rough as to keep the fishermen within shelter. At one of these stone quays we landed. We were greeted by a crowd of contented and healthy-looking French fishermen, the men dressed in blue trousers and gandy shirts, the women in short dark frocks and neat white caps, almost everybody shod with wooden sabots or with rope-soled canvas shoes. A stout gendarme, with a long sword, and endless gold braid, stood in the front rank, paternally watching to see that none of the small boys and girls fall into the water; but in the surprise, there was no doubting on hand to rifle our baggage officially. It seems that so few strangers ever visit St. Pierre that it is found unnecessary to have a douanier meet the fortnightly arrivals of hand baggage; so we were allowed to step ashore unmolested, and our walk across the quay was not hindered or hampered by a swarm of men and boys clamoring to carry our catchpots. The good people made way, and although they gazed upon us with some curiosity, this seemed really more like a cordial display of interest than an evidence of vulgar surprise at our appearance.

The island of St. Pierre, although the smallest, is the most important of the Miquelon group, and is the only one possessing a harbor. The other islands are Grande Miquelon, Petite Miquelon (more commonly called Langlade), and half a dozen neighboring rocks that have been dignified with long names. These isolated and barren islets are all that is now left to France of her once vast North American possessions.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, it was stipulated that the islands should not be fortified, and that no more than fifty soldiers should be kept there, those to be in the nature of police rather than as a garrison. There are half a dozen old muzzle-loading cannon, of the Nevers model of 1835, mounted on rock that juts out into the harbor, but they are absolutely useless for anything but noise and pyrotechnics, and even so the cannoner takes his life in his hands every time he lights the fuse. For the mere sake of this man's safety, the French set up a modern gun on the Pointe aux Canons, a few years ago, that they might properly welcome their warships without precipitating a funeral. But the British heard of it, and soon a cruiser steamed over from Halifax and a naval officer came ashore with his hat in his hand and gave the governor the assurances of Her Majesty's most distinguished consideration, and politely called his attention to the prohibitive clause in the treaty. A few days later the gun was dismantled, and it is now doubtless rusting in the cellars of the Gendarmerie.

The Treaty of Utrecht not only ceded the Miquelon group to the French, but also gave them the right to cure and dry fish on the west coast of Newfoundland between Cape Bonaville and Cape Ray—a region which has ever since then been called the "French shore," and which has become more familiar to us of late through the disputes it has caused, and through the lengthy discussion recently held in the British parliament as to whether lobster is a fish or not. The French claim that their right to catch, cure, and dry fish on the Newfoundland coast necessarily includes the privilege of building huts and drying places on this shore; and the Newfoundlanders, taking the opposite of the argument, display the earnestness of their convictions by consistently tearing down every French hut but or shanty they come across. As a result there have been many serious encounters between the rival Islanders; and to maintain even approximate peace, both the British and the French governments are obliged to keep a fleet of warships in that neighborhood for nine months in the year. By international agreement the officers of these vessels are empowered to settle all disputes arising among the fishermen, and not infrequently the professional assistance of the ship's surgeons is called into service.

The principal industry of St. Pierre, however, is cod-fishing, and it is prosecuted on an elaborate scale. Perhaps

the dispute over the lobster's piscatorial identity has placed him somewhat in dispute with the St. Pierreers, for at the present day the lobster fishery is not even considered important enough to receive mention in the official reports of the colonial government. On the other hand, these reports for 1896 show that the exports of cod to France and to foreign countries amounted in that year to 26,075,047 kilos, besides 561,149 kilos of cod-liver oil. The latter commodity is not the medicinal oil that we are familiar with, but a coarser kind used for tanning and is manufactured by allowing the livers to decompose in water, until they reach a liquid state. Almost every fisherman's hut on the outskirts of St. Pierre and at the fishing settlements on the other islands has two or three of these vats near by, and the foul stench that arises from the decaying cod livers, together with the thousands of flies that gather to the feast, would make the locality uninhabitable for any except those who have been brought up in the midst of such conditions.

Yet, to our surprise, we found St. Pierre a remarkably clean and sweet-scented place for a fishing town. We expected that the acres of drying places in and about the village would make the atmosphere rather unpleasant, but this is not in the least the case. There is no odor from the drying places, and these liver vats that I have spoken of are excluded from the city limits by a governmental ordinance, and our only experience with the unsavory industry was when we visited the little settlement at L'Anse au Sauvoyard, situated about three miles from St. Pierre, at the end of the Route Iphigénie.

As fast as the cod are caught by the fishermen off the banks, they are opened and cleaned and stowed away in salt. As soon as the schooner is loaded the men return to St. Pierre and sell their catch to the large exporters, or, if they are in the employ of one of these, they land the catch directly at a drying place. A drying place consists of several acres of land covered with flat stones exposed to the sunlight. The drying process is slow, and requires a great deal of handling, since the fish must be collected and stacked under tarpaulins as soon as the fog or rain comes on, and then laid out in the sun again (like the family washing) as soon as the skies clear. The men who catch the fish, and the women and boys who work in the drying places, come over from France every spring in government transports, and return to their homes again in the autumn in the same manner. The majority are from St. Malo, Dieppe, and Fecamp, but many come from the Basque country, in the south of France. It is said that Basque fishermen knew St. Pierre as early as 1694, and were the first to establish a fishing settlement there. But wars and treaties kept these Miquelon Islanders seasawing for ownership between the French and the English for so many years that it was not until 1816 that the islands were finally turned over to France for good and all, with the same treaty stipulations that were made at Utrecht in 1713. During those two hundred years the British destroyed St. Pierre at least half a dozen times, and carried the French inhabitants off to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton as prisoners. And as many times the French king recovered the islands and returned his subjects to their charred and ruined homes.

In order to encourage them to their greatest efforts, the home government offers bounties to the colonists on almost every conceivable industry. There is a bounty of one dollar on every dory built in the colony, and a whole schedule of bounties relating to the export of cod. The average, however, is about four dollars for each quintal (112 lbs.) shipped from the islands.

There are probably not more than 20 houses on the island, the local beasts of burden being oxen and dogs. Wagons drawn by anywhere from one to six black fogs are a common sight in the streets. The ox teams are used for the heavier work, and are in charge of Basque teamsters, who wear quaint hats and brilliant sashes, and use strange and terrible oaths as they prick their beasts with cruel steel-pointed goads. When the day's work is done the Basques and Normans and Bretons gather in the cafes—of which there must be half a hundred in the little town—and drink their absinth or eau-de-vie or Medecin until they are officially notified that it is time for them to go to bed. This notification is given by a drummer, who passes through all the streets every night at ten o'clock, beating a loud tattoo, at the sound of which most of the cafes and saloons are compelled to close. A few are allowed to serve their customers until eleven o'clock; but were better the inn-keeper whose place is found open by the gendarmes after that hour!

An early morning counterpart of this primitive drumming curfew is the town crier, who makes his rounds with a bugle, and announces the arrival of fish-laden schooners, or an auction sale of hay, poultry, eggs, or vegetables. As there is no grass grown on the island, the hay is brought over from Newfoundland in small boats. The thrifty Newfoundlanders also bring over eggs and vegetables and firewood, for of course the St. Pierreers can raise none of these necessities themselves. And so the bugler serves the purpose of a daily newspaper, making the announcements that people in other communities find in the advertising columns of the press. The only public prints at St. Pierre are the Feuille Officielle, which contains nothing but official announcements, and L'Égalité, a weekly journal whose space is largely taken up by the feuilleton.

For a small place, St. Pierre probably has more government than any other community on earth. There is a governor sent over from France and he is assisted by a private council elected by the colonists. There is an elaborate judiciary system; a department of maritime affairs;

fares; a marine court; departments of the interior, of finance, of religion, of public instruction, of fishing, of colonial posts, a board of health, a chamber of commerce, a custom-house; bureaux of pilotage, charities, general inspection of ships; a superintendent of roads, of docks, of houses, and countless other officials and official institutions. There are a cathedral, a convent, a colonial hospital, with trained physicians sent out from France, and there is a club where the merchants gather in the evening and talk of fish until the atmosphere fairly reeks with cod.

In addition to all this, two European cables land at St. Pierre and pass on thence to Cape Cod and to Sydney, Cape Breton. (About the only foreign inhabitants of the island are the English cable-operators and a few American merchants.) Thus, thanks to these two cables, in spite of being geographically almost out of civilization, St. Pierre is pretty well in touch with the entire globe, for press dispatches are continually passing over the barren rock in both directions.

For rugged scenery St. Pierre may well be commended to the traveller. The rocks that rise up back of the town, hidden-covered and moss-grown, reach their greatest altitude in the Pain de Sucre and the Grand Vigie, about a thousand and twelve hundred feet high respectively. From these eminences the coast of Newfoundland are plainly seen. When it has been foggy and the mist is blowing away, leaving the air clearer, the bold shores of the opposite coast seem to rise up out of the water and to move up closer to St. Pierre. It is an optical illusion which the natives say betokens rain. The path leading up to these heights is somewhat rough as soon as the town is left behind. It passes over Calvary Hill, where rises the tall crucifix, such as may be seen in almost every French fishing village; then it crosses the highway that leads to L'Anse au Sauvoyard, and tangles itself up in the rocks and masses of the mountain. The panorama of the bay and from the harbor from the Pain de Sucre is grand, and the silence of the region is impressive. Far below lies the busy little port, and dark-sailed luggers may be seen moving in and out among the rocks; yet on the mountain-top there is no sound. Langlade and Grande Miquelon lie over to the north—barren islands with abrupt shores, but less mountainous than St. Pierre. A sandy beach, about three miles long, binds these two greater islands, and along that bar lie the bleaching ribs of hundreds of vessels that have gone ashore in the storm, where they thought there was a passage between the islands. Probably the most picturesque spot on Langlade is the Cap Percé, a sort of natural arch of rock, which juts out into the ocean, and is tall enough to admit of a schooner's passing beneath it.

## LYNCHED BY A MOB

### The Assault on Diaz Quickly Executed—Jail Doors Battered and Down.

### Guards Overpowered and Held in Check While Arrayo Was Taken Out and Killed.

New York, Sept. 17.—A special from the City of Mexico to the Evening Telegram says: Arrayo, who yesterday assaulted President Diaz, was lynched last night by a mob. About 20 of the lynchers have been arrested.

The mob had apparently no organization, but was directed in some mysterious way. They broke into the jail by forcing the doors with huge timbers and handled by 100 men.

They overpowered the guard and surrounded them, while a detail of men ran down the corridor and dragged out the trembling Arrayo. Crowds thronged the streets cheering for Diaz and the republic.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LYNCHING.**

City of Mexico, Sept. 17.—A most agonizing ending to the attempt on the life of President Diaz occurred to-day, when Arrayo was lynched by a band of common people determined of revenge. It was an act unprecedented in the history of the country.

At 10 o'clock this morning men forced their way into the municipal palace, ascended the stairway, overcame the guards and made their way to the office of the inspector-general and killed Arrayo, whom they found there.

The killing was a wild and savage scene, and was followed by a wild and noisy retreat. The police succeeded in capturing a number of people.

When the police entered the room they found the body of the dead man lying in the middle of the floor. It was literally riddled with bullets and knives and other steel instruments.

The men who were captured last night wouldn't say anything.

The body was removed to the Fourth ward police station in the municipal building, which is marked by a trail of blood.

## WOMEN ACTIVE AGAIN.

### They Drive More Men Out of the Mines—Troops Sent to the Scene.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 17.—This morning a message was received by General Tobin that there was more trouble at Auerschlag. The attack by women yesterday, which resulted in driving out men at those collieries, was repeated when another attempt was started up the collieries, and was made to-day.

Over 100 men reported for work at the Monarch colliery, when a band of amazons, armed with sticks and stones, swooped down upon them. Some of their number again stationed themselves on the main bars, ready to pelt the men with their projectiles, but violence was avoided by the men promptly going out.

At the Star war-shery about 100 of the 325 men returned to work, but the women were determined to drive them out, and they are not expected to work more than a few hours.

General Gobin sent a squad of troops to the scene. When the cavalry reached there all the trouble ceased, but the women followed the troops about the streets howling and cursing them.

A storekeeper at Audenfield declared this morning that his entire stock of revolvers had been sold during the past few days.

At Cranberry, the power house of Edward Tuenbach was broken into by strikers, who stole a quantity of dynamite. A squad of soldiers was sent there this morning.

General Gobin is in a quandary over the raids made by the infuriated foreign women. He says he cannot order his soldiers to fire upon them, even in the event of graver trouble, and he is seeking a more potent means of keeping them in subjection.

## We defy the Experts

We have demonstrated, experts admit, and every one is convinced that Genuine White Topaz cannot be detected from real diamonds. White Topaz is the stone you have read so much about. The one that has fooled the pawnbrokers, placed them aside by side with genuine diamonds and no one can tell the difference. We have sold thousands of these stones at from one to ten dollars, but in order to introduce them quickly as well as to find out the advertising medium best suited to our business, we make this

### GIGANTIC OFFER.

We will send you a beautiful, brilliant, genuine White Topaz, which can be mounted in a ring, scarf or necktie pin, stud, cuff buttons, locket or pair earrings, like any article in this border on receipt of.....

These stones are exactly the same as those we have advertised at one dollar.

**This Offer for a Few Days Only**

Cut out this advertisement and send it to us together with the coin or stamps and we will send you a White Topaz by return mail; a stone that you can be justly proud of and one that positively cannot be detected from a real diamond. In ordering, be sure and state whether small, medium or large stone is desired. NO ORDER FILLED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

## GENUINE WHITE TOPAZ

bears no relation to other so-called imitation diamonds no matter under what name they are advertised. They are the hardest of semi-precious stones, impossible to detect from real diamonds and warranted to retain their brilliancy. All others pale to insignificance when compared with White Topaz.

**OUR GUARANTEE:**

We warrant each and every Topaz to retain its brilliancy and its mountings to give perfect satisfaction.

If we give you the thousand dollars if you can show that any have ever refused to replace a White Topaz that was returned as unsatisfactory.

**DIAMONDS IMITATED IN WHITE TOPAZ.**

Topaz and the four hundred other oval cut and cutly distinguished in necklace, chains, brooches, bracelets and jewelry—keep them in large quantities while they wear in public the exact same as diamonds. No one ever detects the difference.

**WHITE TOPAZ ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR ROYALTY, ARE THEY GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU?**

**THE OPPORTUNITY Don't Miss it.**

Send us Twenty-five Cents in coin or stamps and you will be delighted with the White Topaz that you receive.

**MONEY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.**

## THE DIAMOND PALACE,

AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Better Than Gold

### IS THE RARE TREASURE OF PERFECT HEALTH.

### A Nova Scotia Lady Says: "I Consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Priceless Remedy to Suffering Humanity."

From the Amherst, N. S., Sentinel.

The rugged and the strong do not appreciate to its full extent the blessing of perfect health. It is only those who have passed through a trying illness who feel that health is a treasure to be prized more than silver or gold. Among those who have experienced the truth of this is Miss Sabra Rector, of West River, New Brunswick. This lady has passed through a trying and wearisome illness, from which happily relief was found through the medium of a medicine that has brought health and strength to thousands of others, and whose medical virtues will work equally good results in all cases where it gives a fair trial. Miss Rector says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they have done wonders for me. About two years ago I became very ill with a complication of diseases. I was suffering with indigestion, biliousness and the resulting nervous disorders, such as sick headache, loss of appetite, and flashes of heat and cold. I had a doctor, and although I had the best of care, I seemed to grow weaker every day. I slept but little, and when lying down would grow so hot and suffer from a sensation of smothering that I would find it necessary to arise. Then the other extreme would set in, and I would shiver with cold. Time wore on and there was no improvement in my condition. I was not able to do any work about the house and even the exertion of noing about would tire me out. If I attempted to walk any distance or hurried in the least I would gasp for breath, and could scarcely speak. I had a very poor appetite, and what food I ate did not seem to agree with me or furnish useful nourishment; and I also suffered with a severe pain in my side and back. During this time I tried many remedies, but they gave me no relief whatever. I had become so weak and my system was so run down that life was a burden to me. At this stage my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I determined to give them a trial. After using four boxes I felt so much better that hope and encouragement came to me once more. I continued to use the Pink Pills, and found myself steadily gaining health and strength. By the time I had used four boxes more I had fully regained health and strength, and I am now only able to do my full share of household work, but also attend to my Sabbath school class and other church duties. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a precious boon to suffering humanity."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by address to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Beware of imitations, and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Dr. Williams' Little Liver Pills, sold by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

## Don't Forget to Register.

### Qualification of Voters.

British subject, male, 21 years, twelve months' residence in province, and in the electoral district in which he claims to vote for two months of that period immediately previous to sending in his claim to vote. (See Provincial Voters' Act, 1876, Sec. 1.)

Every qualified person should without delay apply to the collector of voters in his electoral district to be put on the list of persons claiming to vote, as any name sent in is kept on this list for two months before it can be put on the register of voters. (See Provincial Voters' Act, 1876, Sec. 6-b-c.)

The notice of claim and interrogatories on the form "Registration of Provincial Voters," (which can be obtained from any collector of voters) must be filled up, be signed by the applicant and be witnessed. (See Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894, Secs. 12-13.)

## Transfer from One Electoral District to Another.

A voter who wishes to be transferred must write to the collector of voters of the district to which he wishes to transfer.

Address.....Date.....

Dear Sir:—Please strike my name off the register of voters for the.....electoral district.

Yours truly,

(Christian and surname in full),.....

Address.....

He must then fill up a form for registration of provincial voters and mail it to the collector of voters for the electoral district in which he intends to vote. N.B.—Any inquiry to be addressed to:

HON. SECRETARY-TREASURER  
ELECTORAL LEAGUE  
P. O. Box 205, Vancouver B.C.

# THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

Is always brim full of Bright and Spicy News. Only \$1.50 per year in advance.

## Don't Forget to Register.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL GENERAL ELECTION, 1898.

**Qualification of Voters.**

**Collectors of Voters in British Columbia.**

Cariboo—John Bowron, Barkerville.  
Cassiar—John Flewin, Fort Simpson.  
Cassiar—James Porter, Laketon.  
Comox—W. B. Anderson, Union.  
Cowichan-Alberni—H. O. Wellburn, Duncan.  
Cowichan-Alberni—Thos. Fletcher, Alberni.  
Esquimalt—H. Combe, Victoria.  
East Kootenay, northern portion—Josiah Streeb, Donall.  
East Kootenay, southern portion—G. M. Edwards, Fort Steele.  
West Kootenay, North Riding—J. D. Graham, Revelstoke.  
West Kootenay, South Riding, (except Trail Creek mining division)—W. J. Goppel, Nelson.  
Trail Creek Mining Division—John Kirkup, Rossland.  
Lillooet, East and West Riding—Fredrick Soues, Clinton.  
Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo—Herbert Stanton, Nanaimo.  
New Westminster City—David Robson, New Westminster.  
Vancouver City—A. E. Beck, Vancouver.  
Victoria—Harry Combe, Victoria.  
North Victoria—Percy Purvis, Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island.  
South Victoria—J. W. Meldrum, Victoria.  
Westminster District, Riding of Chilliwack, S. Mellish, Chilliwack.  
Westminster District, Riding of Delta, Dunsmyth and Richmond—D. Johnson, New Westminster.  
Yale District, West Riding—William Dodd, Yale.  
Yale District, East Riding—Leonard Norris, Vernon.  
Yale District, North Riding—G. E. Tinsell, Kamloops.

**CARTER'S**  
**LITTLE**  
**LIVER**  
**PILLS.**

**CURE**

**SICK**

**HEAD**

**ACHE**

**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

The Daily Times.

Published every day except Sunday, by the Times Printing & Publishing Co. W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER. Office: 29 Broad Street Telephone No. 45

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One month by mail or carrier, \$1.00 One week by mail or carrier, \$0.25 Twice-a-week Times, per annum, \$4.50

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.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times."

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

The simultaneous rising of the scattered tribes in the northwest frontier of the great Indian dependency of the empire is very significant. One after the other of these semi-independent chiefs have arisen with a wild thirst for vengeance. It has not been apparently any concerted plot to overthrow British rule or any secret combination of disaffected tribes to attain any ideal of government; but probably the unrest occasioned by years of apathy, subjection and suffering.

Some writers have traced this to Muhammadan influence. The hatred of the Mohammedan towards the infidel dog is as great as ever. The schism is as sharp, the desire for power as keen, the lust for plunder and conquest as great as when in the early days of Mohammedan rule it seemed likely that Christianity itself would have been Mohammedanized. The glory of that era is still operative upon the inflamed imaginations of the children of the hills in India. The Crescent shall conquer the Cross, and in obedience to a blind instinct they ever and anon throw off their allegiance, forget their feudal vows, and spread fire and sword amongst the enemies of the Prophet.

Doubtless the Turko-Grecs were accentuated this feeling. The sultan is the chief representative of the Mohammedan influence and power, and he has met and defeated the Christian Greeks. The banner of the Prophet is in the ascendant. It is useless to explain to these half barbarous tribes that Greece was but a puny infant in resources, military or naval strength, as compared with Turkey. To them Allah had smiled upon the efforts of the followers of the Prophet, and in their own way they proposed also to obtain some of the fruits of the victory.

Probably the fact that the great Christian power of Europe had interfered to prevent Turkey from reaping any substantial benefit from the war has fanned the flame of discontent. To the uneducated, simple tribesman it seems monstrous injustice that the great American dictum should not be allowed in the great game of European policy, "To the victors belong the spoils," and with half savage fidelity they resent the interference with the unrestrained license of Turkey.

It is suggested, too, that the Indo-Muslim greatly resents the continuous attacks of the European press upon Turkey. "The Great Assassin" is a title that few will covet, and the Indo-Muslim papers have not been slow to resent the insult to one who is the chief representative of their faith and creed. Certain it is that a series of uprisings have taken place, which is not confined to one small section, but spread over a vast territory occupied. It is true, in the main part by scattered tribes, having comparatively no common base of action, plan of campaign or cohesiveness of purpose.

A native of India who has been interviewed by a London correspondent of the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, and who is by no means sparing in his criticisms of British rule, denies that the present risings are of any serious importance, and declares that the possibility of a general revolt is quite excluded. While he insists that the stars in their courses are against the permanent occupation of India by the English, he foresees that centuries must elapse before England's work of education is complete. He says in conclusion: "The English are our educators. The Indian people richly deserved its fate. We were diseased to the very marrow, but shall be restored to health by iron and fire. There is nothing but British rule for the generations that come immediately after us. If the English were voluntarily to leave India today, we should be driven to beg of them on our bended knees to remain, as their departure would signify either Russia or chaos."

Our occupation of that vast country which is designated as our East Indian empire is only possible by the apathy, supineness and disunion amongst the people. Given a united people, with common views, with patriotic enthusiasm and it would scarcely be possible, except at the cost of immense treasure and blood, to maintain the supremacy of the Union Jack. It is a good thing that our power in the Orient rests not merely upon the power of the sword, but in the good government and righteous rule of the British people. The promises of the British government are fulfilled to the letter. Rich and poor have experienced the blessings of law honestly administered. The handful of rice paddy as pay for services to the Sepoy is, ungrudgingly, regularly supplied. Every man's possession is assured to him, and although revolt and disaffection is punished with a strong hand, yet the settled provinces, the Hillmen and the scattered tribes realize that they have never known such real security and prosperity as they have

under British rule. Yet with all this knowledge there comes to these men, in some form or other, the longing to shake their own national destiny and to shake off the foreign yoke. It will be a sorry day for India if this is ever done; but as education advances and steps are taken towards real unity and concerted action amongst the various nationalities and creeds of that immense country, a national sentiment may arise that will impel John Bull's grasp of that rich country. We may admit the possibility of India's independence being achieved some time, although we would honestly regret it, both for the country we have nurtured and governed so well; and for the empire in which it has played so conspicuous a part.

BETTER LEGISLATORS WANTED.

We lately read in an American paper a plea for an improvement in the personnel of legislators. "It is idle to expect," said the writer, "an improvement in legislation unless the average personnel of the immediate factors in our legislation can be elevated to a point above and beyond what it has reached to-day." The problem of better legislation is in its last analysis the problem of better men to act as legislators. The qualities essential in representatives, it was further pointed out, are "integrity, some degree of independence, common sense and the knowledge that comes of training and experience."

We suppose the writer had in mind the legislative requirements of a state of the neighboring republic. His standard, however, may be applied to the British Columbia legislature, where there is much need of reformation in the mental equipment of the men who represent the people of the province. Comparisons are odious, but in the language of the reporter, it would be invidious to particularize. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that neither in independence nor knowledge of the science of government are the members of the legislature, taken collectively, representative of the country. They do not reflect the intelligence of the people. Under the wretched system of "district appropriations" they must necessarily be strong men to be independent, which the average legislator is not. We look forward hopefully to a great improvement in the personnel of the next house, for higher qualifications in the men who seek the suffrages of the people will be demanded, we trust by both parties, at the coming general election.

There is a fear in some quarters that party lines, as drawn for Dominion purposes, may be introduced into provincial contests. While we believe that it is impossible at present, and that if it were possible that it would be unwise, to divide the electors on Dominion party lines, there is, nevertheless, a good deal to be said in favor of Liberal organization and the selection of candidates by convention. Candidates brought out by a party would be, at least, representative men and they would reflect the views of a majority of the party nominating them. Besides, there would be party responsibility. But whether the selections are made by parties or the old system of individualism prevails, we are satisfied that the political upheaval that is certain to follow the death of the present parliament will bring to the top a considerable number of new men, who will possess sufficient integrity, ability and independence to create a marked improvement in the personnel of our legislature. If that occurs it will follow, as a natural sequence, that a new government will come into power, for has it not been because of the absence of these qualifications in the majority that a better government is not ruling British Columbia to-day?

A CIVIC PROBLEM.

The greatest of all civic problems is how to provide money to carry out requisite improvements. Municipalities are limited in their power of taxation to one, one and a half and two per cent. of the assessed valuation, under the laws of the province, and the valuation placed upon realty by assessors is subject to reduction by courts of revision. As a general rule the necessary expenditures of our civic corporations more than keep pace with their revenues, and the doubtful expediency of borrowing is resorted to carry on public improvements. A time comes, as a matter of course, when the borrowing power of a city or town has been reached, and, just as in the case of an individual, it cannot be passed without endangering the solvency of the debtor. The problem, therefore, of successfully governing a city that has reached its taxing limit and its debt limit, at a time, too, when the valuation of real estate is low, is a very serious one. Victoria is pretty nearly at that point, and either additional power must be obtained to levy a higher rate of taxation or we must be contented to plod along slowly as we are now doing.

The Montreal Herald, in discussing this question in its bearings on this city, raises the point that instead of valuation being the measure of the debt-bearing ability of a city, the population should be the basis. And in support of this proposition our contemporary mentions some curious anomalies under the present rule, showing that assessors are a peculiar class everywhere, and that there is no well defined principle by which quality of valuations can be obtained. In 1896 the total valuation of Boston was \$381,252,000, against \$243,476,000 for Chicago. But Chicago is credited with a population of 2,000,000, against only 494,000 for Boston. Boston thus ap-

pears to have about four times as much property as Chicago, while Chicago has more than five times as many people as Boston. But the burdens of government are in a measure equalized by a ten per cent. tax rate in Chicago, against 1.3 in Boston. This, says our contemporary, "it will be seen that the rate of taxation per centum of assessed value is a very poor indication of the burdens of the people. Yet some limitation is necessary. It is only a kind of recognition of the infinitesimally human nature to place a limit to the amount of revenue that may be demanded of the people. How shall this limit be fixed? As a way out of the difficulty it has been suggested to adopt the per capita basis of taxation; that is, the charter should declare that the council shall have the power each year to levy so much per head of the population, and the total amount having been ascertained, each individual would be assessed according to his means, at a rate sufficient to make up the total required. While it is a proved fact that the exponential of governments increases faster than population, as the per capita demand of the state, it is urged that it should not cost much more per head to govern a city in one decade than another. A limit fixed should stand at least for ten years. It is the growth of population mainly that calls for an increase in expenses," says one writer. "As the population increases, the schools need more teachers, the police department has to protect a larger territory, the fire department watches over a larger number of buildings, and the health and hospital departments must open their doors to proportionally larger numbers. It is not the increase in the value of property that entails expense so much as the increase in the number of people within the city's jurisdiction."

A political rumor in Toronto, emanating from a Conservative source, is to the effect that Mr. Lount, M.P. for Centre Toronto, will be appointed to the bench. Mr. Lount is an able man and would make an excellent judge. But he is needed in parliament.

No more provincial government advertising will appear in the columns of the Kamloops Sentinel because the Sentinel is "agin" the government. We congratulate our Kamloops contemporary on being placed under the ban. It is in very good company indeed.

Something is going to happen! Hop, C. E. Pooley spent most of this week in Metcheson and Sooke. A correspondent says it was the first visit made by Mr. Pooley in three years, or since the first general election. But this is the fishing season and Sooke trout are said to be biting well.

Our contemporary is too sensitive. Everything of public interest is the Times' business. Supposing the Montreal Dunsmuir employed aliens at their mills, would the press have no right to discuss the matter? Where is the difference, if they employed them on a building on Broad street?

An anonymous correspondent sends me a riddle: "When did walking-sticks first become the fashionable appendage of man?" After reading up Darwin, Herbert Spencer and the Colonist's Sunday editorials, taking a "refresher" at the Driad and standing in the sunshine a while I was about to give it up, when suddenly, while opening the additional sheets of the Woman's New Bible, I came across the answer, namely: The first walking-stick was introduced into society when Ere presented Adam with a little Cain.

The Province endorses the remarks in these columns on the subject of text books in the schools and says it shames our inability to explain the preference shown by the Department of Education for the firm of Hage & Co. "There may be," continues the Province, "excellent reasons why their publications should be preferred over those of other establishments and for aught we know to the contrary they may possess a monopoly in the matter of school supplies, but pending elucidation, which needless to say will not be forthcoming, we question very much whether any exclusive advantage they may possess will compensate for the drawback of the microscopic type in which some of their books are printed. We have alluded to this subject before and trust it is receiving Inspector Eaton's attention."

Mayor Templeton, of Vancouver, who has made a rapid trip through West Kootenay and Boundary Creek district, in company with G. R. Maxwell, M.P., said to a World reporter on his return: "It was only a pleasure jaunt. Only one meeting could really be called a public meeting was held, and that was at Rossland, but, of course, there were several pose-vows. While going through the country we were not, of course, adverse to feeling the pulse of the people. There is a strong feeling of discontent at the existing state of affairs, and people even express a good deal of contempt for the policy of the provincial Opposition and the apathy they exhibit in neglecting to put in the spur when they have the opportunity. In Rossland the mine owners are very much opposed to Helms control as it exists at present, and claim that the future of the camp must, to a large extent, depend on the means of shipping ore out independent of him. The line from Rossland to Trail is the poorest one you ever saw and Helms charges \$2 a ton for shipping ore a little over seven miles. There are equally good tram tracks running out of

some of the mines as that is. What I was most interested in was the Coast-Kootenay railway, and I found almost universal favor to the project. The people up there are quite careless as to whether the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway or another company builds the line, but they wish that the present railway system should be independent of those constructed in future."

AN INESTIMABLE BENEFACTOR.

By "Observer."

A friendly correspondent sends me the following story which, since I have previously heard it, may perhaps be like ancient history to some of my friends, but I repeat it here to assist without other "extraneous" aid the sluggish liver of the religious editor of the Colonist, who gives us such deep sermons in every Sunday's issue of that paper. The members of the Saint Helen's Baptist church, Lancashire, grew weary of Sankey's hymns and decided to have a collection of their own, to include favorites from that book and from others of all denominations. Mr. Beecham, who was an occasional attendant, offered to present the church with a thousand of the new hymn books on condition that he might advertise therein his never-fail-cure-all pills, and accepting his offer with gratitude, the church sang the doxology and waited. In due time the hymn books were delivered, nicely printed and brightly bound, and the first week about 500 were sold at a shilling each, the second half being sold at two shillings each the following week as a demand set in from the other churches. Thus a good round sum was raised for the choir. The people looked at the backs, inside the cover, at the beginning and end, and at the top of the pages, but could not find any advertisement, and concluded that Mr. Beecham had forgotten to instruct the binder to stitch in the usual "worth-a-guinea-a-box" information. The next Sunday was Christmas Day and in announcing the hymn, the minister with a rolling voice read out the first verse as follows: "Hark! the herald angels sing Beecham's Pills are just the thing. Peace on earth and mercy mild, Two for me, one for a child. On reference it was seen that the first verse of every seventh hymn had been similarly attended to. Thus: "Soul of mine in earthly temple, Beecham's Pills do not deride; Why art thou for ever pleading? Take them and be satisfied. Art thou weary, art thou languid? Beecham's Pills believe; As directed, night and morning, They relieve."

The 28th hymn has a chorus and begins as follows: "Standing by a purpose true Saving men from ill, Honor them, the faithful few! All hail to Beecham's pills! All hail to Beecham's Pills!"

CHORUS: "Dare to ask for Beecham's! Stick to this alone! Take one every evening, They will health restore! Arise, my soul, arise, Shake off thy doubtful fears, In answer to thy cries The sovereign cure appears. The lock, through Beecham's Pills, unlocks, They are a guinea worth a box."

LONG BOUGHT, FOUND AT LAST. To the Editor:—The residents in this neighborhood have just been treated to a sight that is good for weak eyes. We haven't seen the strabismus, nor Andrew's lal-loo, and, we haven't caught a carrier pigeon with a metal ring under one of its wings. These objects are rare, indeed, but we have got hold of something that is rarer than either. Not to keep you in suspense, I may say that the Hon. Mr. Pooley, president of the council, is now visiting his constituents for the first time in three years! The last occasion was on the eve of the general election in 1894. His appearance in the district has caused quite an excitement. Some of the settlers think he has aged perceptibly since they last saw him. Others say that it is so long since he was here that they had quite forgotten how he then looked, and one very old settler refused to believe that Mr. Pooley stood before him until he had put on a powerful pair of eyeglasses and inspected him from every possible angle. And such is fame! To be lost, strayed or stolen for three short years and then pass out of men's minds so thoroughly that a Boreas ray can scarcely bring him to life again! Every one is engaged in pressing Mr. Pooley for private roads, and I believe that he has promised to send \$20,000 in the district between this and the general election. I want a private road, too—my share of the \$400,000 to be borrowed in 1898, and I'm going to get it or I'll know the reason why.

SOOKE SETTLER. ALIEN LABOR ON "COLONIST" BUILDING. To the Editor:—As your correspondent in last night's issue seems bent on trying to convince the public that I, for one, am a naturalized American, I think you should give me the privilege to reply. I beg to state I am ready to put up and forfeit \$500, to be paid to any charitable institution, upon proof of his assertion. Furthermore, I shall take legal proceedings for trying to injure me in my business if I hear any more of this matter from the coward or knave who conceals his name under a nam-de-plume, and who is unworthy of protection from the flag which he claims. ALFRED WOOD.

BELIEVE IT WAS ANDRÉ. Confirmation of the Report of the Sighting of a Balloon in Russia. St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—An official messenger confirms to-day the announcement made from this city in yesterday's Telegraphic message from the Interior of Siberia telling of the sighting of a balloon in the village of Analeferowskoje, Arctic Russia. The messenger adds that it is believed that the balloon was that of Prof. Andre, the Arctic explorer. The balloon was seen on Sept. 14 at 1:16 p.m.

AGING LIQUOR ARTIFICIALLY. Pictet's discovery that liquors may be artificially aged by cold is about to be applied commercially in a proposed frigorific laboratory in Paris. The liquor is gradually cooled in 200 degrees centigrade below zero, then gradually brought again to the ordinary temperature.

TRY Vanity Fair Cigarettes. 10c. PER PACKAGE. W. S. KIMBALL & CO., Rochester, N.Y. 17 First Prize Medals.

"Why didn't you keep to your own side of the road You Blooming Idiot!" Well, perhaps it was my fault, but never mind, I have a pot of "Quickcure" in my kit and it will cure you before we get home. You never saw anything like the way it will heal a cut or a bruise of any kind, and for sprains and strains it is—well, it is just out of sight. HENRY LEVERS, L.D.S., Quebec, writes: "One of my children sprained her ankle, which became much swollen and discoloured. Some 'Quickcure' was spread on linen, and applied; the pain ceased at once, the swelling was gone the next day, and on the fourth day she walked to school as usual. I have also proved it to be a wonderful remedy for cuts and bruises."

Cured Nervous Twitching and Sleeplessness. Geo. Webster, of Forest, writes: "For a number of years I suffered greatly from nervousness, twitching of the muscles and sleeplessness. I tried almost every known remedy without relief. I was induced as a last resort to try South American Nervine. The first bottle benefited me, and five bottles cured me. It is a grand medicine, and I owe my life to it." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall, & Co.

AMERICAN BRIEFS. San Francisco, Sept. 17.—Chief Le has received a letter from Mrs. Bertha Young, of Toronto, Ont., stating that "Sir" Harry Westwood Cooper, now in custody as a swindler, was married to her daughter when he eloped from Montreal, Canada, with Ida Maud Campaign, the daughter of a farmer. The authorities are investigating the matter.

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

Two Good Things '77' for Grip and Colds. NO. 10 for DYSPEPSIA.

COAL. CITY COAL DEPOT. We sell the best ESTABLISHED 1892. Double Screened Coal, \$5.00 per ton Lump Coal, \$5.50 per ton. Gomox Lump, for furnaces, \$5.00. Terms cash. Your order solicited.

W. WALKER, Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel.

COAL. R. Dunsmuir & 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—KINGHAM & CO. (Office on Fort and Broad Sts.) Telephone 233.

Double Screened South Island Coal, \$5.00 per ton. Double Screened New Wellington, \$5.00 per ton. Of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city; weight guaranteed. Coal Wharf Foot of Johnson Street.

AUCTION SALES. ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM. WILLIAM JONES, General Auctioneer and Commission Agent. 133 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. PANDORA. FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER. All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Commissions solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash to any amount. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

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

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia. 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. In conjunction with the Exhibition will be held the Citizens' Grand Annual Celebration. SPECIAL DAY FOR CHILDREN. Attractive sports have been arranged for the children. GRAND BICYCLE MEET. CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE MATCHES, SAILORS' SPORTS, PROMENADE CONCERTS EACH NIGHT, ILLUMINATIONS, &c.

HORSE RACES. SPECIAL RACES FOR FARMERS' HORSES. Write at once for particulars to the Secretary.

The finest bands in British Columbia will furnish music. Excursion rates over all railway and steamboat lines. No charge for exhibits crossing on the ferry at New Westminster. Premium lists, entry forms and full information upon application to MAYOR MILLER, ARTHUR MALING, Chairman-Cat. Com. Sec. E. A. & I. So. F. O. Box 218, New Westminster. T. J. TRAPP, A. W. BONE, Pres. B. A. & I. So. Sec. Gen. Com.

FOR SALE. On Pender Island 2,181 acres of varied farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at \$20 per acre. Will, C. W. GIBSON. The Island abounds with game, the boys with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Agent H. J. ROBERTSON, Balmoral Hotel.



A NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE

Crooked Work in Putting Through Dingley Bill—Congressman Lewis Talks.

Says That Senator Burrows Is Responsible for Section 22 of the Tariff Law.

Perhaps nothing has so stirred up the people of the United States, and especially the business men of New York and New England, as the contents of section 22 of the Dingley law, discovered after the bill had been passed, and referring to the imposition of an additional tax of 10 per cent. on all goods imported from foreign countries into the United States from contiguous countries, says the Seattle Times. To make it plain: All goods imported from China and Japan into the United States, and they largely go to the Atlantic coast states by way of the Canadian Pacific and the Santa Fe, would be subjected to an additional tax of 10 per cent. above the regular tariff of 10 per cent.

It has been demonstrated that this section was not in the original bill nor in the bill as amended by the senate and returned to the house. It therefore follows that it got into the bill during the session of the conference committee from both houses.

But the Arabian part of the whole business lies in the fact that when the conference bill came back to each of the houses of congress nobody discovered the contents of section 22—and since its discovery by the New York and New England merchants a great howl and protest has gone up against the same and its severest criticism has been administered to its authors, and especially those members of the conference committee who must have known something about it.

In the effort to find out who the "guilty party" is all sorts of charges have been made and various men have been pointed out as the authors—the latest being representative Tawney of Minnesota.

The patrons of the Times all now know that the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis—Washington's conspicuous member in the lower house of congress—has returned to Seattle, and is trying to settle down to work during the vacation that will elapse between this and the first Monday of next December.

In an incidental talk with the editor of the Times Mr. Lewis, in reference to this subject, said:

"I give it to you for what it is worth, because I have been requested to state the facts for a leading Boston paper. I think a few of us will understand who is the author of section 22 in the Dingley tariff law, and why it was put through."

"Those who are familiar with the methods adopted by the late majority of the conference committee appreciate how secretly matters were conducted, and will not be surprised, perhaps, to find that the author of section 22 of the Dingley tariff law is none other than Hon. Julius Burrows, junior senator from the state of Michigan. It is a well-known fact that as matters stood just prior to the passage of the Dingley bill there was little chance of Senator Burrows' return to the United States, and this arose entirely from the dissensions in the Republican ranks in the state of Michigan and the strong leadership which ex-Mayor, but now Governor, Pingree has over the masses in that state, who openly stated that the Dingley bill was a blow at freedom. While the governor recognized the fact that he could not be elected himself, he had things so fixed that he was sure of the defeat of Senator Burrows and confident of naming Burrows' successor. That is the way matters stood about the 20th of July, when the Dingley tariff bill went into conference.

"Now it so happens that the Michigan Central railway company is one of the most powerful factors in the political history of that great state. It has in the past made and unmade senators, congressmen and senators—it has the power to do the same thing again.

"Naturally the Michigan Central railway company has been fighting the Grand Trunk railway company, which is the one to be affected by this section 22 as well as the Canadian Pacific—and all of our steamships in Puget Sound ports.

"This railroad corporation conceived the idea that if it could so link the Dingley tariff bill as to reap the regard which must come through this section as it now stands they could well afford to cut loose and control the next senatorial election in the state, no matter what the cost might be. With this idea in view they sent their friends to the national capital, and Senator Burrows was appointed on the conference committee as a member of the upper house, and to behold! when the Dingley bill became a law and congress has adjourned section 22 is constructed on the plan which suits the Michigan Central railway company's officials, and, as compensation, I dare say, Senator Burrows will succeed himself in the United States senate.

"They owe it to him. I would not detract from any glory reaped by my distinguished friend, Tawney of Minnesota, but Mr. Tawney was omitted from the conference committee upon the tariff bill by Speaker Reed and was not a part of it, nor informed of its inside doings. To Senator Burrows is due entirely, as I understand the proceedings, the honor of this 'statesmanship.'

"It certainly will be a dynamite bomb in the midst of a conference committee as well as in the midst of the officers of the Michigan Central railway company to learn the facts when put down from the lips of Congressman Lewis. But if they be facts the country ought to know it, and the Times is glad to have an opportunity to publish so clear a statement in explanation of how section 22 of the Dingley tariff law crept into existence without the knowledge apparently of any human being connected therewith. It furnishes quite an interesting reading as the story which has been so often told concerning the methods adopted for the demoralization of silver in that famous year of 1873.

KAISER AND TELEGRAPH

Emperor William, when on his numerous journeys, keeps up a lively telegraphic communication with Berlin. Before he starts arrangements are made with the telegraphic authorities of the country he proposes to visit to insure uninterrupted communication between him and Berlin, wherever he may be. If any piece that he may find himself in is not on a telegraph line a temporary wire is strung for his benefit. Moreover, care is taken that his messages shall be delayed as seldom as possible, and precedents are always given to the emperor's dispatches. The imperial yacht, the Hohenzollern, is generally connected direct with the telegraph line, so that when the emperor was at the little town of Oddo, in Norway, recently, he could send messages directly to Christiania, whence they were forwarded to Berlin. Telegraph operators are always kept aboard the yacht, and connection with the shore is speedily established whenever the vessel makes a harbor, the necessary directions having been sent in advance and all arrangements made.

Years of Suffering from Rheumatism Relieved by One of Medicine.

"For many years," writes Mrs. N. Ferris, wife of the well-known birch manufacturer, of Highgate, Ont., "I was sorely afflicted with rheumatic pains in my ankles, and at times was almost disabled. I tried everything, as I thought, and doctored for years, without much benefit. Though I had lost confidence in medicines, I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight the first dose gave me more relief than I had had in years, and two bottles have completely cured me. You can publish this letter."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

SAILORS' EYES AND ELECTRICITY.

Owing to the intensity of the electric light used on board of men-of-war men are frequently affected with eye complaints, which, in some cases, have led to total blindness, says a French military journal. It has been observed that eyes in which the iris is not heavily charged with pigments, that is to say, gray and blue eyes are more likely to be injuriously affected than brown eyes. These eye troubles are ascribed to two causes, viz., the intensity of the light and the action of the ultra-violet rays. Oculists recommend the interposition between the eye and any powerful light of a transparent substance, which will intercept the ultra-violet rays, such as, for instance, uranium glass, which is yellow. The French naval authorities supply dark blue glasses for the use of those who have to do with search lights, etc., and the cases in which injury has been caused to the eyes were those of men who had neglected to use these spectacles, which, however, do not appear to afford any protection against the ultra-violet rays.

The proper way to build health is to make the blood rich and pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

All songs are beautiful until someone attempts to sing them.

A woman has no use for a miserly man and yet she generally likes one close.

Whiskey is a drug on the market when you have to get it on a drug-store prescription.

Every time a train of thought tries to pass through some man's brain it gets wrecked.

The man who is cramped for time in this world may have it to burn in the next.

Some of our leading cities boast of a baseball team, while others apologize for theirs.

If men had to pay for all the advice they receive there would be more money in circulation and less advice.

There are numerous hair restorers on the market, yet nothing will prevent some men's hair from coming out except death or divorce.—Chicago News.

The Grim Reaper Foiled

The Marvellous Virtues of Paine's Celery Compound Conquer and Banish a Lady's Troubles.

Five Doctors Were Unable To Help the Sufferer.

Twelve years of misery and agony from female, kidney and stomach troubles. Physicians were utterly perplexed and unable to cure the lady! In a time of gloom and despondency the magic virtues of Paine's Celery Compound bring joy and new life! These are the leading facts in the following statement made by Mrs. G. Stone, of Evansville, Ont.:

"For nigh twenty years I was afflicted with kidney, stomach and female troubles, and had been attended by five doctors, and tried medicine after medicine, without any good results. My sufferings a year ago from the kidneys and stomach were dreadful. I was in such a state that I thought I could not live, and concluded there was no use trying other medicines. I was advised, however, to try Paine's Celery Compound, and finally decided to give it a trial. Before I had finished the first bottle I had improved very much, and after the use of a few more bottles I had not been so well for long years, and am now altogether a different person. The use of Paine's Celery Compound also banished my nervousness. I can therefore recommend Paine's Celery Compound to any one suffering from kidney, stomach and female troubles."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Small illustration of the product.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temperance, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring. The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain cure remedy of the immediate century. Why should anyone suffer distress and anxiety while this remedy is practically at their hands?

FOR SALE BY DEAN & HISCOCKS and HALL & CO

MADE FRIENDS WITH BLOODHOUNDS

Most people know that the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" style of "bloodhounds" have no existence outside of fiction. Hounds are used to track escaping criminals, but they are more trackers. They are not after the man's blood. In Baldock county last week a negro detected in the act of burglary was pursued by a pack of dogs. When they caught up with him he patting them on the head and put them on the trail of another negro whom he had seen passing. The would-be burglar was captured by other means.—Mobile Register.

It Saves 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 & Orrin.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, LAGLEY & HENDERSON BROS., WHOLESALE AGENTS, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

"Have all the trusts and syndicates been well provided for, Reed?" "Oh, yes, Mac, they are all well provided for."

"How about the farmer?" "We have thrown a little sand in his eyes, and later on we'll pour a little taffy down his gullet."

"And the workingman?" "The trusts and the army will protect him all right, all right."

"Thank God, property is now to come again." (Signs the bill.)

If you desire a good head of healthy, moist and sweet hair, select the best preparation to accomplish it. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best product of science.

OCEANIC FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. AUSTRALIA for HONOLULU only. Tuesday, October 5th, at 2 p.m. S.S. MATRUSSA sails Thursday, Sep. 18th, at 2 p.m. Line to COOLGARDIE, Aust., and CAPE TOWN, South Africa. J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. Agents, 477 Montgomery Street. Freight Office, 527 Market St., San Francisco.

TRANSPORTATION. THERE IS ONLY ONE DIRECT ROUTE TO Eastern + Canadian and U.S. Points. You save time and money by travelling via the CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SOO PACIFIC RAILWAY. The only line running through first class sleepers, dining and day coaches from Pacific to Atlantic Without Change. For full particulars as to rates, time, etc., apply to E. J. COYLE, GEO. COURTNEY, D. P. A., Vancouver, Victoria.

General Steamship Agency. THROUGH TICKETS To and From All European Ports. FROM MONTREAL: Allen Line, Nordland, Oct. 2; Allan Line, Carthagenian, Oct. 9; Dominion Line, Scotsman, Oct. 2; Dominion Line, Labrador, Oct. 9; Beaver Line, Lake Huron, Oct. 9; Beaver Line, Lake Ontario, Oct. 13.

NORTHERN PACIFIC. The Quickest All-Rail Route. ROSSLAND KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS. 22 HOURS TO SPOKANE, 31 HOURS TO ROSSLAND, 35 HOURS TO NELSON, 50 HOURS TO KASLO and other points.

Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co. TIME CARD No. 13. Effective August 24th, 1897. Subject to Change Without Notice. Str. City of Kingston. FROM TACOMA, DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY).

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

F. C. DAVIDGE & COY. Agents North China Insurance Co., Ltd., (London). Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents. -IMPORTERS OF- Japanese Rice, SINK and General Broadhead Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

TRANSPORTATION. Going to Chicago or Anywhere East? If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads Via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY. S.S. "CITY OF NANAIMO" W. D. OWEN, Master. Sails as follows: calling at way ports as follows: Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a.m.; N. Vancouver for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.; N. Comox for Nanaimo, Wednesday, 7 a.m.; N. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY. TIME TABLE NO. 28. To take effect at 5:00 a.m. on Monday, March 29th, 1897. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. The Company's elegant steamers—UMATILLA, CITY OF PEEL and WALLA WALLA, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., for San Francisco, at 9 p.m., Sept. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Jul. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Aug. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26.

THE LIBRARY CAR ROUTE. ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST. GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. MEALS IN DINING CAR A LA CARTE. America's Scenic Line.

THE DIRECT RAIL ROUTE TO KOOTENAY MINING COUNTRY. Ventilated train through to W. Point without change; only line running Buffet Library cars for all points east. Passengers leave Victoria by steamer City of Kingston at 8 a.m.

Shortest line to ST. PAUL, CHICAGO and the EAST. OVERLAND... Leaves Seattle 4:00 p.m. COAST LINE... Leaves Seattle 8:25 a.m. Arrives Seattle 8:15 p.m. For further information call on or address R. C. STEPHENS, J. H. BOWEN, JR., B.W.A.P.A., Seattle, 15 Gov't St.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Missionary to the Yukon—Ex-Sergeant Haywood Reported to Have Struck It Rich.

Fatal Collision on the C.P.R.—Programme of the Horse Races at New Westminster.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 17.—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church an interesting ceremony took place last night when Rev. Mr. Dickie was inducted as the first Presbyterian missionary to the Yukon, for which country he will shortly leave to labor among the miners.

The City of Seattle called in here on her way north yesterday. She was loaded with passengers and freight for the Yukon.

Word has been received here that Y. H. Haywood, ex-sergeant of police, who went to Clondyke in the spring of this year, has sold out his interest in a claim on Bonanza creek. Sixty thousand dollars is to be the price and Haywood is now on his way down from Dawson.

Constable J. A. Cannon of the North West Mounted Police who has for the past month been collecting dogs for the sleigh and mail service in the Clondyke, is at present in the city. He has with him two dog drivers and 45 dogs, and is making arrangements for the reception of some 100 or 150 more dogs that left Regina yesterday for Vancouver, with a detachment of the North West policemen from that city.

A fatal collision occurred on the C.P.R. last night near Tappen siding, when a freight train east-bound collided with a freight train west-bound. Engines 191 and 301 were badly damaged, and seven cars of shingles and coke wrecked.

Erskeman Burdett was badly injured and has since died. Engineer G. Brown and Fireman Hume were injured, the former seriously but not fatally. The cause of the collision is not yet known.

E. W. Girdlestone died this afternoon. He was born in Toronto 57 years ago, and has been in active business in Windsor and Winnipeg. He leaves a widow, one married daughter and five sons.

Louis Nadelmann was arrested to-day at the instance of his creditors in Vancouver on the charge of fraud. He kept a general store in Steveston, falling at the end of the season owing \$12,000 in Vancouver.

NEW WESTMINSTER. An employee of the Royal City planing mills named Kerly was severely injured yesterday morning by a piece of wood striking him in the region of the eye.

Monday was rather a lively day with us here, especially in the police court. James Cash, of the Merchants' Club, was charged with keeping a gambling house. After hearing the evidence the magistrate had to dismiss the case, as although gambling was proved, it was not proved that Mr. Cash was tenant of the house.

Charles Orr, of the Metropolitan Club, was charged with selling liquor without a license, in respect that he sold whiskey to a man named Richardson, who was not a member of the club. Mr. Orr is assistant secretary to Mr. Lee's club.

On the 16th of August Richardson and a comrade, Huggins, with a view to giving information, went into Lee's Hotel and were supplied first with some whiskey to drink and afterwards with a bottle to carry away. Orr supplied the liquor, but before doing so he entered their names (unknown to them) as visitors or visiting members, having the privileges of the club in terms of the club regulations. These regulations, although in this particular they conflict with the statute, had the approval of the council before the license was issued, and the magistrate had to dismiss the case, as the liquor was supplied to a visitor having the privileges of the club.

It was surely the height of ingratitude in Richardson to turn informer after being thus generously treated. True, he paid 50 cents for his half bottle of whiskey, but he was charged nothing for the other club privileges, which, as he was a member, he had held for fourteen days! Such is club life, and it gives a glimpse of club life.

Two other clubs have yet to stand trial. It remains to be seen whether they have been equally wise in their generation.

Since Monday the magistrate has been in Victoria, and the police station is completely deserted. True, there are some indications of trouble ahead, but they are taken philosophically.

Mr. Pierson is to give a public lecture on reminiscences of the Zulu and Boer wars and of life in South Africa, on Saturday night here, and the meeting will be further entertained by some songs by some of the jolly tars from the Belmore.

The public school is to be opened on Monday next. Contractor Mackey appears to have made a very good job of it. The building is not large, but it looks well and is well located.

CABLE FLASHES

To Hold Samoa—Grain Dealers Bankrupt—Christians Tortured.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—The Vossische Zeitung says that President McKinley believes the Samoan islands will be of great strategic, commercial and political importance in the future, and intends to send a man-of-war to prove the Samoans that American interests are undiminished. The paper says that the president has given special instructions to the United States consul to make a close inquiry into the Samoan treaty and the present affairs on the island and to submit a plan for altering and improving the treaty clauses with a view of restoring fully American influence.

London, Sept. 17.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the French missionary stationed at Baungtang, on the river Dicheu, in the north-east part of the province of Ssu Chui, on the borders of Tibet, writes that the Chinese have suppressed the revolt of the Lamassas, subjugated Tibet and have organized a government with Chinese administrators.

London, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch from Odessa says that the rise in the price of grain has had a most disastrous effect there, many houses being unable to complete their contracts and several of them being unable to meet their payments.

Newcastle-in-Tyne, Sept. 17.—The shipwrights are joining forces with the riggers in the strike which is now seriously affecting the whole country. The men at the shipbuilding yards on the Tyne and along the northeast coast are out, and the shipbuilding federation has called out all other shipbuilders. This action has completed the paralysis of the shipbuilding trade.

Lyon, Sept. 17.—Word has been received here that the Catholic missionaries are again suffering severe oppression from the Chinese near Yao Ping, in the district of Kwang Tung. The natives have been persecuting the Christians, burning their houses, destroying their crops and putting converts to torture.

STEVESTON CLUBS

Club Life at the Salmon City and How Liquor Is Procured.

Evidently a Pretext to Evade the License Law—A Marriage.

Steveston, Sept. 15.—At the house of Mr. Alexander Morrison (the bride's father) Mrs. Isabella Mary Ann Morrison was to-day united in marriage to John Wesley McEwan, also of this city. The nuptial ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Baer, of Richmond Methodist church. Miss Mabel Blair, of Vancouver, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Alexander Morrison, Jr., acted as groomsmen. The happy couple left this morning for Vancouver amid a shower of rice and with the best wishes of their many friends.

Monday was rather a lively day with us here, especially in the police court. James Cash, of the Merchants' Club, was charged with keeping a gambling house. After hearing the evidence the magistrate had to dismiss the case, as although gambling was proved, it was not proved that Mr. Cash was tenant of the house.

Charles Orr, of the Metropolitan Club, was charged with selling liquor without a license, in respect that he sold whiskey to a man named Richardson, who was not a member of the club. Mr. Orr is assistant secretary to Mr. Lee's club.

On the 16th of August Richardson and a comrade, Huggins, with a view to giving information, went into Lee's Hotel and were supplied first with some whiskey to drink and afterwards with a bottle to carry away. Orr supplied the liquor, but before doing so he entered their names (unknown to them) as visitors or visiting members, having the privileges of the club in terms of the club regulations. These regulations, although in this particular they conflict with the statute, had the approval of the council before the license was issued, and the magistrate had to dismiss the case, as the liquor was supplied to a visitor having the privileges of the club.

It was surely the height of ingratitude in Richardson to turn informer after being thus generously treated. True, he paid 50 cents for his half bottle of whiskey, but he was charged nothing for the other club privileges, which, as he was a member, he had held for fourteen days! Such is club life, and it gives a glimpse of club life.

Two other clubs have yet to stand trial. It remains to be seen whether they have been equally wise in their generation.

Since Monday the magistrate has been in Victoria, and the police station is completely deserted. True, there are some indications of trouble ahead, but they are taken philosophically.

Mr. Pierson is to give a public lecture on reminiscences of the Zulu and Boer wars and of life in South Africa, on Saturday night here, and the meeting will be further entertained by some songs by some of the jolly tars from the Belmore.

The public school is to be opened on Monday next. Contractor Mackey appears to have made a very good job of it. The building is not large, but it looks well and is well located.

It is rumored that the sailors from the three ships now in the harbor are to combine their forces to give a grand entertainment and ball in the opera house here at an early date.

A Cure For Bilious Colic. Resource, Scriven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Shep.

THE SKAGWAY TRAIL

No Route to the Yukon and Never Will Be—W. H. Link's Conclusions.

It Is a Deserted Camp With No Opportunities for Laborers—Dyes Better.

Seattle, Sept. 17.—One of the passengers on the Utopia on her last trip was W. H. Link, who resides at 2201 Sixth avenue. Mr. Link went to Skagway a few weeks ago to investigate for himself the conditions there, and it will be observed that his conclusions concerning the White Pass route are in harmony with those of others who have given the Skagway route an impartial examination. He said:

"I was at Skagway three or four days, and also passed as much time at the summit of the White Pass. At present Skagway is a dead town; there are more men than there is work for. Everybody has something to sell and nobody is buying. The only work to be had is to commence packing from a point twelve miles from Skagway, for those who have not got their supplies up to the 'cut-off'—the twelve-mile point—are not attempting to go over. Prices are 4 1/2 cents a pound for a distance of two and a half miles, and the packer loads himself. Others are paying \$7 a day and board, and this opportunity to work will not last longer than until the end of this week. My conviction is that the so-called Skagway trail is no trail at all, and never will be. Nobody should go there expecting to get work. It is impossible to get over on the snow, and it is impossible to get over the Dyea trail on account of storms in Chilkoot Pass. Old-timers say that prospectors cannot go over that pass before the middle of March.

"The papers are mentioning the names of those who have made big money packing. Some of these men came down on the boat. They all say they will not get over the effects of their hard work for years. They have contracted colds, lung troubles or hurt themselves across the shoulders or strained their backs.

"Those who have gone over the Skagway trail are men with unlimited means, who bought horses and hired packers and went over at one trip, a round Skagway to the summit is a two days' trip—eighteen miles. One man and myself, with five horses, put 100 pounds on each horse and made the trip in two days, but we were exhausted—the mud was knee deep.

"Everybody on the trail is down-hearted and has no hopes of getting through, but they say they are going to stay with it on account of pride. It is a gloomy camp there—no laughing, no singing, no whistling, and when a man is seen coming down the trail he is asked by everybody: 'Have you given it up, partner?'

"Skagway is filled with gamblers and thieves. Nothing is safe a minute. 'At Dyea everybody will get over if he has money to pay for packing; but the Idilians have quit for the season.' They say it is too cold.

"A tramway will be put in on the Dyea route this winter to take supplies over the summit, a distance of two and a half miles. It is proposed to charge from 1 to 1 1/4 cents a pound. From the summit prospectors can go down on sleds to the lake, and from there down on the ice until it breaks up. Then a man can stop and build his boat. The farther down he gets the better the timber is.

"Everybody at Skagway wishes he had gone by way of Dyea, but it is too late now.

"Many of the men sold part of their outfit, cutting them down to 500 pounds. The result will be that the men will reach their destination with no provisions.

"Between Dyea and Skagway there is a pass that is said to be better than either of the others. A company is keeping a Mr. Pease there to hold it, the purpose being to put a toll road across the pass, as a franchise can be obtained from the government.

"But it will cost half a million dollars to put through the Skagway trail. Half the work and half the money spent on the Dyea route would make a better trail. The work to be done would consist of blasting out rocks and filling ravines.

"But at present there is no work at either place. People are getting away from there as rapidly as possible."

Practice Economy In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

A PLACE FREE FROM CRIME. A French department has been found which is absolutely free from crime. It is the Department d'Yonne, and when the weary traveller by the P. L. M. enters the excellent buffet at Tonnerre, then he is within the bounds of this happy land. Auxerre, Avallon, Sens, Joigny and Tonnerre, thirty-seven cantons, 483 communes, so many hundred thousand inhabitants, and not a case for the authorities. Avallon should be called the enchanted Avallon.

THE UNIVERSAL ANSWER. What Dyes are always guaranteed. And in our country take the lead? The Diamond Dye! What Dyes are strong, and bright and fast. And always dye to live and last? The Diamond Dye! What Dyes bring profit, pleasure, peace. And by their work a great increase? The Diamond Dye! What Dyes should every woman try? Hark! Listen to that mighty cry—The Diamond Dye!

Baby's Own Soap

IS NOT, as most soaps, made from "soap fat," the refuse of the kitchen or the abattoir.

VEGETABLE OILS supply the necessary ingredients—one of the reasons why it should be used in nurseries and for delicate skins.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

A LE ROI DEAL? South African Expert Very Favorably Impressed—Anxious to Purchase.

Senator George H. Turner, Col. I. N. Peyton and Capt. Hall, of the Le Roi mine, arrived in Rossland yesterday afternoon, and on the same train with them were Edgar Rathbourne and W. Hamilton Merritt, two prominent mining engineers, who for the past two weeks have been engaged in a minute examination of the Le Roi mine. The conclusion is not unnatural that there is some connection between the simultaneous presence of the two parties in the city.

When questioned about the matter, Col. Peyton denied that he had received any offer for the purchase of the mine from either Mr. Rathbourne or Mr. Merritt, but admitted that the management of the property had received several requests for options. All these, said Col. Peyton, had been refused, as the directors of the Le Roi company have no intention of tying up the mine.

Edgar Rathbourne, the expert who had been inspecting the mine with such care, was formerly mine inspector for the South African republic, and is at present representing a syndicate of London mining men who are largely interested in the Witwatersrand. Mr. Merritt, who has been assisting him in the examination of the Le Roi, is one of the best known mining experts of America. This is not his first visit to the camp, as he was here last year, when he expressed a most favorable opinion regarding the future of the Rossland district.

"Yes, I have been making an inspection of the Le Roi," admitted Mr. Rathbourne yesterday, "but I am not in a position to say what has been the result of my examination nor to disclose the identity of my principals. Regarding the presence of the officers of the company and myself in town at the same time, you can of course draw your own deductions. However, I can say without hesitancy that I am most favorably impressed with the Le Roi mine, and particularly with the Le Roi mine. It is one of the greatest mines in the world."

W. Hamilton Merritt would add nothing to the statement made by Mr. Rathbourne, except to say that he was merely assisting the latter in an examination of the Le Roi.

Under the circumstances, the most reasonable view of the situation seems to be that while the syndicate represented by Mr. Rathbourne is desirous of purchasing the mine, yet it has made no offer for the property more than to secure the price at which the company will sell. If they want it at that price, it can be had, but the company will not give any option on the property, nor will it suspend operations, pending a decision on the part of the London syndicate—Rossland Miner.

Lozine—Two-thirds of every healthy infant's life should be spent in sleep. "Well, don't tell me about it; go talk to baby." Household Words.

ONE HONEST MAN. Please inform your readers that if written or sent, I will not be in a sealed envelope or package by which I was permanently restored to health and manly strength, after years of suffering from weakness, loss of vigor, nervous debility, and lack of development.

I have no scheme to extract money from any one. I was robbed and included by the quack and nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Unsolicited endorsements from my grateful 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 wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness.

Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, in the way of a cured friend. "Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter of so valuable advice, absolutely free."

"It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

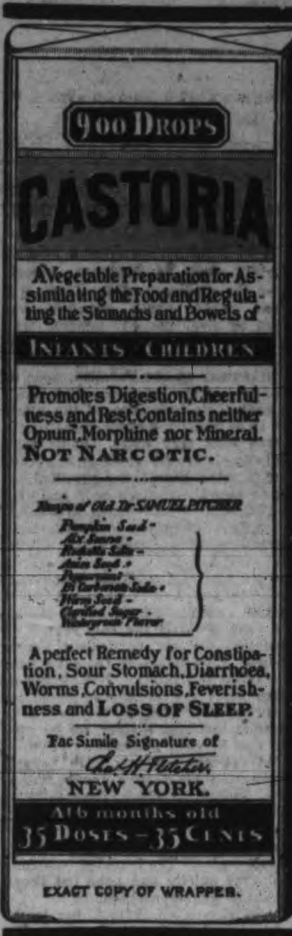
I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pagan and Pagan.

In conclusion, I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universality of the human mind, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Free security assured. Address with stamp, care of Wm. F. HULFORD, Agent, Superior, P. O. Box 20, St. Henri, Que.

ESTABLISHED 1864. Victoria Loan Office, 43 JOHNSON ST. MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security Business strictly confidential. Private entrance, Oriental Alley. F. LANDSBERG, Proprietor, P. O. Box 606.

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



Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. Fac-Simile Signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER NEW YORK. 15 DROPS - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

THE TIMES. Daily and Twice-a-Week.

Do You Read It?

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.

ADDRESS: Times P. & P. Co., W. TEMPLEMAN, Mgr. Times Building, Broad Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

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

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CRICKET.

THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lovers of cricket will be interested in the following table, which shows the position of the first class counties in the great national sport of England. Lancashire has now secured the county championship of 1897, as the following table shows:

Table with 4 columns: County, P., W., L., D. Pts. Includes Lancashire, Surrey, Essex, Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Sussex, Warwickshire, Middlesex, Hampshire, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Kent, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, N.H., F., played; W., won; L., lost; D., drawn; Pts., points.

The following is the text of the original resolutions agreed upon for the government of the championship. After the close of each cricket season the committee of the M. C. C. shall decide the county championship.

THE WHEEL.

VICTORIA WITHDRAWS.

At a well attended meeting of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club held yesterday evening that association, decided to immediately resign from the Canadian Wheelmen's Association. The question of affiliation with the C. A. C. C. was left in abeyance.

GOLF.

VICTORIA CLUB MEET.

The Victoria Golf Club will hold a general meeting on Monday evening at the residence of the secretary, 124 Richardson street.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. H. O. Wellburn, of Duncan, is at the Oriental. E. W. Fraeger, of Kamloops, is a guest at the New England. H. W. Sherlock and E. E. Evans, of Vancouver, are at the Driford.

THE FIRST LYNCHING

A Strange Story Brought Back from Skagway Trail—What Detective Saul Says

He Reports That a Russian Finn Was Hanged by Five Miners on the 3rd Inst.

Seattle, Sept. 17.—W. T. Sauls, the local private detective, who returned yesterday on the Parallon from a stay of thirty-four days at Skagway, reports that on the afternoon of September 3 a Russian Finn, name unknown, was lynched by five enraged miners who caught him in the act of thieving.

The story as told by Sauls is substantially as follows, and is given to the public with the distinct understanding in advance that Sauls is the sole source of information for the particulars herein embodied. The name of the man who was lynched is unknown but he was a Russian Finn, and he was executed on the afternoon of Friday, September 3. He was undoubtedly a thief, for he confessed that he went to Skagway to steal.

He did not die willingly. He begged and swore in his foreign tongue alternately. It had no effect, however. The penalty for theft had been announced. The scene of the hanging was near the foot of the Summit, about fifteen miles from Skagway. The lynching was conducted very quietly and none but those immediately concerned knew of it.

The Russian Finn "struck the trail" about two weeks before the lynching. He sailed from Seattle on one of the numerous boats. He took no outfit and was poorly clad. He started to work packing miners' outfits and seemed to be a hard-working fellow. He was young, not more than twenty-eight. He was very strong and could pack enormous loads.

The strange part of his behavior was the fact that he lived away from everybody else in a little hole back from the trail among the rocks and bushes. A piece of tent cloth served as a protection against the weather and he cooked what food he could steal from the miners over a small campfire. He could talk but very little English and made no friends among the packers.

One morning one of the pack team managers woke up, after spending a night in a tent near the Summit, to find his savings, amounting to nearly \$2,000, had been stolen during the night. The next day several other packers lost money. A day passed without developments and without any further robberies.

On returning from work on the afternoon of September 2 W. H. Davis found that someone had been in his tent and taken his money bag, which contained \$1,400. The bag had been concealed under some blankets. This was too much for even the miners to stand. They decided to do no more work until the thief was found.

The next evening Detective Sauls was sent for and commenced an investigation. It was discovered that no one had been near the tents outside of the immediate party of miners except this Russian Finn packer. Taking one of the miners with him Sauls climbed up to the Russian's hole on the hillside. The man was at home. He gruffly demanded what they wanted and in his broken English ordered them down the hill.

giving him his \$100. The lynching of the Russian Finn, Sauls says, is the only lynching.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Ordered to West Indies—Three Girls Burned to Death. Halifax, Sept. 17.—The British warships at this port with the exception of the flagship Renown, have received instructions to be ready to proceed to the West Indies next week. It is stated other warships are coming here from England.

Chatham, Ont., Sept. 17.—Three daughters of Preston Howard were burned to death this morning in their homes at Port Alma. The rest of the family escaped from the burning buildings. The girls were aged 18, 10 and 8 years. One of them had escaped, but met her death in returning to assist her sisters.

Kingston, Sept. 17.—J. E. Gervais, one of the assistant postoffice inspectors for the Montreal division, has not put in an appearance since Thursday and is thought to have gone to the United States.

Three Rivers, Sept. 17.—Fire broke out in the St. Maurice Lumber Co.'s saw mill here, owned by the Glen Falls P. & P. Co., totally destroying it. The loss is \$80,000 and insurance \$40,000.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—At the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress this afternoon the election of officers took place as follows: D. A. Carey, Toronto, president; Ralph Smith, Nanaimo, vice-president; G. W. Dwyer, Toronto, secretary-treasurer.

The following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that the gold recently discovered in the Yukon region is the property of the people of Canada and should be worked by the government for the people and not be left open to the world for all comers to be exploited by the exploitation of our natural resources; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the ministers of the interior, finance and trade and commerce, and the premier."

Montreal, Sept. 17.—The body of a young woman who committed suicide at the Hotel Cadillac has been identified as Mrs. Alex Warner, of Burlington, Vt.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The latest rumor in connection with the Ontario legislature is that an early session will be called, probably in December, and concluded in time to allow the government to go to the country in April.

BRIEF CABLE DISPATCHES.

Alarming Situation in India—Birth of an Arctic Explorer. Simla, Sept. 18.—The reverse suffered by the British forces under General Jeffries in the attack on the Mohandjaffs in the valley north of Camp Anayat, to punish them for the attack made on Tuesday night upon the troops under Gen. Jeffries at the foot of Havel Pass, is regarded most seriously. It is stated semi-officially that if the situation does not improve, the whole border will be in arms.

London, Sept. 18.—Sir George Badell-Powell, M.P., received a telegram saying that Mrs. Naansen, wife of Dr. Naansen, the explorer, who returned from the Arctic regions in August of last year, had given birth to a son.

Paris, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Jibouti says that a telegram has been received there saying that Princess Sonregha, daughter of King Menelik of Abyssinia, and the wife of Ras Micael, is dead.

Madrid, Sept. 18.—Captain-General Weyler writes saying that he is perfectly able to pacify Cuba in four months.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Tashkend, Asiatic Russia, 90 miles northwest of Khokan, announces that an earthquake shock was felt there at 8:08 o'clock last night, which caused a panic among the inhabitants of the place. An earthquake shock was also felt at 8 o'clock yesterday evening at Samarcand, capital of the province of Zerashan, 130 miles east of Bokara.

Brussels, Sept. 18.—The new law compelling foreigners to serve in the Civic Guard is causing irritation in all centres inhabited by foreigners. A mass meeting of Americans between the age of 22 and 40 will be held on Monday next to decide upon what action they will take in the premises. This will be followed by a meeting of British subjects for the same purpose.

AN EVIL OMEN.

The Ghost of Anne Boleyn Said to Have Been Seen in London. London, Sept. 18.—In spite of official frowns and attempts to suppress the chatter, it has leaked out that a detachment of Foot Guards, quartered in Lower London, swear that sentries on night duty have seen the ghost of Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate wife of the much-married King Henry VIII, whom he caused to be beheaded May 19, 1536.

The ghost of Queen Anne Boleyn is only supposed to appear on the eve of the death of a member of the royal family, and therefore the matter has been made the occasion of considerable gossip.

TO THE MANNER-BORN.

Fairness Displayed by Children of British Officer Storming of a Fort. London, Sept. 18.—A special dispatch from Bombay, describing the defence of Fort Quelewan, refers to a child-like expression of the six-year-old daughter of Major Des Voeux, the British officer who commanded the place and who had his family with him.

Little Miss Des Voeux is quoted as saying: "A horrible man crept up the barn hedge as part of the defences surrounding the fort, and daddy would not shoot until the hedge was burning and the man crept back. Then he shot his head. I think daddy should have shot him first."



Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

When and Where Victorians Will Worship To-Morrow. Emmanuel Baptist church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "As and So of the Great Commission"; evening subject, "Spiritual Ability and Disability." Rev. O. Kendall, preacher.

Calvary Baptist church—Rev. Ralph W. Trotter will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject, "Jacob's Vision"; evening subject, "The Plan of Salvation." At the close of the evening service the ordinance of Christian Baptism will be administered.

Theological Society, 28 Broad street, Williams block—Public lecture at 8:15 p.m., subject, "Why We do not Remember Past Lives."

St. Andrew's Cathedral—Rev. O'Dea, Bishop of Vancouver, Wash., will preach the sermon at the morning service at 9:30.

Congregationalists meet for divine worship at the Temperance Hall, 2400 Hastings avenue. Pastor, P. C. E. Harris. Text for morning sermon, Acts 20:24. Subject for evening sermon, "Armour-clad boys." The choir will sing a new selection entitled "I Need Thee." Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2:30 p.m. and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15.

Victoria West Methodist Church.—The pulpit will be occupied in the morning at 11 o'clock, by Mr. A. Mahood. The evening service will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Hicks. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

One advantage of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood is that you need not infringe upon your hours of labor nor deny yourself any food that agrees with you. In a word, you are not compelled to starve or loaf while being treated. These are recommendations worth considering.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Ayer's Little Liver Pills. It gives relief and discomfort attending their cure. Try them.

PASSENGERS. Per steamer Islander, from Vancouver—Dr. Rayner, Mrs. Rayner, Miss Bayner, Miss First, C. R. McLaughlin, J. Sharp, J. Scott, F. Fortler, Rev. F. Pawlish, A. Angelo, J. W. Young, A. Johnson, J. McClosky, J. Deane, T. Norman, Miss F. C. Eichen, Miss Morgan, G. B. Higley, J. D. Parnock, Rev. G. J. Swinnerton, H. C. Jantion, Mr. Willis, J. M. Shallice, P. O'Brien, P. Evans, H. H. Hubbard, J. Gilchrist, H. D. Sherlock, D. H. McPherson, W. Munn, J. Fletcher, W. Alpersen, W. F. McCullough, A. McDonald, J. Kellard, Mrs. Kellard, J. B. H. Rickaby, G. Marden, A. Fraeger, J. Dwyer, Miss Lees, G. F. Rockwell, Mrs. Rockwell, Mr. Hewling, W. Buttledge.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—H. H. Hobson, T. A. Barlow, Mrs. La Home, Miss La Home, J. C. Walker, G. S. Smith, A. E. Knott, E. H. Macleod and wife, C. Green, A. Walker, E. E. Todd, H. G. Ball, P. Hiltchcock, A. Bailey, H. J. Brauner, C. Holmes, B. A. Fish, H. Barnaley, Mrs. Parent, J. Devin and wife, Mrs. Collin, Mrs. F. B. Johnson, W. Chummer, Miss Pratt, H. Williams, Mrs. Heister, Mrs. Orchard.

CONSIGNERS. Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—B. C. Market Co., J. T. McMillan, E. & N. H. R. Ledington Bros, J. Weston, W. Mable, G. A. Carleton, H. Mansel, Lenz & Lester, G. H. Bernard, T. N. Hibben & Co., F. M. Beaton, Order Bank BNA, Tunnor Boat & Co., R. Jameson, Lowenberg & Co., L. & Henderson Bros, Barnsley & Co., J. Bray, S. Lester, Legitimate Lumber, H. B. Co., Fed & Co., Colonel, S. Shors, Greenwood Oil & Randolph, D. J. Griffin, H. J. Brady, Smith & Morris, J. Angus, St. Anne's Convent, D. K. Chongrime, A. & W. Wilson, T. Turner, St. Joseph's Hospital, E. Dickinson, Times, E. L. Prior & Co., G. J. Pendith, Imp Oil Co., Martin & Robertson, J. H. Brown, Ames Holden Co., Allison Iron Works, Wood & Orr, A. J. Clyde, E. A. Hensing, J. Summers, Coll. Ltd. Rev. A. Hens, B. Williams & Co., R. B. Marvin, J. Piercy, D. Spencer, J. Lumber Co., J. Wey, J. Serenaga, B. J. Nolte, J. Fullerton, C. A. Godson, H. Clarke and Don St. Co.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—Stenile & Co., J. H. Todd, Rickman, Typ. H. Co., Bruckman & Kor, T. Barntie, G. Byrnes, J. Wilson & Co.

COAL—Leave orders with M. N. HOLLAND & CO., (opposite the Driford) Broad street.

"THE VERY LATEST" THE CANADIAN Gold Fields of the North-West Territory. And the Head Waters of the Yukon. Telling how to get there, when to go, what to take and where to outfit. The latest information on the subject is contained in "The Province" Map of the Klondyke. Size 26x42. Price 50c. Mounted on Cloth in neat Waterproof Cover \$1.00. ALL NEWS AGENTS, OR FROM The Province Publishing Co., Ltd. VICTORIA and VANCOUVER.

THE KLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS ARE IN CANADA. Goods purchased elsewhere than in Canada are subject to Customs Duty on entering the Yukon. Strong force of Customs Officers and Mounted Police stationed at the Passes. Customs Certificates on purchases in Canada will prevent any delay from Canadian or United States officials. VICTORIA, British Columbia, Is the best place to fit out and sail from. All Steamboats going North start from or call at Victoria. G. A. KIRK, President B. C. Board of Trade.

GEO. D. SCOTT, INVESTMENT BROKER. Money to Loan. No. 42 FORT STREET. 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 Arm, \$15. Seven room house, Jubilee avenue, \$12.50. Five room house, Jessio street, Victoria West, \$5. Four room house, Toronto street, \$5.

Beaumont Boggs & Co. 28 BROAD STREET. McGill University MONTREAL. Session 1897-8.

J. PIERCY & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS. Miners' Outfits A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C. 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 \$500 per acre. Each claim 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, as 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 do so, as otherwise they will be deemed to have accepted the terms of this notice. LEONARD E. BOLLT, Land Commissioner. Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.