

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

No. 3.

New Goods.

Brooches, Cuff Links, Long Lorgnette Chains, Rings and Scarf Pins, a lovely assortment. Also something choice in Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches. Everything guaranteed.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

Veritable Revelations To the Prospective Housekeeper and Others.

Great shipment of Linens just received from Belfast, Glasgow and Dunfermline. A veritable variety. A revelation in prices.

Linen Huck Towels, from \$1.00 per dozen.
Turk. Towels and Bath Towels from \$2.00 dozen.
Glass Linens, Huckes, Apron Linens, Dowels.
Rollerings, Crashes, Drawing Linens.
Full Bleach Tablings, Napkins to match.
Doilies, 90c. to \$3.00 per dozen.
Carvers, Fish Cloths, Tray Cloths, etc., from 25c.
Bureau Covers, 30c. up. S.B. Covers, 35c. to \$1.25

The above in bleached or scoured, and all pure linen. Note address:

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.



The Government Board of Geographical Names says: "K should always be used for hard C, and that Y is always a consonant as in yard, and therefore should not be used as the vowel I."
"The possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony or changing its descriptive application. So Klondike, St. Michael, Cook Inlet, are correct form."

Wheat at \$1 a bushel. Flour must follow.
Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuits, 25c.
Christie's Sodas, 30c.
Rolled Oats, 9 lbs. for 25c.

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.

LOST—A lady's purse containing \$5 gold piece, etc., probably between Fort and Pandora avenue. Reward, Mrs. J. J. Jones, Bainmore. sep9-2t

GROUSE, ETC., will shortly be in season. Get your guns and ammunition from Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street, agents for Dupont's celebrated smokeless and black gunpowders.

HOPE LODGE, DEGREE OF HONOR, will hold an Ice Cream Social and Dance in the A.O.U.W. Hall on Friday, the 10th instant. Tickets, 25c. can be had at door, which will open at 8 p.m. sharp. Good music. sep-1st

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. sep-1w

THOSE DESIRING PIANO INSTRUCTIONS of Miss Laura M. Adams will please apply at 34 Cadboro Bay Road, any day between 1 and 2 o'clock. sep-1w

WINCHESTER RIFLES and ammunition of all kinds, suitable for the Klondike and sportmen, at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

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. J. L. McKean & Co., 25 1/2 Broad street. aug24-1m

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Goppel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 62.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe sep-9m

NOTICE.

Geo. Gawley & Co., Coal and Wood dealers, wish to inform their patrons that they have sold the business to Baker & Colston. In making this announcement they take the opportunity of thanking their customers for past favors, and solicit a continuance to their successors.

Georgia Gold Mining Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of shareholders of this company will be held in the A.O.U.W. Building, Victoria, on Friday, 8th day of October, A.D. 1897, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to pass such resolutions as will authorize the disposal of the whole or any portion of the assets, rights, powers and privileges of the company, and to do such other business as may be found necessary. J. B. PRIBBE, Secretary. Victoria, 7th September, 1897.

W. JONES, AUCTIONEER.

Has received instructions to sell without reserve at his Auction Rooms, 133 Government Street.

On Saturday, 11th September AT 2 AND 8 P.M.

61 Lots (IN GOLDEN ALBERNI) 61 Lots

Situated in Block 92, Alberni, within five minutes walk of the old and new Alberni townships. The Government Road to the mines runs through the property; also Five Lots advantageously situated in the thriving town of Sumas, opposite depot.

Two Lots in Mallett's Addition to Port Angeles. Particular attention is called to the title of these Lots, which is indefeasible. Note the time and place. Terms cash. W. JONES, Real Estate Auctioneer. sep-9c

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 Premier 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. Burnie, B. C., 7th Sept., 1897.

MET DEATH IN A TRAIN WRECK

Frightful Disaster on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

Ten Dead and Fifteen Injured in a Terrific Head-End Collision Between Flyers.

Emporia, Kas., Sept. 9.—Last night's head-end collision on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway proved the worst disaster which has occurred on that system in many years. Ten people were killed outright and fifteen others more or less seriously injured. The wrecked trains were the fastest in the service, running forty miles an hour. Following is the list of killed and injured given by the railway officials: Killed—Joseph Branham, engineer; Nat Hollister, engineer; Ben Walters, fireman; James Huerley, fireman; Edward Yonsseli, fireman; unknown boy. Missing—Jos. Sauers, baggage man. Injured—William Friabe, engineer; F. B. Jones, W. C. McElreed, C. J. Holliday, S. J. McGee, P. A. Duran, postal clerks; Joo. Patrick, C. A. Vandever, brakeman; T. J. Butten, passenger. Engineer Branham, before he died, said: "I did not see the other train until I came upon it. I turned on the air and jumped. I presume I cannot recover, but I will die as bravely as I can. I want you men to leave me and help the victims that are more unfortunate than I am." A. B. Adams, one of the injured, was on his way from New Jersey with registered bonds amounting to \$80,000 and a great deal of other valuables, which were all burned in the fire afterwards.

THE QUEEN SEARCHED.

Port Townsend Customs Officials Look for Contraband Intoxicants. Port Townsend, Sept. 9.—The steamer Queen, which sailed for Alaska, carried about 110 persons bound for the Klondike, via Dyea. While at the dock here the Queen was subjected to a rigid search by customs officers in quest of contraband intoxicants, but nothing of that character was found. All the ships sailing from this port for Alaska hereafter will be carefully searched before clearing.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED at once, smart boy at Stearns, 88 Yates street. sep9-1t

WANTED—Board and lodging for a lady and child in private family. State locality and price. Address E. Times office.

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. sep-12t

LUMBER FOR SALE.

300 M. feet first-class Rough Lumber, all kinds at \$4.00 per M. cash.

Chemung Lumber Yard, Laurel Point.

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT 2 p.m. on Friday at my saleroom, 123 Government street, I shall sell a choice

Collection of Plants

viz.: Carnations, Banana Plants, Robustas, Begonias, Climbing Ferns, Boxes of Plants, Boxes of Apples, Pigs, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, and Horse, Wagon and Harness, Cook Stoves and Heaters. Terms cash. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

OUTWITTED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

United States Scheme to Control the Great Inter-Oceanic Gateway Has Been Foiled.

John Bull Secures a Concession for the Purpose of Completing the Panama Canal.

New York, Sept. 9.—A special to the World from Colon, Colombia, says it is announced that a concession for the purpose of completing the Panama canal has been granted to Great Britain. New York, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the World from Washington, says: "The World's special cable advices from Colon to the effect that the franchise heretofore held by a French company for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama has been granted to the government of Great Britain and those closely interested in the Nicaraguan canal project frankly admit that if that transference has really been done, it will effectually prevent the United States from controlling the proposed great inter-oceanic waterway."

At the same time it is not generally believed here that the concession held by the French company has been transferred to the government of Great Britain. It is considered possible that an English company has purchased the rights of the French company and may continue the work now in progress, but that the British government has assumed control of the project is not credited. The concession was originally granted by the United States of Colombia for the construction of the Isthmus canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to De Lesseps and his syndicate of French capitalists and subsequently passed into the hands of a French company. Notwithstanding the difficulties connected with the work much headway has recently been made. About 1,000 men have been steadily employed, but doubt of final success proved a perpetual source of discouragement to the French company.

DEADLY YELLOW FEVER.

Physicians Fighting the Dreaded Disease at Ocean Springs.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—A bulletin from Ocean Springs, Miss., says: "One death this morning. All the physicians in town, including the marine hospital experts, are now holding an autopsy." Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—Dr. Quinlan, the yellow fever expert, telegrams from Ocean Springs to Surgeon-General Wyman as follows: "Have seen to-day twenty-five cases of dengue. Will withhold an opinion about three other cases. Thirty-eight sick in town. Three new cases." New Orleans, Sept. 9.—Seymour died at 1 o'clock this morning at Ocean Springs, of the prevailing fever. Dr. Salomon's report as to the existence of two cases of yellow fever at Cranford is considered reliable. Dr. Salomon says the fever is Yellow Jack, but of a mild type.

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—The Louisiana state board of health is to-day in full control of the situation. Perfect arrangements have been made for prompt report of yellow fever or suspicious cases. Up to 10 o'clock to-day there has not been a single report to the board and the authorities frankly declare no more symptoms of a virulent type will be reported. No advices have been received of the appearance of further cases at Bataxi in the immediate vicinity of Point Cadet. Bataxi and Ocean Springs are in need of supplies and are appealing to the railroad company to promptly arrange for the sending to them of needed provisions.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Surgeon-General Wyman says the yellow fever situation here is decidedly hopeful to-day. No new cases have been officially reported to him, although there are newspaper reports of three new cases at Bataxi. He has wired Dr. W. J. Lemon at Bataxi concerning this report.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Reported on Reliable Authority That It Is a Hoax.

London, Sept. 9.—The Daily News Berlin correspondent says it is alleged by reliable authorities in St. Petersburg that no written alliance between France and Russia exists, and that not even a verbal treaty was made, for the military convention was at an earlier date. The czar used the phrase "Brid nations," in response to the urgings of M. Hanotaux that unless something of the sort was said the French ministry would be overthrown on President Faure's return to Paris.

A FATAL FROLIC.

Six Reckless Young Men Drowned in Lake St. Clair.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 9.—Six young men were drowned in a yacht near Windmill Point, Lake St. Clair, late yesterday afternoon. A party of ten chartered the yacht Blanche and went up the lake on a sail. When near the mouth of Fox creek and nearly off Windmill Point, three of the party climbed out on the beam and commenced to rock the craft, which, being heavily ballasted, lurched over and capsized, going to the bottom.

THE FINANCES WELL HANDLED.

Remarkably Good Showing Made by Dominion Under Management of the Liberals.

Financial Statement for Fiscal Year Ending on the Thirtieth of June Last.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30th last has been prepared by the finance department and will appear in the next issue of the Canada Gazette. When the present government came into power in 1896 there was a month and a half of the fiscal year gone, so that for the balance, ten and a half months, the Liberal administration had charge. In the finances for the fiscal year of 1896-97 Mr. Foster estimated expenditures at \$41,500,000. This was made up of \$28,300,000, which was brought down to parliament, and \$13,200,000 which was not brought down, but which were printed and prepared to be submitted to the house. The total expenditure for the year has been about what Foster anticipated, or exactly \$38,335,000, while the revenue was \$37,809,347, leaving a deficit of \$525,653. This is what Mr. Fielding said it would be when delivering his budget speech last session. Mr. Foster, however, discredited this statement, and said it would be about \$2,000,000.

It will also be remembered that Mr. Fielding said in his speech that the present government would have to get rid of the obligations of their predecessors before they would be able to cut down expenditures to what they ought to be. The receipts on account of the consolidated fund were as follows:

	1896.	1897.
Customs	\$19,833,279	\$19,478,236
Excise	7,926,005	9,170,765
Post office	2,954,012	3,220,482
Public W. & Rys.	3,594,284	3,570,771
Miscellaneous	2,301,025	2,362,391
Totals	\$36,618,599	\$37,809,347
Expenditure	\$36,949,142	\$38,335,653
Deficit	\$330,543	\$525,707

Expenditure on ordinary account and the addition of debt for the past four years has been:

	Expenditure.	Increase
1897	\$38,335,653	\$2,794,600
1896	36,949,142	5,422,000
1895	38,132,000	6,801,000
1894	37,585,000	4,501,000

The expenditure on capital account for the year ending June 30th, 1897, was \$3,705,611, the chief items being: Public works, railways and canals, \$2,202,669 in 1896, and \$2,479,986 in 1897.

There have now been deficits in the Dominion finances for four years as follows: 1894, \$1,210,000; 1895, \$4,153,000; 1896, \$330,000; 1897, \$525,000.

It will be generally conceded that under the circumstances good management has been shown in handling the finances. W. J. Barrett, an accountant at the postoffice department, died this afternoon after a few days' illness. He was 53 years of age, was appointed in 1874 and drew a salary of \$1,800.

FAMOUS SECTION 22.

Congressmen Profess Ignorance of the Much-Talked-Of Amendment.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Herald prints letters from twenty members of the fifty-fifth congress, representing almost as many states, in reply to a circular sent out to secure facts in regard to the passage of the famous section 22 of the Dingley tariff bill. With one exception the writers professed ignorance of the amendment to section 22.

Cable News.

Rome, Sept. 9.—The rumor of the reported attempted suicide of Pietro Mascagni, the popular composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," which the Gazette Delleville, Bologna, published under the fullest reserve, is officially denied at the offices of the ministry of fine arts here.

CABLE

Buda Pesth, Sept. 9.—Frank Puleaky, the archaeologist and publicist, is dead.

London, Sept. 9.—The death is announced of Mr. Richardson, the London correspondent of the New York Herald.

American News.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At an early hour this morning Thomas Kennedy, about 80 years of age, fell from the second story window of his residence while asleep and his neck was broken by the fall.

Brush the hair daily to the scalp, and occasionally apply Hall's Hair Renewer, and a luxuriant head of hair will be maintained of a natural hue.

BEHRING SEA COMMISSION

Continuation of Mr. Belque's Argument—Judge Putnam's Objection.

He Regarded Mr. Belque's Remarks as an Attack on American Good Faith.

Halifax, Sept. 2.—The Behring Sea Claims Commission resumed its session at 10:30 o'clock yesterday. A number of visitors, including some ladies and several of the visiting barristers, were present during the argument.

The contention for Great Britain was: 1. That all persons are entitled to the protection of the country of their domicile whilst out of the jurisdiction of their country of original allegiance, even against the latter.

2. The country of original allegiance is entitled to protect its own subjects or citizens, whether domiciled within its territory or in a foreign country, except in the latter case for acts in violation of the laws of the country of domicile whilst in the country or within its jurisdiction.

The objections to the payment of the contested claims might be generally stated: Is Great Britain to be debarred from claiming damages for a person who was injured on a British vessel? Is Great Britain to be debarred from claiming damages for arrest where the claimant was a British subject, although the nominal owner was an American citizen? The ship in time of peace is nationalized by its flag as against foreign nations.

It is not being suggested that any of the vessels were navigated by United States citizens, the objection of the United States did not apply to the crews of the seized vessels.

Under the provisions of the United States constitution as to "liability" could not be sustained. Whatever acts were done by these persons were without any intention of violating laws of the United States, but done in the ordinary pursuit of their industry.

He regretted that in further discussing the subject he might have occasion to use words which would appear harsh and offensive, but he wished his words to be taken in their strictly legal sense, and as applicable to officers of the United States for the time being and not to the United States themselves.

Judge Putnam—I can't sit here and hear that either Great Britain or the United States have not acted in good faith, especially to hear any argument touching the good faith of United States.

Mr. Dickinson—As the matter has been referred to in brief, I would prefer that it be discussed here. Mr. Belque—I am referring strictly to the acts of the officers of the government and not to the government. I shall have occasion to refer to the argument of Mr. Carter before the Paris tribunal, when he said that he would not defend the seizures, and my only purpose is to show that it is a case where aggravated damages should be granted.

Mr. Belque, continuing, said that he did not desire to be offensive to the United States and he merely wished to refer to the facts as they occurred to support the claim for aggravated damages. The United States could not but have known that their claim was at best very doubtful. He was before the commission to put facts as they appeared on the record and he would be untrue to his position at the bar if he did not state them. He desired to refer to the fact that the seizures were made by the United States officers contrary to the decision of Secretary Bayard.

Judge Putnam said he took no exception to any statement of law offered or to any question raised by the record as to these acts, but he could not sit and listen to comments on the graciousness or ungraciousness of the United States. If Mr. Belque had any authority to support the contention that the seizures had been made without notice, his argument would be quite in order.

Judge Kline—he had been appointed on behalf of Great Britain, but once

appointed he became a judge, and could hear any argument as to the conduct of either of the two nations before pronouncing upon them, but he asked, did not Great Britain admit at the time of the Paris tribunal that the claims had been presented in good faith?

Mr. Belque said that he wished the words "good faith" to be understood in their strictly legal sense, and that the rule of common law in the United States, as well as in Great Britain, was not at variance with the rules of international law; that it was incumbent upon the United States to give Great Britain notice of the seizures. In the Geneva argument the United States counsel did not hesitate to use the strongest language and all that could be reproached against acts of omission of Great Britain, and Great Britain did not take offence and had no cause for offence. A lawyer at the bar should have some freedom in making his argument.

Continuing, he said that the damages were aggravated by the dilatory course after the seizures. The government was informed by telegraph two weeks after the seizures of 1886, and yet Great Britain did not get accurate information as to the seizures for five months. Again the modus vivendi required that ships seized by the United States on the high seas should be handed over to Great Britain for trial. The facts would indicate that injuries had been wilfully inflicted upon the claimants.

The United States claimed that damages could not be given for wounded national honor. Great Britain, perhaps, could not receive such money without lowering her dignity, but the dignity of Great Britain as well as of the United States demanded that all injuries to private persons should be repaired.

The different items and claims for aggravated damages might be classified as follows: 1. The illegal boarding and searching of vessels. 2. Value of vessel, outfit and cargo and their depreciation of value. 3. Premiums of insurance paid. 4. Time and money spent by owner. 5. Legal expenses paid. 6. Balance of estimated catch for the season.

Mr. Belque made an elaborate argument to establish Great Britain's right to claim for loss of prospective catch. At the afternoon session of the commission Mr. Belque cited in support of his contention the Gerring case, decided May 1st, 1897. The ship had been seized in Canadian waters for fishing within the three-mile limit. The case of Allison v. Chandler, 11 Mich. 542, was cited and a long extract from the judgment read. In all of the cases bearing on the subject the question was mainly as to the remoteness or proximity of the damage.

He argued that the sealers were not expected to purchase other vessels to replace the vessels seized. They had the right to expect that the vessels would be returned, and therefore so long as the vessels were detained they had the right to recover for the loss of the use of the vessels.

Another claim applying to a few of the cases was for use of vessel between two seasons, detention and imprisonment of the crews. Summing up Mr. Belque said the claims came within the scope of the convention, they were submitted to the Paris tribunal and were referred to in the official correspondence, the amount being substantially the same in both instances. He closed with the following eloquent words adopted from the address of the present chief justice of England before the Paris tribunal: "There are two great powers before you; one a representative of the civilization of the old world, great in its extent of dominion, greater still in its long enduring traditions of well ordered liberty and in the stability of its ancient institutions; the other a young but stalwart member of the family of Nations, great also in its extent of territory, in the almost boundless resources at its command, great too in the genius and enterprise of its people, possessing enormous potentialities for good on the future of the human race. These powers are in difference, Great Britain conceives that she has been wronged by these seizures; her sovereignty has been invaded; her rights upon the high seas, represented by her national flag, set at naught. Happily the dread extremity of war was avoided. These nations have not sought to turn their ploughshares into swords to set their differences. They are here before you, friendly litigants, peaceful suitors in your court, asking by pacific means the adjustment and determination of their rights in time of peace. This is, indeed, a fact of great moral significance. Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war."

The commission adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Bodwell will take up the argument.

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE ARRIVES. He Says the Condition of Affairs in Cuba is Still Very Bad.

New York, Sept. 8.—Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, accompanied by his son, arrived from Havana to-day. The general said he had been suffering from biliousness from some time past, but he felt very much better after his trip. When asked whether he would return to Cuba or not, the general shook his head and said: "I cannot answer that, and I would rather not talk on Cuban affairs until I make my report in Washington."

"There is a good deal of suffering in Cuba, but the Americans, amounting about 1,400, are being crowded for from the fund of \$500,000 which was appropriated for that purpose."

"Is there any sign of business improvement or a change for the better in Cuba?" asked the reporter. "No, I am sorry to say there is not," replied the general, "and there will not be any improvement until the war is ended."

General Lee and Fitzhugh, jr., will go to West Point to-day to see his other son, who is at the military academy.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

McGill Graduates Mad-Knapp's Roller Boat—Fast Atlantic Service.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—There is great ill-feeling among the graduates of McGill over the appointment of a Scotchman, F. B. Walton, a graduate of Cambridge, to the position of dean of the faculty of law. A meeting was held to consider the matter. The call circular spoke of the question of legal education and the desirability of immediately establishing a new law school in Montreal. About forty were present and a motion that the appointment of Walton was a slight upon law graduates of McGill was hotly discussed and definitely withdrawn, as it would prejudice the case without any evidence as to Walton's fitness.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—To-day was Farmers' Day at the Industrial Exhibition and hundreds of farmers flocked to the exhibition grounds. The most interested visitor was Mr. Tarte, who spoke at some length. He asked his hearers not to believe the people of Quebec were not progressive people. They had not all the advantages with English speaking sections, but were a progressive, intelligent and loyal people.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—Knapp's roller boat, designed to roll over the water instead of cutting through it, was successfully launched at 6:40 p.m. at Bolton's shipyard to-day. She drew two feet only, and is 110 feet long and 22 feet in diameter. The engines will be placed in and a trial trip made in a couple of weeks.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—The Star states that Peterson, Tate & Co. have given up their contract for the fast Atlantic service, and that it has been taken over by Gray, Dawes & Co. of London, and initials that the Marquis of Lorne may be one of the directors.

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—Peter Gauthier, a farmer of Ste. Agathe, claims he has been cured of a cancer by a Manitoba Mennonite woman, who possessed a secret remedy. He consulted the woman as a last resort, having been given up by city medical men.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—Father St. John, secretary of the Local Douglas Colonization Society, has returned to Ottawa after locating a number of boys on the society's lands in the Danphin district, Manitoba. He says the intention of the society is to bring out girls also from the Old Country. Father St. John left for Montreal to arrange for a receiving home for the children upon their arrival.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—The News says tonight that the latest political rumor is that Hon. John Coughlan will enter provincial politics in the province of New Brunswick.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—Samples of quartz from the Lake Wawa gold regions in Ontario, north of Lake Superior, have been analyzed at McGill college laboratory and assay \$241.00 to the ton.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—The largest sale of sole leather ever made in Canada was made by Shaw, Cassils & Co. to-day at James McCready. The transaction involved a transfer of 98,000 hides for a consideration of about \$75,000.

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, was taken suddenly ill several days ago and is now confined to St. Boniface Hospital. He is somewhat better to-day. No serious consequences are expected.

GILLIES LAND DOES NOT EXIST. London, Sept. 8.—There is no such region as Gillies Land within the Arctic circle. What was supposed to be an unexplored mass of country is but a vast number of islands, many of them merely mountainous ice peaks.

This is the most important information from the frozen north brought by the Jackson-Harmworth expedition. The expedition arrived recently on the steamer Windward, after having spent three winters near Cape Flora. Franz Josef Land.

The hardy explorers also doubt that King Oscar Land and Petermann Land exist. They say there is little land north of Franz Josef Land. These alterations in the map render the prospect of reaching the North Pole more than doubtful, as the returned explorers are more than satisfied there is no land north of 82 degrees.

ONE OF ANDREE'S PIGEONS. Nashville, Ill., Sept. 8.—When Prof. Andree left in search of the North Pole it was not made public that arrangements had been made by William Osborne, a business man of Coulterville, Ill., whereby he would be kept informed as to the whereabouts of the explorer by pigeons. One of the birds sent along with Andree has returned to his master almost two months overdue. The bird carried a note about its neck, written on extra heavy note paper, but the weather has obliterated the writing so it cannot be told whether the expedition is a success or a failure. The only word of the note not completely rubbed out is "latitude." The pigeon had a silver plate attached to its left wing with "Andree 31" stamped upon it. The next bird is due in a few days.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION. Columbus, O., Sept. 8.—The national convention of mine workers met at 10 a.m. and appointed the committee on credentials and adjourned until 1 p.m. It is probably the largest miners' convention ever held. The reporters gathered information from various delegations to the effect that the convention will probably decide to return to work, but this decision cannot be reached until after a hard fight, the opposition coming from Illinois, Indiana, and a section or two in Ohio.

"I WILL BE HERALD." In Letting the World Know What a Boon Catarrh Sufferers Have in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

John E. Dell, of Paulding, O., says of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "I was a sufferer from chronic catarrh. I was advised to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It worked a great cure in me. I had almost instant relief. It is the best remedy I ever tried for this disease. I will do all I can to make its excellent qualities known to those suffering as I did."

For sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Insist Upon Hood's Sarsaparilla

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply

the desire to secure more profit. The dealer or clerk who does this cares nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate, safe.

MOVE OF PRIZE FIGHT MEN. Working to Get a Canadian Law Passed in Their Favor.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—An alleged attempt has just been discovered to quietly railroad a bill through the provincial legislature at Quebec, which, if passed, would open the door to all the prize fighters in America. The attempt was discovered by a notice appearing in the late issue of the Quebec official Gazette, and the result is that when the next session opens a strong deputation of Montreal citizens will be sent to oppose the bill.

The bill, in which the names of Chas. Eugene Chabonnet, broker; Louis Zacharia Chabot, broker; Joseph Arthur Proulx, accountant, all of Montreal, and Daniel Leary, accountant, and Milton G. Gray, attorney, of New York, appear, applies to the lieutenant governor of the province of Quebec for letters patent incorporating them under the name of the Canadian Athletic Club, for the purpose of holding athletic and sporting exhibitions, namely, lacrosse, golf, hockey, wrestling, boxing exhibitions, yacht and horse races in the province of Quebec.

The capital stock will be \$20,000 in shares of \$100 each. The Montreal men mentioned as incorporators are not well known, and it is openly reported that those really interested are well known sporting men backed by capital from the United States.

RIDERS FELL IN A HEAP. Further Particulars Regarding the Smashup at Seattle.

Seattle, Sept. 8.—In the presence of 1,000 people at the Y.M.C.A. track last evening Otto Zeigler turned his wheel into the fence on the left-hand side of the track and caused the worst spill that ever occurred in bicycle racing in this state. Zeigler was the king pin of the meet, especially after his performance on Monday afternoon. In the excitement of the spill no one noticed that George Sharick, of Tacoma, had crossed the tape a winner, having been slightly ahead of Zeigler when the spill occurred.

The race was the half-mile open professional postponed from yesterday, and the spill occurred on the home stretch at the finish. There were six riders on the race. When half way around on the last lap the crack riders, Zeigler and Sharick, began to pull away and rounded into the home stretch slightly in the lead. Staver, Downing, Whitman and Crawford followed in the order named. The track was shadowy from the glare of the electric lights. Sharick was well in the middle of the track on the home stretch, with Zeigler quite close to the fence on the lower side. As he turned the corner his wheel was observed to jump, but the champion brought it back to the track instantly with a confused sort of wobble. He sprang ahead, but his front wheel wobbled into the fence and left the rider insensible on the track twenty feet ahead, his face a mass of bloody cuts and bruises. His rear wheel fell back into the middle of the track in time to strike Jack Staver's wheel. Staver was thrown and an instant later he was crushed into by Danny Whitman and Hardy Downing. Jack Crawford tried to get around Sharick, but was pitched in an insensible heap. The cry went up that Crawford's neck was broken. Sharick, who had not been in the lead, Hardy Downing, of San Francisco, grabbed the remnants of a yellow wheel and fell across the line for second place. Danny Whitman of Los Angeles finally found portions of his wheel and he too slipped across the line for third money.

The riders were quickly carried into the dressing rooms, their wheels gathered up and the big dints made in the cinder track by the falling bodies were filled in. In the dressing room Staver was in a corner stretched out on his training board, bleeding from a hundred cuts, and surrounded by three doctors. He was groaning terribly and seemed to be badly hurt. In a short time he was removed to Providence Hospital in the patrol wagon. On another table was Zeigler, trying with the assistance of a doctor and his trainers to pick the clinders out of his face. They finally stopped the flow of blood, sewed up several cuts and took Zeigler to the Stevens Hotel in a carriage. Crawford came to in a short time and was little injured. Whitman and Downing were not badly hurt. Staver's body having broken the force of their fall.

The crowd were very much excited, but finally quieted down when told that no one was killed, and the racing continued. The half-mile amateur was won by Wing, of San Jose, in 1:21. Cotter second, Mott third. In the mile professional, the big race of the meet, Allan Jones, of Spokane, Sharick, Elford and Whitman were in a close race. Sharick and Whitman were in the order named. Time, 2:21 1/5. Wing and Mott, the California team, won from Cotton and Shipp, the Northwest

Victoria Parlor Matches. The Neat Box makes it easy and safe to carry them. The Non-Sulphurous Composition makes it a pleasure to use them. THE E. B. EDDY Co., Limited, HULL.

team, by two and three-fifths seconds. The race was two miles and the winners made it in 4:56 2/5. The injured riders were all resting well to-day and no serious results are looked for.

GOULD MINERS INTERESTED. Denver, Sept. 8.—The Clondyke Exploration, Engineering and Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, has been incorporated in this state. The directors for the first year of this company are Reid Norrup and Sanford Norrup, of St. Louis; William Norrup, of New York; George B. Rubin and P. Vickers, of Colorado. George Gould and Howard Gould and the Norrups, who are cousins of the Goulds, are the company. The charter of the company grants the rights and privileges to explore new territory for placer and lode mining, to survey mining claims, railroads, canals, water roads, public and private lands, to locate, lease and operate mining lands, to build saw mills, run steam and sailing vessels, to do a general transportation business by land and water, erect smelters, etc. Just how extensive the Goulds intend to operate in the Alaskan country cannot be discovered at this end of the line. They have authorized the incorporation of the company and will put some cash into the venture.

WANTED BY young English woman, situation as assistant in any business house, or to assist light duties in private household. S. Times office. sep-9-0c

MUSIC AND FANCY WORK LESSONS will be given by Mrs. Patten, who has just arrived from "Frisco" and other points with all the latest ideas. Orders for stamping. Call and inspect sample work at 228 Fort street. sep-1w

WANTED—To rent, Calligraph typewriter. Must be in good condition. Address "Calligraph," this office. sep-1

WANTED—A 4-inch tire wagon in good repair; state price. Address S. R. Times office. aug-17-0c

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. aug-17-0c

WANTED—Gordon press hand. Apply at the Province Publishing Co. aug-17-0c

FOR SALE—Baled or loose straw. Apply George McEae, Victoria Dairy. sep-1m

FOR SALE—Two storey house and lot on Fernwood Road, containing six rooms, a great bargain at \$700; cost \$1,400. A. W. Mack & Co., Real Estate Agents, 88 Government street. sep-1w

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. aug-12-0c

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. sep-1w

TO LET. FOR A STORE, office or dwelling call at 50 Government street. Fine location. In many cases nominal rents. sep-3t

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street. sep-1w

LOST OR FOUND. LOST—Yesterday, a silk umbrella; handle ornamented with a round's head in ivory. May have been left in post office. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning same to Times office. sep-17

MISCELLANEOUS. MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERLAIN, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, Clairvoyant Hotel, Room 8. sep-1w

CARPETS CLEANED and Colors Restored. Edmonds, No. 9 Johnson street. sep-2w

MOUNTAIN QUEEN, the greatest living clairvoyant medium; unfailing 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 19, Queen's Hotel. aug-25-1m

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 at publication up to 4 p.m.

A & W. WILSON. PLUMBERS AND SANITARIANS. Bill Huggins and Thomas. Trades to best advantage. Estimates and Locking Straps. Steam and Gas fitting and all repairs. Readings, 171 St. James street. Telephone 171. sep-1w

Charles Hayward, (Established 1867.) Funeral Director and Embalmer. Government Street, Victoria. sep-1w

NOTICE. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary. Dated Victoria, 30th Aug., 1897.

NOTICE. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Colliery Company, of British Columbia, Limited Liability, will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1897, at 21 o'clock in the forenoon. CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary. Dated Victoria, 30th Aug., 1897.

NOTICE. It is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria, at its next session, for a transfer of the license issued by A. Bechtel, upon the premises known as the California Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the city of Victoria, to Walter Martin. A. BECHTEL. 7th August, 1897. Telephone 749.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

The Superintendent of City Schools Addresses the Trustees on School Matters.

He Suggests Several Changes—They Will Be Carried Into Effect At Once.

The Congestion at Some of the Schools To Be Relieved—Other School Business Attended To.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees was held at the office of the secretary, all the members of the board being present.

Superintendent Eaton, the newly appointed superintendent of the city schools, was present, and after the close of the business of the evening he addressed the board on school matters.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read a list of supplies needed by the various principals was read. These were referred to the supply committee, who are to consult the superintendent and act accordingly.

Letters were read from several teachers accepting positions on the teaching staff.

After a discussion on a request for books for newly children, Trustee Laid moved that the supply committee be empowered to supply the books asked for after making enquiries to ascertain that pupils receiving them are needy.

Applications for positions on the teaching staff were received from Mr. McGhee, W. Clayton, Ellen Rae Lee, and a pupil teacher from Charlotte Barrett, Miss L. Dunton and Miss H. F. Nason. All were laid on the table.

Miss Phoebe Sprague resigned her position, she having secured a country school. The resignation was accepted.

The Victoria Piano Tuning & Repairing Company wrote offering to repair the organ at the Central school for \$20. Some of the members of the board thought it would be better to get a new one.

Trustee Yates suggested that this course be adopted and the old organ be sent to the museum.

A motion was then made that the matter be referred to the alterations and repairs committee.

Principal A. B. McNeil wrote complaining of the crowded condition of the North Ward school. Miss Lucas had 49 in her class, which was too many, and Miss Munro had 58. He suggested that three classes be made out of these two and a new teacher appointed. The matter was laid on the table.

A letter was received from the principal of the Central school asking for an assembly room, and suggesting that the gymnasium be used for this purpose.

This was also laid on the table for future consideration.

Beaumont Boggs wrote saying that the fire insurance policy held by the Eastern Assurance Company fell due on the 10th inst., and as the Eastern Assurance Co. had ceased doing business, he asked that he be allowed to transfer the policy to the Imperial Insurance Co., of London, the local agency of which company he held. Referred to the insurance committee.

The electric light company wrote stating their rates, and a motion was made and carried that the electric light be placed in South Park school as an experiment.

Several letters were then read from parents, asking on several grounds that their children be allowed to attend schools in districts other than that in which they lived. One of these gave as his reason the rudeness of the boys at the South Park school, which worked on the children's nerves. He also decidedly objected to mixed classes. The requests were granted in each case.

Dr. Ernest Hill wrote offering to examine any of the pupils at the schools for defective eyesight and hearing, and report to the teachers. This kind offer was accepted with thanks.

Rev. Dr. Campbell wrote saying that Mrs. Lohbrunner, of Caledonia avenue, had called on him, thinking he was a member of the trustee board, with her little son, who evidently had been punished, may I say "thrashed," by the principal of the Spring Ridge school in a manner altogether uncalled for. "I am of the opinion," said Dr. Campbell, "that the board of school trustees should give this young principal to understand that our children are sent to school to be taught and corrected in a proper manner, if correction be necessary." This letter was received and filed.

The average daily attendance for the past month was 1,944.50; the average actual attendance, 1,926.58; the number of pupils actually attending, 2,488; average per teacher, 44.20.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of the sum of \$685.55 for the payment of current expenses.

This concluded the business before the meeting, and then Inspector Eaton addressed the meeting as follows:

To the Board of Trustees: Ladies and Gentlemen—During the past two weeks I have made myself familiar with the physical conditions under which the work of your schools is being done, and to some extent with the character of that work itself. It is due to you and to the public whose most important interests you are administering that I could felicitate you upon the generally excellent and adequate provision you have made for the physical and the moral health of the two thousand school children of the city. In respect to the cleanliness of the buildings, the general fitness of the premises and the excellent sanitary arrangements effected there is little to be desired. In the matter of accommodation there is congestion at certain points, for the relief of which I have some suggestions to submit for your consideration. From the necessarily hasty inspection thus far made, I have not of course been able as yet to form a final judgment of the character of the work being done by the individual teachers. Generally I may say that I have been delighted with the spirit of earnestness and disinterestedness that prevails among them, and with the manifest anxiety to promote the efficiency of their schools. While this is true, and while it is evident there is excellent work being done in many departments, it is equally evident that your inability to secure trained teachers to fill vacancies as they have occurred has made the existence of weak places in your staff inevitable. I can assure you that my best efforts will be directed to the improvement of the methods of those teachers whose work is not quite up to the high standard of efficiency you have a right to demand. In this work I feel satisfied I shall have the hearty co-operation of the various principals and of the teachers themselves. It may be possible for me later on to organize also a normal class for the benefit of pupils and graduates of the High school, who may desire appointment to your staff when future vacancies shall occur. In this way I may be able to do something to provide for them that training which they cannot otherwise obtain, and which it is so obviously necessary that they should have before they receive appointment at your hands.

Craving your indulgence for these somewhat extended general observations, I may be permitted to call your attention to some specific matters that in my judgment need your immediate attention.

1. The lowest department of the Victoria West school is overcrowded—the number enrolled being 74. This is obviously too great a number for one teacher and for one room. All the other rooms in the building are well filled. There is, then, in this school of another teacher and another room.

2. I found the lowest department of the Spring Ridge school similarly overcrowded, but as the two next departments above had each a small attendance, I suggested to the principal that for the time being he unite his second and third divisions into one, and divide the lowest into two, thus securing an equal distribution of the numbers, although it requires a teacher of the combined classes to carry on the work of two divisions instead of one.

3. I am satisfied that another teacher is immediately required for your High school. I need not remind you that the requirements of a High school staff are not to be measured by the number of pupils in attendance, but by the number and variety of studies that must be carried on.

There are in the High school four distinct classes, separated from one another by a year's study. Each of these classes is in need of the equivalent of the full time of one teacher. Your familiarity with the varied character of the High school curriculum will, I am sure, lead you to the same conclusion. The three teachers now on the staff are doing strong work, and are accomplishing all they can for the four classes; but they cannot overtake the whole syllabus, and the interests of the pupils are to that extent suffering. There is but one remedy, I think: the reinforcement of the staff by an additional teacher.

It would thus seem that an additional expenditure for teachers' salaries of \$150 a month was an immediate necessity. Fortunately, however, I am able to suggest a readjustment of your present teaching force that will, if it meets with your approval, adequately relieve the congestion in Victoria West, and give the needed reinforcement to the High school staff without prejudice to the interests of any pupil or teacher, and with a very trifling additional cost to the board.

My suggestions are as follows: 1. That Mr. Butcher, of the Spring Ridge school, be transferred to Victoria West, giving him in charge of divisions IV and V. It will be necessary to furnish another room, and I am told that the Mission house, formerly tenanted by John, is available. Mr. Butcher could occupy this room, and Principal Tait could then dispose his staff in such a way as to give the relief needed in the lower divisions. Thus this emergency may be met at the cost of the rental of the additional classroom.

2. That Miss Watson, of the Girls' Central, 5th division, be transferred to the High school, and Miss Barron from the Spring Ridge school be assigned to Miss Watson's place in the Girls' Central. These changes will necessitate the distribution of the children of grades V, VI and VII of the Spring Ridge school, now taught by Mr. Butcher and Miss Barron, between the North Ward and the Boys' and Girls' Central. The majority of them will of course go the latter as being nearer. This distribution can be effected, I am sure, without detriment to any interest involved. It would be for the board to consider whether if this suggestion to transfer Miss Watson to the High school is adopted, she ought not to receive a somewhat larger salary than she is now getting. The work, of course, be more laborious; and yet for this year I do not suppose it would be necessary to give the full salary attaching to the High school position.

THEY ARE IN FOR A FAMINE.

There is Plenty of Money at Dawson City, but Provisions Cannot Be Bought.

Steamer Weare Is Aground—Her Passengers and Treasure Taken to St. Michaels.

Fifty Men Said To Have Died of Scurvy—Many Idle Men at Dawson.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 8.—The news by the steamer National City from St. Michaels corroborates all that has been said of the prospects of short rations in the gold diggings of the upper river during the winter. The steamer, which connected with the river steamer J. J. Hoyle at the mouth of the river, brought three passengers.

One of these is J. A. Ralston, of 214 McAllister street, San Francisco. He says there is gold, and lots of it, in the Clondyke, but it is generally still in the ground. It is believed that the claims now located would turn out 50 tons of gold this winter if the scarcity of food did not prevent full operation. He gives a rough guess that the Clondyke is good for \$250,000,000 before petering out.

Six thousand men in the mines about Dawson City is the estimate of Ralston, who came down on the National City with F. E. Leonard, of Nanaimo, B. C., and R. B. Lamb, of Portland, Ore. The supply of the necessities of life to feed these men, he says, is totally insufficient. In fact, he estimates that the stores will be exhausted before winter is half over, when the famine will be on in earnest, especially as the number of men in the country will be greatly augmented by the later arrivals over the passes.

There is whiskey, beer, and all kinds of liquor in profusion, he says, but their places could have been better filled on the steamer with flour.

It is not that the men in the country have not the money to buy supplies, but that the stocks of the stores are inadequate.

Ralston says that one of the best claims on the Eldorado is the property of James Hall, of Missouri. It will turn out at least \$1,000,000. Claim No. 12, on Eldorado, is also very rich. It is so uncommon a thing to take out two ounces to the pan from any part of the claim.

What wealth is coming on by the steamer Excelsior cannot be estimated. Those of the passengers of the Healy who came to St. Michaels were very reticent as to their stores of food.

With the exception of Ralston and his companions, all the passengers of the Healy took passage on the Excelsior. That vessel left St. Michaels the night of August 26 with 80 passengers. She was put into Oonahaska for coal, and Captain Anderson, of the National City, is of the opinion that the Excelsior should arrive at San Francisco to-day.

When the National City left St. Michaels the steamer Cleveland was taking in ballast, and expected to sail for Puget Sound ports on August 30. Many of the passengers who had tickets for the Cleveland took passage on the Excelsior.

On the way down the river from Dawson City, which place the steamer Healy left August 14, the steamer Weare was found hard and fast on a bar. She was passed on the 16th, being then about 1,200 miles from the mouth of the river. The boat had been on the bar for 20 days, and the Healy laid alongside, took off her passengers, and some of the freight, and then proceeded on her way, leaving the unfortunate boat hard and fast aground, with small chances of getting off before the river closes.

F. E. Leonard says that the Weare had on board 150 passengers and about \$1,500,000 in treasure. This was transferred to the Healy and taken to St. Michaels. A considerable amount of this will arrive in San Francisco on the Excelsior.

When asked why he returned Leonard said: "I found I had to get out or starve. There are about 4,000 men in Dawson, and not more than a third of them have work. If you have not a stock of grub you can't get work at any price. I had provisions for three months, and no one wanted me. I had not enough to work my own claim until spring, so I sold my stock at a good figure, and will wait until spring. Jim Dunsinuir, the Eldorado king, has had \$30,000 worth of provisions ordered for some months, but he has not been able to obtain more than a fifth of it, even with the cash put up in advance."

Those coming out, however, did not bring all of their clean-ups with them. Leonard recites numerous instances of men who had cleaned up from \$50,000 to \$100,000, but had not taken away more than a third of that. The men say that they made nothing themselves, except as wages at \$15 a day for a month or so.

F. Lamb, of Portland, is authority for the statement that over 50 men have already died of scurvy this summer.

In regard to the discoveries on Stewart river Ralston says that there were many rumors of rich strikes, but up to the time he left Dawson nothing definite had been received. The National City made the trip in eleven days from St. Michaels, where she left sixty-five eager gold seekers. It is very doubtful whether any of the passengers who went up on the National City will get through this year.

The small boat which some of the passengers had taken up on the deck of the steamer has proved a disappointment. Her machinery has gone wrong and she draws too much water. There is enough provision in the party, however, to winter it out, and proceed up the river when spring comes.

The Cleveland was expected to sail on the day after the National City's departure. The Excelsior left St. Michaels 12 hours before the National City.

Captain Anderson reports that on August 28 he passed the steamer Humboldt, but did not speak her, and that she, in all probability, arrived at St. Michaels the following day.

A GOVERNMENT WARNING.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The treasury department has made public the following letter from a government official now on his way to the gold fields, stating at the same time that the writer, whose name is withheld, had been twelve years in the service, and was thoroughly reliable.

"Dyea, Aug. 22.—I deem it my duty to write you on a subject that does not seem strictly within my line of duty, as it touches somewhat on the functions of the treasury department. I have had long talk with Mr. Ivey, collector of customs for Alaska, who is at present at Skagway, three miles below here. The Skagway trail is the most largely used overland route (though by no means the best) to the Clondyke. Mr. Ivey informs me that there are now between the water and the lake something like 4,000 people and 2,000 horses. The commander of one of the vessels now at Skagway states that sixteen vessels are chartered now and cargoes at that place between now and the 15th of September, and that the number of passengers will average 200 to each vessel, making 3,200 more people who will attempt to go in this fall.

I have talked with some of the most experienced traders and miners in the vicinity, and their unanimous prediction is that not over 20 per cent. of this vast number will get through to Dawson before winter sets in. The other 80 per cent. will camp on the trail, and those who survive and get back to tide water will have to winter at Skagway or return south.

The rush continues two weeks longer or hundreds of people will perish.

The postmaster and Indian trader at this place (Mr. Herron) states that more than 1,000 men have gone up the Chilkoot pass during the past thirty days, and that seven hundred of them are still this side of the lake, twenty-four miles from here. Vessels are arriving every day or two, and at the present rate of influx thousands will enter the trail by September 10th. Mr. Herron is of the opinion that not more than twenty out of every hundred will get through, and says that this trail is far more dangerous than the Skagway trail after the snow sets in. He says if the rush continues another week the resultant loss of life will be appalling.

It is unwell to suggest a way to stop this rush of people, but Mr. Ivey intimates that if the inspection rules of the treasury department were properly enforced it would materially decrease the number of passengers on the incoming vessels. Nearly every vessel that arrives here brings twice as many passengers as the law allows it to carry, and many of them are condemned crabs which have been lifted up for this trade.

I have talked with several men who have recently arrived here from the Clondyke, two of whom left here less than thirty days ago. They unanimously agree that there is a richer gold field there, but the facts do not justify the present stampede, and they say there is need to be much suffering and actual starvation. Provisions are already scarce and the prices of many articles are absolutely prohibitory in the case of a man of ordinary means.

The mail facilities are very bad here, as the post office department has not made any allowance for the rapid growth of the postal business.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless Men and women—Who gratefully write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and able to do my own work, because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is the experience of a host of people.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable and sure.

Games

and Sports can be entered into with greater enjoyment when ADAMS TUTTI FRUTTI is used. It always thirst and gives staying power.

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

Tutti Frutti

is on each 5c. package. Save coupons for latest books and prizes.

McGill University

MONTREAL. Session 1897-8.

The curriculum comprises courses in Arts (including the Donalds Special Course for Women), Applied Science, Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Science. Matriculation, Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 15th Sept.; Applied Science, 16th Sept.; Law, 17th Sept.; Veterinary Science, 22nd Sept.

Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

JNO. MESTON.

Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

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. Those who have found the pawnbrokers. Place them side 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 \$1.00. 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 25c. in coin or stamps and we will send you a White Topaz by return mail: a stone that you can justly proud of and one that positively cannot be detected from a real diamond. In ordering, be sure and state whether you desire a single stone or a pair. NO ORDER FILLED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

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

OUR GUARANTEE: We warrant each and every Topaz to retain its brilliancy and the mounting to give perfect satisfaction. We will give you One Thousand Dollars if you can show us a better stone than we have ever offered to replace a White Topaz that was returned as unsatisfactory.

DIAMONDS DUPLICATED IN WHITE TOPAZ. Royalty and the four hundred and fifty thousand worth of diamonds set in necklaces, brooches, bracelets and jewelry, are all in jeopardy. While they wear in public the exact appearance of White Topaz and 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.

Advertisement for Genuine White Topaz with illustrations of jewelry and text describing the offer.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nerve.

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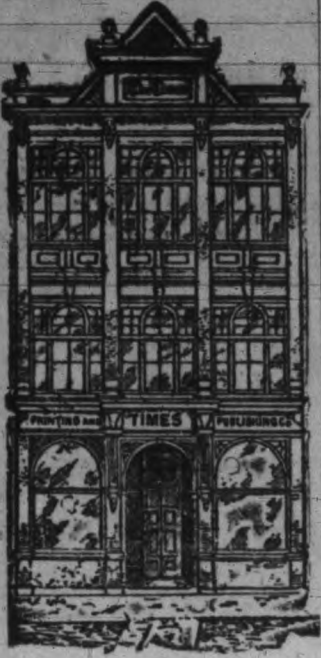
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In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, leaving them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

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THE DAILY TIMES

Published every day except Sunday, by the

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W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.

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

"WE WANT GOOD ROADS."

We are surprised that the mayor should take such a pessimistic view of the civic finances as to refuse the expenditure of the sum of six dollars—Alderman Harrison estimated it at that amount—for the purpose of removing loose stones from Dallas road. We have heartily supported the mayor in his general policy, and we believe that his administration of the affairs of the city has been, on the whole, successful. Our criticism of the \$100,000 loan, in which we fairly and frankly declared our views upon the civic debt, in no way was intended to be a reflection upon the mayor and council. The Times always reserves to itself the fullest right of independent judgment and action. Neither in Dominion nor Provincial politics will we slavishly adulate nor blindly condemn. Intelligent and dispassionate criticism alone weighs with reasonable and unprejudiced citizens.

It must not be understood, therefore, that we are opposed to the mayor because we differed with him in his attempt to get good roads by increasing the loan indebtedness, for with the greatest possible emphasis have we, also, insisted upon the necessity for good roads.

It is not a great deal to ask that now, when there is no macadam work being done, that one man with horse and cart should be detailed to go over all the streets of the city for the purpose of taking up the loose stones, wood and rubbish that naturally accumulate after months and years of traffic. Several of the streets in the centre of the city are pretty well kept. The new broom popularly supposed to sweep clean has literally done so, and the importation of that article by the present council has obviously been of benefit. Let therefore a little of the benefits derived from this source be spread over a larger area.

In this connection it may be as well to point out that a number of the city's streets might be repaired with comparatively little cost. A great many streets of the city were made by placing layers of loose stones and boulders in the centre of the street and covering them with a coating of gravel. For a few years this worked very well, but when the gravel wore off the large boulders made the roads very rough. Undoubtedly the best improvement would be to dig up the whole of the road, break the rock and put down a good macadam. As, however, this cannot be done in all cases, why not resort to the simpler expedient of removing the worst projecting rocks and recast the road with three to six inches of gravel? This can be done at a small cost, and would put in repair miles of roads which to-day are very rough and unpleasant to drive upon. Most of our roads need only good gravel, while the much-used business streets require macadam until we are ready to pave them. But such may be done in the meantime to improve the streets in the way we have indicated.

In this connection we may point out that the mayor and council might revise the estimates for the year. It is invariably happens that certain portions of the civic estimates are unused, and these might

be utilized for the purpose of the streets. For instance, it seems unlikely that the \$1,000 aid to the British Columbia Agricultural Association and the \$1,500 for the repairs of the agricultural buildings will be needed this year. Could not these votes be expended at once upon the streets? We commend to the mayor and his colleagues in the council the advisability, before the wet weather and the short days set in, of expending the major portion of the revenue remaining upon the much-talked-of streets.

The Times further thinks that there is no real need for a large surplus when the civic year closes. Last year the account stood as follows: Receipts, \$308,957.80; expenditures, \$358,062.47; balance, \$9,065.33. The money spent on streets in good weather is spent at least thirty per cent. more economically than when expended in bad weather, and every available dollar ought, in justice to the present taxpayers, to be expended during the year in which they pay their taxes.

TO THE FRIENDS OF REFORM.

We have for some time past been reproducing in the columns of the Times editorial comments on the record of the provincial government, gleaned from our provincial exchanges. We congratulate our contemporaries on the good work they are doing. We can conceive of no nobler task than laboring in the cause of reform; and it is significant of the approach of a better era, of the dawn of a day when there shall be in this province a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, to find that the greater portion of the press of British Columbia are manfully endeavoring to put an end to one of the worst administrations that ever afflicted any country. That their efforts will be crowned with success no one knowing the temper of the people can doubt. On the one hand we have a clique—no other word is suitable—lashed together by the bond of boodles, who have long since ceased to attempt to conduct the affairs of the province in accordance with the interests of the people; a Government composed of men whose every endeavor has been to favor themselves and their friends at the expense of the public. On the other hand we have an outraged public, a people from whom certain "friends" of the administration have wrested, by shameless intrigue and the criminal connivance of an incompetent and corrupt government, a large share of their rightful heritage; a people aroused to a sense of their duty, alive to their cruel despoliation and determined to assert their rights whenever the opportunity offers. Can any man doubt the issue? Can wrong triumph? No!

But the good work of combating the efforts of those who are fattening at the expense of the public to retain office, must be continued to the end with unabated vigor. The great army of the discontented must be marshalled by proper organization, and at the polls they will declare for good government as against bad government, and the installation in office of men who will labor in the true interests of the whole people. To all who are laboring in the cause of reform, and especially to the Opposition press, we desire to say that their work is not underestimated or unappreciated by the masses, nor yet by the government and its apologists.

The opinion has prevailed to some extent in the past that the Island was opposed to the Mainland, and vice-versa. Let us assure our Mainland friends that that idea, if it still exists, is a false one, at least so far as the Opposition party is concerned. It may be that the provincial government will endeavor to perpetuate the crime of 1894—the creation of the sectional feeling, for which they were alone responsible. But we can assure the friends of good government on the Mainland that it is the desire and intention of the people of the Island to join hands with the people of the Mainland in a righteous crusade against the present provincial government. Should, however, a vestige of the old sectional feeling exist, let us stamp it out as unworthy of those who dwell in the fairest province in the Dominion, whose interests are mutual and whose one thought ought to be how best to bring to an end the present deplorable condition of affairs, in a governmental sense, in this province to-day.

Grand work is being done all over the province. Let it continue until the battle is won.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Apropos of the desirability of settling all trades disputes by arbitration and strikes by state intervention, which has proved fairly successful wherever tried, we quote the following from an English paper. The case cited was heard in 1789, and it will be cheerful reading for the Tory press, which is always sighing over the dear, dead long ago, when they had a very effective and ready way of dealing with strikes which did not please their individualism:

"On Saturday the journeymen smiths, convicted in November last of a conspiracy for the purpose of raising their wages, were brought up in the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment. The sentence of the court was pronounced by Mr. Justice Ashurst on Thomas Bunce and three others in these words: 'Thomas Bunce, etc., you have been tried and found guilty of entering into a conspiracy to raise the price of wages in the trade and business of a blacksmith. This is a crime of a very heinous nature, and of the most pernicious consequence to society. It is a crime which of late years has become exceedingly frequent, and, therefore, this court, which presides over the general welfare of the country, will almsadvert severely on its

subject. The Court, in mercy to you, allowed this matter to stand over for some time in order that they might see whether the effects of the conspiracy were entirely at an end, and whether those of the same business with you would return to their work and perform their labor for their former wages. The court has found this not to be the case, and, therefore, it is necessary to put an end to it by a severe example. The law under which you have had regard about to pass on you, have had regard to the length of time you have been already confined (six months), and the sentence of the court is, that you, and each of you, be imprisoned in His Majesty's jail of Newgate for eighteen months.'

Will it be believed by liberty-loving Canadians that the law under which these men were so shamefully punished also provided for the taking off of workmen's ears for the crime of combining to raise or even keep up rates of wages, and that it was not until about the year 1848 that the brutal law was repealed? Yet some people do not consider this worse treatment than is practised nowadays, when slow starvation is the lot of women and children whose husbands are "locked out" because the factory or the mine is shut down in order to force accession to unjust demands. Selfishness dies hard, and the individualist in his brutal opposition to the advance of the race does manage to hoodwink quite a number of working men and control their votes. With honeyed words and set phrases the Conservative charwoman and prospectus promoter, the wealthy syndicator and monopolist, all rolled into one in the form of a smooth and sleek candidate for re-election to parliament, seeks to bind the chains still tighter, and he will prate about their stake in the country, about capital and labor going hand in hand, (there's the rub; it doesn't go that way) to develop our great resources, and he will grow eloquent about the rights of the individual in a manner that becomes positively captivating to the poor fool who cannot see further than the end of his nose.

The Antarctic region has had quite a long rest. It is now nearly sixty years since Ross went thither and gave the peaks of Erebus and Terror their names; but that was all he did before being turned back by the "Ice Barrier." A few years later the Challenger expedition followed Ross' tracks, but without further results. About that time, however, some American and French explorers went south and managed to add one or two dots to the Antarctic map. That is really all that is yet known of a region believed to be neither short nor barren of interest. Now we are to learn all about it; the sperm-whale is not only now to be found, but the human race inhabiting those three million square miles around the south pole; for have not traces of deciduous trees and of human habitations been found—or alleged to be found—on Seymour Island, which is only a few thousand miles away? The first expedition will be under Belgian auspices, led by one Audrien De Gerlach, in the ship Belgica, which has been constructed expressly for the purpose, and fitted out with every appliance that experience could suggest and modern science supply. She is provisioned for a two years' cruise, and has a crew of twenty-one men, all well fitted for the work before them. This Belgica has already set sail, but will not begin the actual work of exploration until December. Her route includes the Canary Islands, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, the Straits of Magellan (where a full supply of fuel is to be taken on board), and Graham's Land. She is expected to return some time in the summer of 1899.

The estimate of the Australian minister of agriculture of the world's harvest compared with the world's wants—cast among the most reliable—puts this year's yield of wheat with the old stock added at 610,000,000 metric hundred weight, while the world's wants are 651,000,000, showing a deficiency of 41,000,000 metric hundred weights. The amount required for consumption can be arrived at with more certainty than the total yield; but consumption of wheat varies with the price. A high price of wheat would ordinarily make an extra demand for rice, but of rice the deficiency much exceeds that of wheat, being put at 103,200,000 bushels, so that this resource is cut off. The next choice of a substitute is barley, and here again the deficiency figures largely, being 106,400,000 of barley, and 105,000,000 bushels of corn. Even oatmeal eaters cannot count on the usual supply for man and horse, the estimated deficiency being 192,000,000. Of none of these figures can absolute accuracy be affirmed with certainty; but they are near enough to the truth to warrant the general conclusion that the harvest of 1897 is a short harvest, and that high prices of grain must rule.

The Colonist attempts to justify its abuse of the Opposition press and Mr. Templeman by the statement that it was "called for." This will not surprise anyone. The mission of the Colonist "calls for" many particular things, not the least of which is slandering and at those who would frustrate its schemes. A correspondent asks: "What will Hon. Forbes G. Vernon do when the Turner government goes out next year?" Well, we don't exactly know. He might do something—that would be a change from his present vocation.

The Monetary Times says: "Rich mines, especially those of coal, now in the hands of any government of the confederation, ought to be sacredly guarded from the grasp of monopoly. It would ever be desirable to try gold mining by

the government—in the Clondyke district, but this experiment ought not to exclude individual or corporate effort." Col. Baker, the Turner government and monopolists generally do not believe in retaining coal lands for the general benefit. If there is an acre of coal lands in the possession of the crown, these pirates do not know where it is.

It is understood several members of the provincial ministry are agitating for a change in the National Anthem. "They don't like the line." Frustrate their knavish tricks. It's too personal.

ON THE CLONDYKE MINING REGULATIONS.

To the Editor:—Newspapers being accepted as the principal medium of instruction on the public questions of the day, permit me the use of your paper to offer a few ideas and utter a warning voice to our Liberal government relative to those recent mining regulations for the Clondyke country.

In the first place, I am surprised that an astute body of liberal-minded gentlemen should be the authors of so illiberal and unrighteous a measure or set of laws. If the cabinet intends to preserve its popularity and the esteem of its supporters, it will without delay revise and amend the objectionable features of extravagant royalty and claim reserves, so as to make them practicable and acceptable to the free miners, or otherwise repeal the whole code. If not they have materially damaged their political career.

I think the government must have become intoxicated with the news of this newly developed wealth of our Dominion, and in undue haste to grasp the lion's share of the treasures brought to light by these ardent free-miners of the Clondyke, hurriedly framed this set of regulations exclusively in the interest of the government treasury, and in their zeal hastily dispatched the minister of the interior and subordinates to herald the inauguration of a regime tending to serfdom and military thralldom over the Clondyke country.

As I regret how difficult it would be to induce these thousands of irresponsible advance agents of civilization tamely to submit to be blackmailed out of their dearly bought finds, and that at the hands of a government placed in power to forward the best interests of its people, instead of blocking them, these heralds are instructed to use policy in approaching these pioneer miners, knowing well that no set of sane men would willingly be robbed of their rights, and to use the following specious arguments, viz:

"Our government is the owner of these lands and all the minerals they contain, and intend to reserve every other mineral claim and impose a royalty of 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. of the proceeds of all other mineral claims worked by miners; also proposes to construct roads and open up communication with our eastern parts for you and future generations; and afford police protection; you will readily see it is quite in place for you, being the only party benefited by the wealth of this country, to ungrudgingly hand us over the portion of our people would be unwilling to allow funds out of the revenue which they aided in raising for your sole benefit.

We also have the sentiment of the whole people of Canada in placing and enforcing to the letter these regulations. We are in a position to enforce these laws and to punish any refusal or resistance by cancelling all offenders' rights and privileges and to outlaw and even expel such from the country. We also claim the right to take and reserve half this mineral region for the government's future use. We have appointed a gold commissioner, practically infallible in judgment, whose individual decisions will be law, with police execution."

I imagine I see the storm of indignation gathering on the brows of these hitherto loyal and undisturbed free miners and bear their reply to this stinging blast of sophistry:

"Oh! Oh! Is that it? Where then comes in our reward for all our years of indefatigable toil and venture, imperiling health and life, suffering all the hardships incident to travel and privation over inhospitable and frozen regions? Is it not enough for you to clutch every other claim of our findings to fill your government's coffers without despoiling us of our earnings and thus stalling our reasonable ambitions? Away! Away! With such—rot. Where is the cost of the output to come from? As to your proposed roads, you give us none to get here with. It is not reasonable that we should be taxed to build roads solely out of our funds for future generations, or refund revenue to those who now enjoy highways and conveniences at the expense of some of us and our predecessors, and who will hereafter in all probability profit as much as we may by these future roads and trade ways into this country. As for your protection, it has not yet been needed. We have always been and are now quite able to maintain order and protect ourselves. Are not these regulations, this faulty act of the government, the first and certain means to provoke resistance and justify trouble and dissatisfaction among thousands of good citizens? I deny that you have the sentiment of the country at your back. I see your regulations denounced by many periodicals of the Dominion, and people of all shades of politics protesting against them, and commending for your adoption the British Columbia mining laws, the laws of a country where mining has been a successful living industry for many years. It is a plausible but false and misleading lie to contend that the miners in the Clondyke are the only ones deriving benefit from the Clondyke mines. Have not our efforts and discoveries of treasure given an impetus to the trade of the east, and will eventually, in a very effectual manner to the whole Dominion, in increased consumption, enlarged trade and benefited factories, the pulse of every trade-civilized and the general conditions of the whole Dominion improved. And do we not materially assist the revenue by paying 10% profit and duties on the larger stocks of goods imported to and consumed among the thousands of miners and prospectors gathered and gathering here? For

the sake of our country's advancement, and for our peace, encouragement and interests, don't let us be fettered by unreasonable and unrighteous restrictions. You assume that parliamentary legislation will hereafter be required. This may well be a foregone conclusion; these mining regulations are a surprise to your constituents; they are selfish, unjust, menacing, intolerable, and will recoil against their authors if persisted in."

It seems to me the government has not studied with profit the deflection of the Israelites under Moses; for in the absence of their leader they cast their troubles into the furnace and there came forth a calf, but our government has exceeded the Jews, for it has cast in the wealth of wisdom and there has come forth a golden bull; so I trust, like Moses, when its leader returns he will consign this objectionable creature to oblivion.

A LIBERAL AND FREE MINER.

CURED AT THE SHRINE.

Almost Helpless Cases of Kidney Trouble Daily Being Cured by That Most Wonderful Remedy, the Great South American Kidney Cure.

D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., spent \$100 in treatments for a complicated case of kidney disease and received no permanent benefit. He says: "I began the use of South American Kidney Cure, and when four bottles were used I was completely cured." This is but one testimony of thousands more who have gone almost discouraged to this great cure, and have returned with joyful hearts and lasting cure.

For sale by Deak & Hiseock and Hall & Co.

ODD BITS OF FASHION.

Neck trimmings and hair trimmings for curling are made of wired net, spangled with iridescent beads and edged with filmy sources of the narrowest lace.

The few fans are so tiny that it is hard to distinguish them from the dainty affairs made for big dolls.

There is a new form of fan made of eagle's wings which, on one side, is cut away diagonally and this is found to be an excellent improvement in fanning, as it leaves the arm free. Another make has the thick material at the top, and the gossamer beneath, which gives more air; others are made in pretty yellow silk and different colorings to hold in the pocket.

The black soft silk tie is a very valuable possession to-day, and much worn with the ordinary esabrie shirt; in connection with the white turn-down linen collar it bestows a certain smartness upon the most ordinary of coat and shirt costumes. It needs to be well tied; but then if it is bought of really good quality it will achieve its proper destination under even inexperienced fingers.

Rumors of approaching fashions are rife. The distinguishing nature of the autumn season is to be apperceive of lace and velvet upon cloth and velvet. Chemise and bodices will be extensively used, and jewelry and sequin trimming will not be abandoned. The bolero will continue in favor, and the pouched bodice remains the ideal of fashion. Broadened velvet will be recognized and it is being prepared in wonderful designs.

There is always a good deal of black worn during the autumn and this year it will share honors with dark blue and a certain tone of drab. Velvet is to be made up in princess style for gowns, which is very becoming to slender figures.

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

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 the minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the rate of \$5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first installment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in six equal installments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers. LEONARD E. BOLLE, Land Commissioner, Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

WHEN PHYSICIANS FAIL TO EFFECT A CURE IN CASES OF ECZEMA TRY RYCKMAN'S KOOOTENAY CURE. IT HAS A RECORD OF CURES UNEQUALLED IN THE HISTORY OF ANY REMEDY.

There is no escaping the fact that Eczema is one of the most intractable of diseases. Its symptoms are so severe and the irritation it causes so great that a sufferer would gladly give anything, do anything to get relief.

Physicians are often at their wit's end to know what to do with cases of this nature, and in all kindness we would advise them to prescribe for their patients Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. So far we know of no medical men who have either used it or recommended it.

In the city of London, Ont., at 440 Park Ave., there lives Mrs. Burdick, who is today a grateful woman for having been cured by Kootenay of an Eczema of five years' standing. The disease had spread all over her body and was a constant source of irritation, so much so that she was unable to obtain more than one hour's sleep at a time. She had three physicians in attendance and took many patent medicines, but none of them cured her.

After taking eight bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure her blood became pure and she has not the slightest sign of Eczema or any other eruption on her body. Another lady, Mrs. Richards, living at 28 Aikman Ave., Hamilton, had a somewhat similar experience. For two months she was unable to rest night or day with the awful itching and pain. Medical men failed to cure her, but four bottles of Kootenay did, and she now says the Eczema has entirely disappeared and she feels like another person.

We could multiply instances like the above, and if you are desirous of further indisputable proof of Kootenay's Kingship over disease, send your name to the Kootenay Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. Physiological chart book sent free to any address. One bottle lasts over a month.

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 collected. 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.

NOLTE GLASSES ADJUSTED, 37 EYES TESTED FREE. FORT ST.

Victoria Building Society. The 6th Drawing for an Appropriation in connection with the above Society will be held at St. William Wallace Society Hall, Broad Street, on Friday, the 10th day of September, 1897, at 8 p.m. See that your Shares are in good standing. By Order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

FOR SALE. On Pender Island 5,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at \$20 per acre. Title, Crown Grants. The Island abounds with game, the boys with fish. For further particulars see Directory, Apply H. J. ROBERTSON, Salt Water Hotel.

ESTABLISHED 1854. 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 668.

There doesn't seem to be very much the matter with your child. He doesn't actually lose weight, but there is no gain. He belongs to that large class of children that don't seem to prosper. You look at him a little more thoughtfully than you do at the rest and say "He is not doing well." Failure to gain in weight in a child is a danger signal. Scott's Emulsion should be taken at once. It puts on fat where health demands it, strengthening the digestion.

LUNCH TABLETS.

A LUNCH IN CONCENTRATED FORM.
The ideal lunch for WHEELMEN, sportsmen, travellers, vocalists, lecturers, business and professional men or DYSPEPTICS.

BOWEN'S DRUG STORE,
100 Government Street, near Yates.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Smoke the "Province Cigar," which made.

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

—Wanted—A first-class milliner. Address "Grassett," Times office.

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

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

—In the Times of Monday there was a statement that Mr. Dunsmuir had given all miners out of work a free ticket on the train from Nanaimo to Victoria. Such is not the case, as the tickets were provided by the Miners' Union of Nanaimo.

—The "Badminton," late Mayor House, Vancouver, under management of J. R. Stratton.

—With one or two exceptions the members of the British Association have left for home, travelling westward over the different lines by easy stages. Dr. Dawson and the party which he accompanied left this morning for the Kootenay country. Sir George Robertson, who accompanies this party, will return to Victoria within a couple of weeks.

—A meeting of the Cowichan Liberal Reform Association was held at Duncan's on Saturday night, with a good representative attendance. The business transacted was the election of a president in place of Mr. W. Ford, resigned, on account of his leaving for the Clondyke. Mr. R. Henderson was unanimously chosen to occupy the post. Revising the constitution and by-laws took up the remainder of the time, but before adjourning a motion was passed to call a special meeting in time to elect delegates to the convention at New Westminster.

—This evening a choral service and organ recital is to be held at Christ Church cathedral, when the organist and choir will be assisted by an instrumental quartette and by Dr. Richard Nash and Mr. Percy Wollaston. The programme to be given is as follows: Pro. hymn, 293; Magnificat, Nune Dignitas, (Brewer in A); anthem, "Praise the Lord," (Royle); organ solo, "Royal Procession," (Spianey); string quartet, "Air for the G String," (Rach); vocal solo, "In the Far Land," violin solo, "Traumerei," (Wieder); organ, "As Pants the Heart," (Spianey); trio, "Ave Maria," (Gounod); violin, cello and organ; Off. hymn, 295; Rec. hymn, 437. Service commences at 8 p.m.

—The case of Maurice Strouss, who is accused of attempting to illegally export deer skins, will be again heard before Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court on Monday afternoon. The case, on the appeal of the provincial police from the decision of the magistrate, was referred back to him by Mr. Justice Walkem. As will be remembered, the provincial police on March 30th last went to the outer wharf and seized many deer skins, which were packed between other skins in bales ready for shipment on board an outgoing steamer. The case was then tried before Magistrate Macrae and by him Strouss was dismissed. The provincial police, through George E. Powell, appealed from his decision with the above result.

—The Fifth Regiment picnic to Sidney on Saturday next gives promise of much amusement to those attending. They have erected a large tent on the grounds and here all they that are hungry may come and be fed and they also that are athirst may come for the lady friends of the regiment have been generous and donated much refreshment. The crafty members of No. 1 Company, knowing how the ladies pride themselves in their culinary arts, offered a prize for the best cake, and as soon as this was made public many ladies began to bake. Result: When the picnic is held there will be much to eat. The following races are open to the public: Bicycle race (from the railway station to Sidney), 100 yards, three-legged race, sack races and the various side shows, such as Aunt Sally, Morris tube shooting, kicking football through a hoop, etc. There will also be a football match, Balacaava m'ee, Victoria Cross race, and tug-of-war, which events will undoubtedly be productive of much fun for all concerned. The prizes for the different events are now on view in the window of Hibben's book store. The trains start from Hillside

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

avenue at 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. The picnic is under the patronage of Lieut. Governor Dewdney and Mayor Rolfe.

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

—The most popular sauce in the world—Yorkshire Relish.

—Smoke Pacific Coast Label Cigars, and patronize home industry.

—New goods, Keeler's marmalade and fine Canadian cheese. R. H. Jameson, 83 Fort street.

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

—A new value, full of clothing and other articles, belonging to Mr. H. Symcock, was stolen from the Dominion Hotel yesterday.

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

—Henry L. Brennan, who of late has been pianist at the Prince of Wales saloon, died on Tuesday at the Jubilee Hospital. He was a native of Ireland and 28 years of age. The remains were removed to Hanna's parlors, from where the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

—Many are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to the moonlight excursion on the steamer City of Nanaimo on Saturday evening. The affair is under the auspices of the Centennial Methodist church, and that fact alone is a guarantee that everything will be done to make the trip a most enjoyable one.

—In reference to the absurd story which appeared in the San Francisco Examiner on the 3rd instant, dated at Tacoma, and telling of an outbreak of cholera in Sandon, Dr. Davie, chairman of the British Columbia board of health, yesterday evening sent the following telegram to that paper, which explains itself: "Victoria, Sept. 7, 1897. The report which appears in the issue of the Examiner of September 3, stating that cholera is epidemic at Sandon, B.C., is absolutely untrue. The entire paragraph as it appears in the Examiner is a fabrication from beginning to end. (Sd.) JOHN CHAPMAN DAVIE, M.D."

—The funeral of the late Alexander Berg took place this afternoon from his late residence on Jessie street, Victoria West. The funeral was largely attended by sympathizing friends of the deceased gentleman. The lengthy eulogy proceeded at 2:30 from the residence to St. Saviour's church, where Rev. Mr. Barber preached the burial services. Then the funeral procession wended its way to the C.P.N. wharf, where the remains were placed, awaiting the arrival of the Charmer, on which they will be placed to be taken to Vancouver en route to Winnipeg, where they will be buried.

—James Clark, better known as "Cariboo Jim," writing to the Times from Clayoquot, says: "I predict a great future for Clayoquot Sound as a mining district. In the first place, the prospects so far discovered are close to deep water; secondly, the ore all improve the more they are developed. Last week a strike of copper ore was made on Sydney Island, resembling the Van Alder ore very much. The navigation of these waters is somewhat dangerous at present for steamboats, and also row boats, on account of the channel not being buoyed. There is only one boat in Clayoquot, and steamboat captains have to feel their way in and out of Clayoquot Sound. There was an appropriation of \$500 for a road from Clayoquot to Esquelt. The work has begun on the Esquelt end, but on account of the money being in the hands of the members of the 'Square Head Society' the work will not commence until the winter, when the canning of salmon is finished for the season."

—The case of Maurice Strouss, who is accused of attempting to illegally export deer skins, will be again heard before Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court on Monday afternoon. The case, on the appeal of the provincial police from the decision of the magistrate, was referred back to him by Mr. Justice Walkem. As will be remembered, the provincial police on March 30th last went to the outer wharf and seized many deer skins, which were packed between other skins in bales ready for shipment on board an outgoing steamer. The case was then tried before Magistrate Macrae and by him Strouss was dismissed. The provincial police, through George E. Powell, appealed from his decision with the above result.

—The Fifth Regiment picnic to Sidney on Saturday next gives promise of much amusement to those attending. They have erected a large tent on the grounds and here all they that are hungry may come and be fed and they also that are athirst may come for the lady friends of the regiment have been generous and donated much refreshment. The crafty members of No. 1 Company, knowing how the ladies pride themselves in their culinary arts, offered a prize for the best cake, and as soon as this was made public many ladies began to bake. Result: When the picnic is held there will be much to eat. The following races are open to the public: Bicycle race (from the railway station to Sidney), 100 yards, three-legged race, sack races and the various side shows, such as Aunt Sally, Morris tube shooting, kicking football through a hoop, etc. There will also be a football match, Balacaava m'ee, Victoria Cross race, and tug-of-war, which events will undoubtedly be productive of much fun for all concerned. The prizes for the different events are now on view in the window of Hibben's book store. The trains start from Hillside

PERSONAL.

—Thos. Plack of Nanaimo, is at the Oriental.

—H. G. Wilson returned this morning from Spokane.

—Capt. Irving was a passenger this morning from Seattle.

—Rev. Ralph W. Trotter returned last evening from Vancouver.

—Campbell Sweeney, of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, is at the Strand.

—The Hon. James Roche, M.P., and T. R. Miller, of London, England, are guests at the Strand.

—Walter Oakes, of the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co., came over from the Sound this morning.

—Mrs. G. B. Broadhurst, of Manchester, and Miss A. B. Trewe, of London, are guests at the New England.

—L. W. Hall, proprietor of the Central drug store, Vancouver, with his bride, came over from the Terminal City last evening.

TACOMA FAIR.

On Saturday, Sept. 11th, the steamer City of Kingston will leave here at 6 a.m. for Tacoma. Fare only \$3 for round trip, returning Sunday, Monday or Tuesday.

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.—Kellam & Curran.

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

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

—The "Province Cigars" are made by smolton men. Factory, 469 Yates street.

There is nothing to prevent anyone concocting a mixture and calling it "sarsaparilla," and there is nothing to prevent anyone spending good money testing the stuff; but prudent people, who wish to be sure of their remedy, take only Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and so get cured.

Our Drugs are Pure. Our Accuracy is Perfect. Our Prices are Right.
LET US PREPARE YOUR PRESCRIPTION.
JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist
N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

LOOKING FORWARD

The Steamship Companies Preparing for the Rush to the Clondyke in the Spring.

C. P. N. Co. Will Put a Steamer on the Stickeen—The Beacon Washed Away.

The Queen Leaves for the North—Other Happenings in Shipping Circles.

Transportation companies are already looking forward to the rush which they expect will take place in the spring to the land of gold, and arrangements are being made by local shipping men to share in the anticipated travel. Ships that have lain in the harbor for years are being repaired, and every steamer is being made ready. The repairs on the J. A. McDonald and Sparty's Ark are being expeditiously carried out, and shipwrights are at present experiencing a little Clondyke of their own. The C.P.N. Co., with their customary energy, are laying their plans for the service of their vessels in this travel, and when the rush begins they will place regular steamers on the route from Victoria to Fort Wrangell, as in the opinion of the managers of this company the greater proportion of the Argonauts going in next season will "try not the pass."

They expect that the majority will go in the all-Canadian route, via the Stickeen and Teslin lake, and they are making their arrangements accordingly. Besides the regular line to Wrangell, a small stern-wheel steamer, which will be so light in draught that it might almost float over a field in a fog, will be placed on the Stickeen river, and connection will be made with the liners and passengers and horses taken to Telegraph creek. From here they will be obliged to pack over the trail, which is a good one, with none of the terrifying features of the Chilcot and Skagway trails, as far as Teslin lake, where passage can be obtained on the steamer which F. M. York is building. From Teslin lake the Hostalliqua river, which flows from the lake, is navigable until it joins the Lewis river. Then all that remains is the sail down the Lewis to the Yukon, and down the Yukon to Dawson City.

The caisson placed on Brothie ledge some time ago, on which the beacon was to have been built, is no longer in the position in which it was placed. It is lying on its side near by, where it has been washed by the heavy sea which was running on Saturday last. It would have remained in its position, its builders say, had the caisson been filled with 600 tons of rubble as intended. As it was, only 200 tons was inside. It was that much, for one of those employed in putting in the rubble says that it placed the caisson hung over, and left holes at the bottom which made it impossible to fill her, as which the rubble was placed in it dropped out in these places. "It was like trying to fill up the sea. The caisson has been doing quite a lot of travelling since it was first placed on the cement foundation laid on the rock to receive it. One night the tide would turn it completely around, then as it flowed back again the caisson would come to its old position. The builders—Chief Officer Owens of the Quadra is in charge—are now waiting until Capt. Whiteley returns from his wrecking expedition, when he will lift the caisson back on to the rock, and then it will be made secure at once. Until then, however, work is suspended. The work is very difficult, and at times the strong current running there will not permit of any work being done. The caisson is 24 feet in diameter, 30 feet high and six feet wide at the mouth. It has as yet not been definitely decided as to how the upper part will be built.

The steamer Willapa will hereafter make but two trips per month to the west coast, calling at the lower ports on the first trip, which will take place on the 15th of each month, and at the other ports as far north as Cape Scott on the trip at the end of the month. She formerly made three trips per month, on the 10th, 20th and 30th, but the ever increasing business of the C.P.N. Co. calling for the services of the Willapa in "other directions," the tri-monthly service had to be abandoned. The Willapa will be used in the intervals during her trips to the coast for the incidental business of the company. A steam which is now being placed on her deck, which will greatly facilitate the loading and unloading of freight, and a steam capstan is being placed between her decks to weigh the anchor.

The tug Casar, after her return from Moodyville, where she has gone with the American bark General Fairchild, Capt. Brennan, in tow, will go to Esquelt to take the British bark Baltimore, Capt. McLaren, which has been lying at that port for many months awaiting her salmon cargo, to the Fraser. Then the tug will go to Port Townsend to tow the lumber laden bark Esquelt to sea.

The steamer Queen arrived from the Sound at 2 o'clock this morning on her way to Skagway, Dyea and Wrangell and other Alaskan ports. A number of pas-

CLOTHING CHAT.

One don't buy a suit every day. Not necessary, in one season, not economy in another; but an easy task either unless you come here. At Old store it's easy. It's more. It's safe and it's economical. We can prove it by your neighbor if he has ever traded with us. Ask him. Give us a look next time you want clothing.

Business Suits, \$5 to \$9.
Dress Suits, \$10 to \$12.
Coats and Vests.
Odd Vests. Odd Pants.

Almost everything in Clothing.

CAMERON,
The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

Passengers embarked here, most of whom will embark at Wrangell. Amongst those who took passage from here for Wrangell were F. Warburton Pike and Mr. Hammon, the engineers of the Cassiar Central, who are going up to make survey for that railway, and H. P. Bell, the Victoria engineer, who is also to make some railway surveys on that route.

The steamer Boscovitz, which for many weeks past has been in the hands of the shipwrights and engineers, will soon be ready for her service again. She goes on Tarry's ways this evening to have her hull scraped and cleaned and repaired. By the repairs made in her engine room the owners of the vessel say that a difference of from one to two and a half miles per hour will be made in her speed.

Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine, is up on the Kootenay river engaged in placing buoys and other aids to navigation on that river and Kootenay Lake. J. A. Thompson, steamboat inspector, is also away in the Kootenay district. He will be away for about two weeks, during which he will tour from point to point, inspecting the boilers of the various lake and river steamers.

The steamer Princess Louise leaves this evening for the Fraser river with about 3,000 cases of salmon. She will load a large number of cases on that river, which, with the consignment taken from here, are to be taken to New Westminster for shipment to Eastern Canada via the C.P.R.

SOEVING A PROBLEM

Who Is To Be Held Responsible for the Money Lost by the Bristol's Passengers?

Those Who Were on the Eugene Obtain Judgment Against Portland Company

The first official act to solve the problem of who is to be held responsible for the Bristol-Eugene entanglement was enacted yesterday afternoon, when a number of the passengers and a few of the crew of the Eugene made application to Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem in the Supreme Court for judgment against the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company and Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co. Judgment was given against the Portland company, and now the passengers have garnished any money that might be due by Messrs. Davidge & Co. to the Portland company.

The judgments against the Portland company total \$3,150 and are as follows: W. W. Cardwell, J. R. Hayden, Jr., O. T. Switzer, Samuel Hubbard, H. C. Carlyle, and W. D. Wood, \$500 each; W. H. Stevens, J. W. Stangle, J. G. Hangerford, J. F. Kelly, W. F. Hall, D. M. Semple, \$150 each; W. D. Wallace, \$200; R. J. Young and William Devine, \$100 and George A. Johnson, \$50. No definite action has been taken by Col. Gregory and Drake, Jackson, & Helmecken, the solicitors for the Bristol passengers, but it is understood that a number of the merchants of the city are interested themselves, and will endeavor to devise means to extricate the men from their unfortunate position.

The customs authorities are arranging matters in reference to the duty which is payable on some of the goods on the Bristol. The goods bought in Victoria, are of course duty free, and the miner has only to produce his certificates and identify his goods and he will receive them. The goods bought in the United States will be held here-for-duty, that is if the miners desire to stay in Canadian territory. Should they desire to return to the States they will, however, be allowed to take their goods with them.

The passengers who came back on the Bristol are holding meetings all day at different street corners, discussing what they intend doing. Some are for making another effort to get to the gold fields, and to this end they have visited several local shipping firms endeavoring to arrange for a passage to St. Michaels and up the Yukon. This morning a telegram was sent to the North American Trading & Transportation Company asking if arrangements could be made for a passage to Dawson City, but as yet no answer has been received. Others are not caring to take more chances by that route will go in by the Stickeen route, and several will be passengers of the City of Topeka for Wrangell when she leaves again for the north. Others will remain in Victoria and wait until spring, and there are others, who, being sick of the whole business, will again return to their homes.

—A new carpet, thoroughly beaten and relaid at short notice by Weiler Bros.

EVERY PAIR A NUGGET.

OUR STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE, RELIABLE, POPULAR PRICED **SHOES.**
MOCCASINS, RUBBER SHEETS, ETC.

A. B. ERSKINE, CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

Weiler Bros.

Beautiful Brass Table Lamps with Onyx Tops. Also a few Handsome Cabinets.
New Patterns in Toilet Sets.
White and Gold, Blue and Gold, etc. These goods will disappear rapidly.
Our Range of Dinner Sets
Has never been so varied, and you can count upon being fully satisfied, both as regards price and style.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF—

CHOICE NEW GOODS

The Latest Patterns.
The Newest Shades.
An Inspection Invited.
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS. YATES ST.

... FOR ...

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., Wharf St.

SALMON SPOONS AND LINES AT FOX'S

78 GOVERNMENT STREET. **FOX'S**
N.B.—Any style and fitting you wish kept on hand.

COAL. CITY COAL DEPOT

ESTABLISHED 1892.
We sell the best Double Screened Coal, \$5 per ton Lump Coal, \$5.50 per ton.
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.

—The change in the weather no doubt suggests certain changes in your home. Curtains, carpets and other goods will be needed. The stock you will find at Weiler Bros.

Houses to Rent.

Eight room house, Victoria Arm.
Nine room house, Quadra street.
Nine room house, Garbally road.
Eight room house, Oak Bay avenue.
Eight room house, Victoria West.
Seven room house, Chatham street.
Six room house, Oak Bay avenue.
Five room house, Richmond Road.
Five room house, Randall street.
Five room house, Fulton street.
Four room house, Victoria Arm.

Beaumont Boggs & Co.

28 BROAD STREET.
NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 25 PER CENT., NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
S. A. STODDART,
DIRECT IMPORTERS, 68 YATES ST.

FOR SALE

STEAMER MONTICELLO
1893 built, of St. John, N. B. Steamers in every port. Passengers. Apply to S. H. MARVIN & CO.

SAME OLD STORY

Despite the Court's Warning the Turner Government Ignores the Legislature.

The Legal Fight for the Townsite of Ymir, on the N. & F. S. Railway.

The legal fight for the townsite of Ymir, on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, is bringing out some damning evidence against the Turner government in the matter of its administration of the crown lands of the province.

The railway company appealed to the full court against this injunction and the full court, composed of Chief Justice Davis and Justices Drake and McCall, allowed the appeal with costs.

Justice Drake delivered judgment in the case, which was concerned in by Justice McCall. This judgment is important, inasmuch as it makes it very clear that the block claimed by the railway company could not be claimed under the provisions of the subsidy act.

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British Columbia.

VANCOUVER. Vancouver, Sept. 8.—The report in the San Francisco Examiner that cholera was prevalent in Bandon has caused indignation here.

The C.P.R. Telegraph Company are giving Eastern coppers in change to customers. Fifty per cent. of those who are tendered coppers refuse to accept them.

KAMLOOPS. Mining matters in general have assumed a decidedly healthy appearance during the past few days.

Greenwood carpenters are a happy lot these days. They are all being kept busy and have work in sight for some time.

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ATHLETE Do you see this package? keep it in your mind and when you ask for "Athlete" See that this is what you get.

QUICKCURE The Bicyclists' Lament. He's a wise wheelman whose tool bag contains something besides medicine for a damaged machine.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES Is always brim full of Bright and Spicy News. Only \$1.50 per year in advance.

TRANSPORTATION OCEANIC FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

Victoria & Sidney R'y Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED) Time Table No. 23, Taking Effect December 26th, 1896.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

TRANSPORTATION THERE IS ONLY ONE DIRECT ROUTE TO Eastern + Canadian and U.S. Points

General Steamship Agency. THROUGH TICKETS To and From All European Ports

NORTHERN PACIFIC FULLY EQUIPPED SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

ROSSLAND KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

Str. City of Kingston FROM TACOMA, DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY).

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways

TRANSPORTATION Going to Chicago or Anywhere East? If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R.V. S.S. "CITY OF NANAIMO" W. D. OWEN, Master.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO R.V. TIME TABLE NO. 28. To take effect at 5:00 a.m. on Monday, March 29th, 1897.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co'y. The Company's elegant steamers UMATILLA, CITY OF PUEBLA and WALLA

THE LIBRARY CAR ROUTE ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST. GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

MEALS IN DINING CAR A LA CARTE America's Scenic Line.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y Agents North China Insurance Co., Ltd. (London).

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

The Financial Standing of the Province Ably Criticised by the Columbian.

The News-Advertiser on Colonialistic Cowardice—Sale of the Ymir Townsite.

There are not, perhaps, many of the electors who look for themselves into the public accounts, so as to enable them to form an independent judgment as to how far the care in administration that would be required of the directors of a joint stock company is to be found in the administration of the provincial finances by the government, the ministers composing whom represent the directors of the large joint stock company of which every taxpayer in the province is a shareholder.

In dealing with such subjects as the conversion of the old loans, and the question as to whether such conversion has or has not resulted in a loss to the province, there are many who look upon the question as one to be decided solely by experts, and one in which the ordinary reader cannot be expected to be in a position to form an intelligent opinion. This view of the case is one that is particularly convenient for the government, whose organs, in reply to our charge that this conversion has been carried out at rates relatively higher than the interest in interest bearing value between the old and new stocks, can only point to the lower annual payment required for the stock which has been issued to convert the old loans and the improved price at which British Columbia stock is now quoted, compared with that at which it was first issued in 1861.

Now, if people could only look at this matter in a common sense way, there need be no difficulty whatever in seeing that these old debentures, bearing a high rate of interest, could only be obtained from the holders at such a price as would leave them a profit. When it is realized that many of these debentures were utilized as an investment for trust funds, the holders of which were not likely to be tempted by any moderate profit to disturb their existing investments, it will cause no surprise that such a large amount of these old debentures still remains unredemmed. In these circumstances, the course that business-like finance minister would have pursued would have been to have made his own calculations as to what premium the province could, without loss, allow these old loans, and to see that in no case was this amount exceeded. This course was not pursued. Instead, the finance minister's whole aim was to find out what price the holders would sell, and to take care to make his offer high enough to secure the conversion. As a consequence there is not one of the various transactions in converting these old debts which has not been made at a greater or smaller loss to the province, and so carefully has this matter been attended to that the agents in London were allowed to offer the same premiums on the 1st of July, 1895, as had been considered sufficient on January 1st, 1893, although the loans were then two and a half years nearer the date at which they could be paid off at par.

Now, it is perfectly true that even at these unprofitable rates, the annual payment required on the substituted stock is less than what was required on the old debentures, but when we consider that, instead of paying interest and sinking fund on stocks which matured in 1897 and 1917 respectively, we are now paying on stock which will run to 1941, it can readily be seen that there is no real saving, especially when we take into account the fact that the debt which could have been paid off for \$100 in 1897 will take \$140 to \$145 to pay it off in 1941, and the debt that could have been paid off for \$100 in 1917 will take \$125 to \$130 to pay it off in 1941. Suppose the whole of the loans of 1871 and 1887 had been converted in 1892, we would have had to pay three per cent. on \$2,349,922 until 1941, when the principal would be due. Without any conversion we would have to pay six per cent. on \$727,900 to 1907 and four and a half per cent. on \$806,190 to 1917, the sum of these two amounts being \$1,723,490. It must also further be taken into account that the whole of this conversion means a certain amount of expense, which must all be added to the loss the province has sustained in the transaction.

The second argument used in defence of the government is the improved credit of the province, the higher price at which British Columbia inscribed stock can now be sold. In the ordinary course of events such a result might reasonably be expected. The development which, largely owing to railway connection with the east, has taken place, and the better acquaintance which eastern financial centres now have with our resources, even without taking into account the recent rapid development of our mining interests in Kootenay and other parts of the province, would be sufficient to account for a very material improvement in our credit, and it says much for the distrust occasioned by the mismanagement and extravagance of our rulers that such improvement has not taken place. In 1891 an issue of inscribed stock was made at 96, in 1893 at 91, and in 1895 at 95. Undoubtedly the price obtained in 1893 was higher than in 1891 and that obtained in 1895 higher than in 1893, but such increased price was obtained because of the greater cheapness of money and not because of our improved credit. This is simply a matter of arithmetical demonstration. The fluctuations of the English consolidated funds are an interesting standard for the cheapness and dearth of money. As shown by Mr. Stewart in the table on the address in 1896, these were at 97 1/2 in 1891, at 99 1/2 in 1893, and 108 in 1895, so that instead of an improved credit we actually received a poorer price for our stock at 95 in 1895 than we did at 91 in 1893, or even at 80 in 1891. The better acquaintance which financiers now have with our resources has not sufficed to make up for their evident distrust of our manner of carrying on our business.—Columbian.

A POLITICAL SCHEME.

If those who ought to know are correct in their opinions, the provincial government have succeeded in inducing a

healthy corporation in the city of Victoria to invest some of its money in up country newspapers. The Kamloops Standard, which boasts that the provincial government is a conservative one; the recent purchase of the Roseland Miner; the establishment of a new paper at Nelson and sundry changes that have been made in connection with other Kootenay newspapers, are said to be the results of this scheme. It will be remembered that previous to the last election Hon. Theo. Davie, now chief justice, dropped considerable money in buying provincial papers. The present government are more fortunate if they have succeeded in inducing millionaires to put up the cash.—Boundary Creek Times.

A FIRST CLASS POLITICAL SCANDAL.

The judgment of the full court in the appeal in connection with the suit for the possession of the townsite of Ymir is sufficient warrant for the appointment of a commission to examine into the violation of the provisions of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard land grant act in the passing of crown lands to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company. For many months the Tribune has contended that the government, in its dealings with the crown lands in this connection, had encroached upon privileges of parliament and that the executive had altogether exceeded its authority. Put into a few plain words, the judgment of the full court in the appeal in question made it as clear as it possibly could be that the railway company could not claim the land in dispute under the terms of the land grant act. The land had been put under a reserve, and as the reserve had not been lifted the land was not open to pre-emption or purchase. For this reason the jumpers could not bring themselves within the terms of the crown lands act no matter how poor the railway company's title to the land might be. The court found that so far as the railway company's title went to the block of land in question, it did not amount to more than being in possession by leave of the crown, which was supposed to be sufficient to maintain trespass. Despite the caution of the court, and practically its warning to the executive to have a care in dealing with the land in question, the Turner government passed an order-in-council, and issued a crown grant for the land as quickly as it possibly could after the injunction had been rempved. There is the making of a first class political scandal in the government's policy in dealing with the crown lands in West Kootenay, which will probably come out when the next legislature meets.—Nelson Tribune.

A JOURNALISTIC CANUTE.

We have often much amused by the discussion which has commenced on Provincial politics between the Victoria Times and the New Westminster Columbian on one side and the Victoria Colonist on the other. Although the controversy has not continued for several weeks, nothing but the preliminary in the wrothy contest has been discussed. The main question—the policy and actions of the provincial government—has not been so far either attacked—or what is probably an impossibility—defended. It cannot, however, in fairness, be said that the delay has been caused by either the Times or the Columbian. The Colonist opened the fight, or, to be more accurate, came out in a spirit of the most amusing bravado, and said that it was prepared to do battle with anyone. The Columbian took up the challenge and said: "You can choose your weapons. Then the trouble will begin." The Times in effect said: "We propose to discuss both the policy and actions of the government as a whole, and of each department and official member of it."

It would have seemed to an ordinary observer that a most interesting controversy would ensue, and that the Colonist would have rejoiced greatly at this double acceptance of its challenge. Like an oyster it closed its shell with such a snap that it was heard from Government street to James Bay. Then it opened a parry. "From what period in the provincial administration do you propose to commence your criticism?" said the Colonist. "At the redistribution-bill of 1890," immediately replied the Columbian. "Why, that is ancient history," answered the Colonist, "not politics, as we understand the term." And from that day to this neither of the eager opposition papers has been able to get its opponent to come out in the open. Like another Canute, it has set its chair on the brink of the period at which it is willing to attempt a defence of the government, and to all the Times' and Columbian's efforts to get it to move backwards a few years it says: "Thus far shalt thou come and no further." Like its prototype of old, it will sooner or later find out its impotence to stop the criticisms, both in the press and on the platform, of the government's actions and policy, and it will either have to retreat or be swallowed up by a higher tide than ever came in from the German ocean when it encounters the wave of ballots at the next general elections.

It is almost impossible to discuss seriously such a preposterous proposal as is in a discussion of the present provincial political position no allusion must be made to events which transpired in 1890. Why not still further limit the area of discussion, and propose that it should be confined to the policy which the government may formulate at the next session of the legislature? There would be more sense in that, and a much stronger argument could be made out for such a limitation. Why discuss what has been done already? It might be said, wait and hear what the government's future programme is, and then discuss whether or not it should be approved or condemned. No "ancient history" in such a proposition, as the Colonist would say.

What are the facts of the case as regards the political situation in British Columbia to-day? That a large number of the voters are practically disfranchised; their legitimate political power neutralized by the results of the unwise, unjust, dishonest system of parliamentary representation which was formulated in 1890, and only modified in a very slight degree in 1894. And yet we are told that to discuss the redistribution act of 1890 is "ancient history," quite unworthy of discussion as a live issue. We think that the act of 1890 is very much alive to-day, and has been ever since it was passed. Have not its pernicious effects been realized at nearly every legislative session since then? Has it not during these seven years kept alive a spirit of discontent among a ma-

jority of the people of British Columbia, if not of a majority of the gerrymandered constituencies, at the unfair manner in which the representation of the voters in the legislature is distributed? Have not measures involving millions of dollars and great interests of the province been passed, which would not have been carried had the people been fairly and equitably represented? Have not large monopolies kept a hold on the country; have not those favored by the powers that have been able to secure franchises and been granted privileges which they could not have obtained had the popular will been given free expression through a distribution of the representation on a fair and honest basis? And then we are told that to discuss the principles—or rather the lack of them—which marked the act of 1890 is to discuss "ancient history," something which has no popular interest at the present time!

What would have been thought during the debates on the great reform bill in England sixty years ago had anyone attempted to restrict the advocates of the measure which effected a popular revolution and transferred the power of the aristocracy to the middle classes to the situation as it existed in the year when that memorable act was put on the statute book? Or, what again, when more than thirty years later, Lord Beaconsfield again carried a new reform bill which placed political power in the possession of the working classes? Let anyone read the long and exhaustive debates on both these occasions and observe the wide range which covered the long antecedent periods from which the supporters and opponents of the bills drew the facts and figures in support of their contentions. Yet no one on either side ventured to suggest that it was useless, "ancient history," and not "thoroughly germane" to the subject under consideration. It has been reserved for a British Columbian journalist alone to evolve an idea which is certainly worthy of a place in the provincial museum.

Wisely has the Opposition put the question of redistribution as the first plank of its platform. That question concerns the very political life of the people. On the abolition of the present scandalous parody of equitable representation depends the good government, the prosperity and progress of the people. And to achieve that result the first and necessary step must be to dissect the act of 1890 and remove its defects, even if in doing so we are dealing with "ancient history."—News-Advertiser.

FORT STEELE HOSPITAL AND HON. COL. BAKER.

By reference to our news columns to-day it will be seen that the Fort Steele hospital is now about completed and in a few days will be ready to receive patients. This satisfactory announcement, we are compelled to say, is not owing to any firmness on the part of the provincial government (whose duty it was here, as elsewhere in the province, to make itself the chief factor in promoting hospital movements), but really in spite of the obstacles which that government, at the instance undoubtedly of the provincial secretary, has thrown in the way of it.

When the hospital scheme was agitated last fall and winter, Hon. Col. Baker, being constantly asked, made repeated promises that the hospital at Fort Steele would receive aid similar to that which had been extended to hospitals in other parts of the province. The aid to be extended would be based on the amount paid in by public subscriptions. But while all these promises were being extorted from Col. Baker, the course that he had in mind all along the complete blocking of the establishment of a hospital at Fort Steele.

The promises of aid were given, but care was taken that not a cent was provided in the estimates to permit of those promises being fulfilled. After the session was over, charged with duplicity in this matter, Col. Baker sought to satisfy the people with further promises—promises that the matter would be attended to at the next session, or otherwise by some occult means known only to the Colonel. Thus the matter stands, and up till to-day, although the hospital is about completed, furnished, and the whole of the expenditure so far provided for by public subscriptions, no aid has been given by the government.

But, as intimated above, there is the plainest kind of evidence that the intention all along was to burke the Fort Steele hospital project, so that the institution might eventually be established at Col. Baker's paper townsite of Cranbrook. For many years it has been customary for the government to extend a salary to physicians resident in the more sparsely populated districts of the province. Up till this year this course has been followed at Fort Steele. The physician who has been resident here for some years was in constant receipt of salary from the government. He was leaving here early this year, and the promise was distinctly made to his successor that the salary would be continued to him. But what has been the result? When the time came to implement the promise that had been made, it was found that no provision had been made in the estimates for an allowance to the new physician. When spoken to regarding the matter, Col. Baker excused himself with the usual shuffling promise to do better in the future. The object of all this detestable subterfuge and evasion is only too apparent. Col. Baker is abusing his position as representative of this district and a member of the government to boom the sale of real estate at his townsite of Cranbrook. At the next session of the legislature the estimates will be found to provide aid to a physician at Cranbrook, and the Fort Steele doctor will be left without salary.

It is a current report at Fort Steele, and we have no doubt of its truth, that when Col. Baker was spoken to by the physician here regarding the government's failure to provide the promised aid to the Fort Steele hospital, he replied, "Oh, it's all right. Next year we will have an hospital at Cranbrook, and I will see that you are put in charge of it." Could anything be more disgraceful on the part of a minister of the crown and the representative of this district than the treachery and perfidy that is intimated in a statement like that?

His friends say that Col. Baker is a man of much "simplicity of nature." He is indeed simple—woefully simple—if he really thinks the trap is thus successfully set in sight of the bird. Fort Steele is not to be taken in in this way. In the matter of his proposal to remove the

government offices from Fort Steele to Cranbrook, Col. Baker's "simplicity of nature" let the cat out of the bag all too soon, with the result that the truth has been so emphasized that it would now be ten times more difficult than ever to perpetrate the outrage of the proposed removal.—The Prospector.

THE POOLASH "POTLATCH" POLICY.

Approach of railway matters, says the Mining Record, is the prevailing opinion among the people of the Boundary Creek district that Mr. Heime will hand over his Pentleton-Columbia River charter (for a consideration, of course) to the C.P.R., and that that company will then wait patiently until the next session of the federal parliament and make another attempt for the subsidy of \$8,000 per mile before taking active steps in the way of road construction; moreover, as the provincial government's offer of \$4,000 a mile for a road from Pentleton to Boundary creek is open until the 1st of July next, there is really very little incentive to induce the company to move with undue haste. The ability to effect this situation is practically in the hands of Mr. Corbin, the president of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway. If, as is not at all improbable, he sees fit to commence the construction of a branch line from either Northport, Marcus, or some other point on the system, through the Colville Indian reservation to the International boundary line, the C.P.R. may see (and this is not at all a difficult operation) the folly, from a business point of view, of long delay. A railroad providing transportation of the Boundary Creek ore would pay handsome dividends almost at once, and we venture to assert that but for the foolish "potlatch" or bonussing policy, carried on in this country in the past—a policy which saps the life of legitimate enterprise—a railway would now have been in the course of building to Boundary Creek.

PAIS-WRACK.

No Station in Life is Proof Against Rheumatism—All Come Under the Ban—South American Rheumatic Cure Cures All.

"Charles Cotton, of Gananoque, has been employed by the Rathbun Company for nearly twenty years as an engineer, and from the nature of the employment was subjected to severe attacks of rheumatism. He tried many remedies with scarcely any benefit. South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended to him. He found almost instant relief, and the first bottle effected a cure."

For sale by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

"You are dearer to me," I said to her. "Than the diamond bright, or the sable's fur; You are dearer to me," I softly said, "Than the cloudy gold"—yet she tossed her head. But I caught her smile when I said, "My sweet, You are dearer to me than a car of wheat!" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ONE HONEST MAN.

To the Publisher: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will send in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and made stronger after years of suffering nervous weakness, lost vigor, unusual discharges, and lack of development. I have no shame to start money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and 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. My Mother: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After having your advice which you so kindly gave, 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, is the wish of a cured friend." Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter of so valuable advice, absolutely free. "It is the best 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 Faith and Press. In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want in money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, to: W. W. T. MULFORD, Agent's Supplies, P. O. Box 29, St. Henri, Que.

A Claim AND An Offer

WE CLAIM there is only one preparation in Canada to-day that is guaranteed to cure BRONCHITIS, and that is DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE. It is MOTHER'S cure for her child when it is all stuffed up with CROUP and coughing its little lungs out with WHOOPING COUGH. One small dose immediately stops that cough. By loosening the phlegm, puts the little one to sleep and rest. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant taste of turpentine and linseed. WE OFFER to refund the price if Dr. Chase's Syrup will not do all that it is claimed to do. Sold on guarantee at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., 15 Lombard St. Price, 25c.

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

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

FOOTBALL. COLUMBIANS READY.

Among the contestants who will battle on the football field for the junior and intermediate trophies this winter is the Columbia football club.

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE.

The Victoria Junior Association Football League will meet on Saturday evening in the parlors of the Y.M.C.A.

BILLIARDS. BRILLIANT PLAYING.

London, Sept. 9.—The third night of the billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's witnessed brilliant playing by Kerkau, who made 2,622 points, making a total of 2,814.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES.

London, Sept. 8.—Mr. J. Gubbins' Galtee More, winner of the Derby, won the St. Leger stakes in the second day's racing to-day.

NEW POSITION FOR FITZSTUBBS

Warden of the Nelson Jail, With a Salary of \$1,200.

Nelson, B.C., Aug. 15.—At last the residents near block 40, which had been selected as the site for the new provincial jail, can draw a sigh of relief.

FORT STEELE BOARD OF TRADE.

A valuable business institution successfully organized. At a meeting held last night the organization of the Fort Steele Board of Trade was completed.

A letter from H. Bostock states that a postoffice is to be opened at Warden, and another letter from the postoffice authorities at Washington, D.C., says that instructions have been issued directing the clerks performing service on the Great Northern railway to put out at Jennings, Montana, all mails for Warden.

During the week C. F. Venosta, townsite agent, has been kept busy with many enquiries after Fort Steele real estate. Among the residential parcels that he disposed of were half-acre lots to J. Wolf, R. Lawrence, J. Ratier, A. Chisholm and Jos. Taenbauer.

A Cure For Bilious Colic. Resource, Screen 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. Sharp.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

It is the healthiest and most effective medicine for infants and children.

KNOCKED AT A PRISON DOOR

George Kallo Confronts Crime and Voluntarily Surrenders Himself to Nanaimo Police.

Says He Killed an Italian Named Rocco in a Saloon in Newcastle City, Colorado.

Nanaimo, Sept. 9.—Yesterday while Mr. J. H. Simpson, police magistrate, was sitting in his chair with half closed eyes and dreaming over the future productions of the Consolidated Athlete, his day dream was broken by a soft foreign voice bidding him the time of day.

He stated that he and the deceased had a quarrel, during which he shot the other Italian in self-defence. Immediately after the shooting he (Kallo) made his escape to Salt Lake, and from there to Butte, Montana. He was tracked by United States marshals to both these places. He finally escaped to Alaska, and from there he made his way to Wellington.

Mr. Simpson, called the chief of police, who conveyed George Kallo to jail to await the action of the American authorities, who have been communicated with.

In reply to a question Kallo said to your correspondent: "The shooting took place in this way. I was in Fisco's saloon in Newcastle City, Colorado. I got drunk and fell asleep. When I awoke there were three men in the saloon, and I missed my purse out of my pocket. I accused the nearest of taking it and he drew a long knife and rushed at me, saying he would 'do me up.' I knew or felt that my life was in danger, and drew my revolver and shot him. I left the saloon at once to go home; but hearing that Rocco died a short time after I shot him, I left immediately for Salt Lake City, and have been on the move ever since, as United States marshals were after me."

Chief Crossan had warned him previously to his statement that he did not wish to hear him, but that if he did speak, whatever he said would be taken as evidence against him.

The prisoner then said: "Oh, I wish to tell everything, but I want to be tried for this and either get off clear or be punished. What I did I did in self-defence."

Chief Crossan is momentarily expecting a telegram from the authorities of Newcastle City.

Kallo was taken before Magistrate Simpson to-day at 10 o'clock and remanded for a week.

BOOKS AND BOOKMAKERS.

Mme. Sarah Grand has published no books of importance since "The Heavenly Twins." She has spent her time in work upon a new novel which traces the development of a woman of genius from her girlhood to her marriage.

"The Quest of the Gilt-Edged Girl," by Richard De Lyricone, has been published by the same firm which brought out "The Quest of the Golden Girl," and is pronounced to be very clever and amusing, even though the reader is not familiar with the latter book.

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One of the most interesting American books to be issued this year will be a beautiful edition of "Lucile," illustrated by facsimiles of water colors by Madeline Lemaire. The popularity of "Lucile" is very curious. There are at least a hundred editions of the book in this country and many thousands of copies are sold annually.

Not His Only Fault—Uncle Ezra—The paper says this candidate for the legislature has great personal magnetism. Uncle Ezra—Yes, but there's other charges agin him, too!—Pack.

Young Congressman—Well, my dear, what do you think? I had the honor of being interviewed this morning on the leading topics of the day.

His Wife—Indeed! What did you say? Young Congressman—I really can't tell until I see the morning paper.—Richmond Dispatch.

Me (meeting his last year's girl at the seaside)—You haven't changed much since we parted here last year. She (Gloucester)—Only my name.—New York Journal.

"Our janitor was sick all summer." "What was the matter?" "It profstrated him to see us getting all the hot air we wanted without appealing to him."—Chicago Record.

The Boy Got a Hair—"See here, my boy, you mustn't hum at your work." "Why, sir, you wouldn't check the hum of revived industry, would you?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Wadleigh says he never makes mistakes." "Him? That's one of 'em."—Detroit News.

THE LANGTRY DIVORCE.

A Trenchant Criticism of the Judge Who Granted the Decree.

The California newspapers of high degree—the New Letter, in particular—were anything but complimentary to the judge who granted the Jersey Lily's application for a divorce.

Judge Crump's decree from Lake County would not run in England or America or anywhere outside of Lake County, and there only whilst he is the superior judge.

The law of California provides that the party complaining shall have had a bona fide residence within the country for three months, and within the state for twelve.

It is a matter of the utmost notoriety, and as such perfectly well known to Judge Crump, that the Jersey courtesan never resided for the statutory period in either his county or in the state.

Langtry woman was within this very judge's jurisdiction and the open and notorious mistress of Gebhart, and that if the law had received its just dues she, at any rate, would have passed considerable time in that dirty little jail which is hardly fit for human habitation.

But perhaps is too good for a woman who, forgetting the paragonage in which she was raised and married and the good country young man she married, advertised her God-given attractions, did her best to render vice known to our young folks, and to put the decent people of two continents to shame.

Such divorces as hers are doing more harm to California than any other cause of which we have knowledge. They become notorious, secure wide advertising, and are far reaching in their bad influence.

We wish we could say that they were confined to far-off Lake County, but they are as easily obtained, as notoriously false, and altogether as unworthy of judicial sanction in San Francisco as in any part of this state or any other.

EGGS WORTH \$10,000 A DOZEN.

Only 70 of the eggs of the extinct auk are known to exist, and one of these was sold recently for 100 guineas to a London public-house keeper, who was already the possessor of two of these treasures.

Among the pupils at the Military Academy of St. Cyr, France, is a grandson of ex-Emperor Napoleon, the son of Prince Louis Bonaparte, who was killed in 1870 by the Zulus. The future officer of artillery is now 19 years old, and goes by the name of Wallie Kelly.

Professor E. C. Linderman, after whom the great lake in Alaska was named, in talking of his recent trip there said the other day: "In dress I wore silk underwear and red flannels, which I steeped in lard oil. Outside my woolen clothing I wore Hamburger overalls of corduroy. I never suffered from cold in that dress."

Cardinal di Rende's death, according to the London Tablet, has made the number of foreign cardinals greater than that of the Italian for the second time within twelve months.

John N. Brown, Rhode Island's richest bachelor, is shortly to marry Miss N. Dresser, of New York.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, recently made a record of eighty-two fish and sixty-seven woodcock in a day's sport near Skaneateles, Mich.

"Personally," remarks a London writer, "the Marguis de Lorne has quite lost his familiar Highland laddie appearance. He is English—desperately English."

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take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles.

THE PILL THAT WILL.



Salmon Galore. The Run in the North Will Break All Previous Records.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Vessels arriving from Alaska report that the salmon run in the north will break all previous records.

HERE IS A KICK.

To the editor: I have been reading your excellent paper for a long time, and in the main I find it a very satisfactory newspaper, but here is one feature that aggravates me beyond measure and makes me swear (sometimes) that I will stop that sheet.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros' Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Weller Bros., agents for Crossley's carpets, Nairn's linoleums, liberty art fabrics and other leading manufacturers.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—H K Prior, C Sweeney, B G Hicks, E A Holland, Miss Wyatt, Miss Roberts, W Gardner, Jas Pierson, E Spelman, H G Ross, G H Ritchie, Miss Durham, C W Hall, S Macdon, J Huet, Mr Swarner, E Stephens, Wallace Duncan, Mr Bradhurst, Mrs T Webb, C Wilson, J G Sackinger and wife, W Smith, E Hoffman, Rev R W Trotter, Mrs Gordon, P A Jenns.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—M G Hilton and wife, J Griffith, H G Wilson, Miss O Robinson, Mrs G F Fry, Miss C Rigger, H W Martin, F T Bailey, G E Heller, H Linzer, J C Cody, G Brucher, H Rutherford, G A Brown, W M Crozier, W Oakes, Miss Armstrong, Mrs Rose, Capt Irving, M Leadfett, A T Oliver, B S Cole, J O Trenton, J W Berg, A Sterrip, J Hopkins, G W Goodchield.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Naval Storekeeper, Esquimaux, W Rowse, Johna Bros, Weller Bros, T Shottell, D H Ross & Co, S Leiser, D E Campbell, L Dickinson, Ames Holden Co, C E Jones, H Clarke, G A Richardson, Nicholas & R, A B Erskine, S Shoen, J Hutchison, E A Morris, J Piercy, Mrs C Russell, Shore & A, Thomas Bros & Grant, R W Boper, J Maynard, G & McO, H A Lily, Oskel & M, B Williams, W Wilby, F McQuade, Hickman Tye H Co, T Earle, J W McLaren, B C Elze Ry, J Walsh, J Thompson, Dons Cartridge Co, Ramsay Bros, J Johnston, B O Land & Investment Co, B O Smith Dye Works, E G Prior & Co, Don Exp Co.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—J Gilbert, J Wilson & Co, D R Pottinger, Weller Bros, S Leiser & Co, H & Ker, Leuz & Leiser, J Hutchinson & Co, E G Prior & Co, H Young & Co, A N Baker, H Chapman, Bank of B. C. E. E Blackwood, J H Maynard, Munn Holland & Co, M W Watt & Co, A Campbell, A W Knight, J L McKenzie & Co.

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Gold Fields of the North-West Territory

And the Head Waters of the Yukon

"The Province" Map of the Klondyke

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Is the best place to fit out and sail from. All Steamboats going North start from or call at Victoria.

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Regimental Picnic.

The annual Field Day Sports of the First Battalion, Fifth Regiment, C.A., will take place at

SIDNEY

Hand concert in the afternoon and Dancing in the evening. Trains leave Hillside avenue at 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Returning leave Sidney at 5:30 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. Tickets 50c., to be had at T. N. Hibben & Co's, M. W. Watt & Co's, B. Jamieson's, and the Drift Hall.

THE OLD COUNTRY BOOT STORE 91 JOHNSON STREET. A FEW PRICES

Ladies' Oxfords from . \$0.75 Men's Balmorals from . \$1.00

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