

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1900.

NO. 139.

## The Home Of the Boer

Is very hospitable, but not very attractive. We want our homes to be both HOSPITABLE AND ATTRACTIVE. We have just imported a full line of

## Oak Goods

Which will assist you in BEAUTIFYING THE DINING ROOM. Call in and let us show you a few ideas in this new line. We have the latest creations in Cut Glass, and China Vases and Ornaments.

## Challoner & Mitchell,

47 GOVERNMENT STREET. JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

## THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE.

22ND AUGUST, 1900

## OUR DRESS MAKING PLANS FOR AUTUMN

Madam E. Russell, formerly of Peter Robinson's, Oxford St., London, Eng., and Miss Russell have arrived in Victoria. We would specially recommend ladies not to place their orders for Fall Costumes before hearing what Mrs. Russell has to say about the styles. We will be pleased to make appointments for Mrs. Russell, and as we have several orders already booked, we suggest you getting your name as near the top of the list as possible.

### TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.

Special attention will be given to Tailor-Made Suits, and a Perfect and Stylish Fit Guaranteed.

## The Hutcheson Co'y, Ld.



### A FEW WORDS

It needs no argument to demonstrate the desirability of buying your Groceries where the highest quality is joined to the lowest prices. We would like to call your attention to the fact that we always please the most exacting.

CREAMERY BUTTER ..... 25c. lb.  
DAIRY BUTTER ..... 20c. lb.  
ISLAND POTATOES ..... \$1.00 sack.  
EASTERN EGGS (tested) ..... 25c. doz.  
FLOUR AND SUGAR .....  
AT SAME PRICES AS LAST WEEK  
MORGAN'S FRESH FROZEN EASTERN OYSTERS.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

## NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools, Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers, Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

## NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

## Toys, Toys, Toys.

Samples of American, English and European Toys for the Fall and Christmas Trade. Orders taken and indents executed.

## J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

## FOR SALE

Cheap, in consequence of winding up an estate, 3 good cottages in James Bay, \$400 each. Easy terms will be given.

APPLY B.C. Land & Investment Agency.  
40 Government St.

### MORE BARGAINS.

Another cheap 3 roomed cottage, east end, only \$1,250. Two story house, 6 rooms, bath, etc., close to the park, only \$1,300. 7 roomed house on Menzies street, all modern improvements, all in all condition, can be bought right. Lot on Harrison street, 50x150, the cheapest property in the city. Lot on Second street, a decided bargain, \$420.

TO LET—The finest offices in the city in MacGregor Block, 4 roomed cottage on Johnson street, \$500. If you want a cheap lot or house our office is the place to come to, or if you want to sell list with us. Fire and Life Insurance. Coal and Wood agents.

P. G. Mcgregor & Co.

New office, MacGregor Block, No. 2 View St., main entrance, opposite District.

### DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

You can do so by investing through us. We are in a position to offer the best real estate bargains in the city. If you wish to sell your property, it will be to your advantage to list it with us. Do you wish to borrow money? We have it to lend you at lowest rates of interest. Don't fail to secure a lot at Mount Sicker at first price; you will regret it if you do. The mines and townsite will be completed by rail with the E. & N. R. R. within three months. A sawmill is rapidly nearing completion; water is being laid on; streets being cleared, and lots being sold. Prices—Cottages, \$75; bachelors lots, \$50. Place your fire insurance with us in the Phoenix of Hartford. Call and inspect our lists of property for sale and houses for rent.

Victoria Finance, Real Estate & Insurance Co., Ltd.  
F. G. RICHARDS, Man. Director,  
Cor. Broad and View Sts.

## Lee & Fraser,

Real Estate Agents.



### YOUR OWN HOME.

DO YOU WISH YOU HAD A HOME? By our plan they are easy to get and easy to keep. We want to talk with you ten minutes on this subject, maybe more if you are interested. Large list of desirable properties to choose from.

### FIRE LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

9 and 11 Trounce Avenue, Victoria.

## W. JONES

Auctioneer.

### TO LET.

Furnished house on Pandora avenue; piano and well furnished house, Enquire at once.

W. JONES,  
City Auction Mart,  
73 and 75 1/2 Yates Street.  
Tel. 294.

## HASTIE'S FAIR

FOR GLASS, TIN, AGATE, GROCERY

Stationery and Confectionery At the Bottom.

GET YOUR GUNS put in order for the season, which will soon commence. We guarantee first-class work at John Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street.

### SPAIN AND THE STATES.

(Associated Press.)

San Sebastian, Aug. 22.—The treaties between Spain and the United States regarding general rights, public and private relations, consular and maritime relations, and extradition of criminals have been signed. The commercial reciprocity treaty has not yet been negotiated.

### CHAFFEE IN CHARGE.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the War Department sent Gen. Chaffee a cablegram of four words late this afternoon which practically takes things out of Conger's hands and puts Gen. Chaffee in a position of the utmost responsibility.

The message said: "Report operations, situation, requirements."

There is no intention of deprecating Minister Conger. The government has the liveliest sense of gratitude for him, but it is not deemed expedient to act on his dispatches because, after his terrible experience he is naturally biased, and because he needs and deserves rest.

### Two Days' Fighting.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from Remy:

"Chee Foo, Aug. 21, Taku, Aug. 20.—Dickens's command is landing to-day."

Pekin, Aug. 16.—All except Imperial city cleared of Chinese troops. American troops, the first to enter the Imperial city, have penetrated to the gates of the palace. Capt. Reilly, 6th artillery, killed on August 15th. On the morning of the 19th the 6th cavalry and about 400 English and Japanese dispersed 1,000 Boxers, eight miles outside of Tien Tsin. About 100 Chinese killed. Five Americans wounded. Chaffee's losses six killed and 30 wounded, in two days' fighting. (Signed) Remy."

The navy department understands the reference to the palace that American troops, after penetrating the Imperial city were, when the dispatch was sent, attacking the forts in the city. This is the inner enclosure of the Imperial city. Threatened by Chinese.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—The German war office has received a dispatch from Taku,

## On the Old Battle Ground

International Troops Engaged the Chinese Near Tien Tsin on Sunday.

Japanese Force Released Missionaries from the Peking Palace.

Committee of Officers Appointed to Maintain Peace in the Capital.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—The allies were fighting the Chinese outside Tien Tsin on August 19th, so Rear-Admiral Bruce wires, adding that the engagement was reported to have occurred six miles south of Tien Tsin.

Admiral Bruce also sent a dispatch, dated Peking, August 17th, from the general officer commanding there, in which nothing is said as to the situation at Peking. It gives a partial list of the British casualties during the siege of the legations, including Capt. Bernard Strouts, who died of wounds, and reports that owing to the heavy road and forced march the naval brigade was unable to participate in the entry. He says that the way they brought their guns by boat and road from Tien Tsin is an achievement of which they may be proud.

An official dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated 20th, received at Tokio, reports that the Japanese occupied the Imperial palace at Peking on August 16th, and that on August 12th the Dowager Empress and the Emperor and the ministers left Peking with 3,000 troops. Their destination is supposed to be Sian Fu.

Pekin, it is added, being in great confusion, was divided into several districts. Half the Tartar city was placed under the control of the Japanese, and committees of Japanese, American, British, Russian and French officers were appointed to maintain order.

A detachment of Japanese troops rescued the foreign missionaries and Chinese Christian converts who had been imprisoned in the palace. Two hundred Chinese were killed or wounded.

### Engaged at Tien Tsin.

London, Aug. 22.—Rear-Admiral Bruce has cabled to the British admiralty from Taku, under the date of Monday, August 20th, that the allies were fighting outside of Tien Tsin on Sunday, August 19th.

### Battle of Peking Over.

Rome, Aug. 22.—Dispatches received here from Taku, under the date of August 20th, says: "According to advices from a Japanese source, August 17th, the battle of Peking was then finished; the Japanese had entered the Imperial palace and the foreign ministers, with detachments of the allied troops, occupied the Imperial city; the Chinese prince and ministers having retired to Sian Fu (Sian Fu), west of Peking."

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the German officer who is going to the Far East in order to take command of the allied forces in China, with the three officers accompanying him, breakfasted with King Victor Emmanuel this morning, after which the field marshal went to the Pantheon and deposited a wreath on the tomb of King Humbert. The field marshal left Rome at 2.30 p.m. for Naples, where he will embark for China.

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Berlin, Aug. 22.—The German war office has received a dispatch from Taku,

dated August 19th, saying the advance of the German battalion was delayed by violent rains. It reached Peking on August 17th.

Yang Tsin, it is added, was still threatened by the Chinese troops on the Imperial canal.

### Dispatch From Barry.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The War Department has received the following cablegram: Tien Tsin, Aug. 19.—Adjutant-General, Washington: With reference to your telegram of August 16th, horses, material and troops promptly lightered at Taku and forwarded to the front. The 6th cavalry, mounted on the Grant, (transport) is due in Manila now. Hospitals are excellent, ample for the present and well supplied. I go to Peking tomorrow. Sick and wounded are doing well. (Signed) Barry."

### Trouble in Corea.

Yokohama, Aug. 22.—An official dispatch from Corea says that a thousand rebels attacked Song Ching and burned the government buildings there.

### Missionaries Safe.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions have received a cablegram to-day from Chee Foo as follows: "Psalm 124:7.—Pekin and Taku Chinese missionaries, also Chaplains, Smiths and Wickoff, saved."

(Psalm 124:7.—Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowler; the snare is broken and we are escaped.)

### Telegraphic Communication.

New York, Aug. 22.—The cable companies to-day announced that the Chee Foo-Taku cable was open for international correspondence.

The Commercial Cable Co. subsequently sent out the following notice: "We are advised that the Chinese administration has notice that the courier service between Sian Fu and Peking is suspended, the couriers having been unable to pass. Telegrams have, however, been forwarded by telegram from Sian Fu via Chee Foo, and from the latter place by the best possible means."

### Returning From China.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Rev. H. P. Mackay, secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, said there were two other Canadian mission parties from China on their way home, in addition to one which arrived at San Francisco last Friday. One, composed of Rev. Mr. MacKenzie, Mrs. MacKenzie and children, and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Menzies, are expected to arrive at Vancouver on August 20th.

The other party, composed of Rev. Jonathan Goforth, Mrs. Goforth and children, Mrs. Simon, Miss Tyke, Miss Dow and Miss McIntosh, is expected to reach San Francisco on August 28th. Dr. Mackay said arrangements are being made to send some of the returned missionaries to work among the Chinese in British Columbia.

### KILLED IN RAILWAY SMASH.

(Associated Press.)

Tazewell, Va., Aug. 22.—A wreck at Maxwell, six miles from here, on the Norfolk and Western railway, resulted in the death of two men and injuring several. A light engine was running west at 40 miles an hour, when it collided with a freight, drawn by two engines going 30 miles an hour. The crash was terrific.

New York, Aug. 22.—The wrecking crew got the track clear to-day of the debris of last night's wreck at Kenisco, on the Harlem railroad. No bodies were found, and it is now certain that only three passengers were killed.

### PARIS BANK ROBBERY.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—C. J. Voss, a former clerk of the Paris Bank, who was accused of stealing about \$300,000 from the bank in January, 1899, has been committed for trial. He was caught while passing a 45 note.

### PHILADELPHIA'S POPULATION.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—The population of Philadelphia, according to the count just completed at the census office, is 1,293,097. The population in 1890 was 1,046,064. The increase during the past ten years was 246,733, or 23.57 per cent.

### CABINET MEETS ON SATURDAY.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Saturday will see the first of the full cabinet council since the session ended. In addition to ministers already here, the Premier, Sir R. Cartwright and Hon. W. Mulock will be back by then.

### PRIZE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Aug. 22.—An Evening Telegram London cable says the department of mines, British Columbia, has been awarded a grand prize by the Paris exposition.

### FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

(Associated Press.)

Birmingham, Eng., Aug. 22.—Ethel, daughter of Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, was married to-day to Mr. Whitmore Richards, of London. Mr. Richards is a lawyer.

### CHOLERA AT BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—United States Consul Fee, at Bombay, reports to the State Department that cholera is raging there.

### SCULPTOR DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

Copenhagen, Aug. 22.—Carl Smith, the sculptor of Washington, died here of Bright's disease.

## Massing at Machadorp

It is Reported Eight Thousand Boers Have Assembled Under Gen. Botha.

They Have All the Artillery, Including Heavy Guns From Pretoria.

Lieut. Cordus Found Guilty of Plotting to Kidnap Lord Roberts.

(Associated Press.)

Twynelair, Aug. 20.—Through the secret intelligence agents of the British the authorities learn that Gen. Botha, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, Gen. Meyer, the commander of the Orange Free State forces, and Gen. Schalk-burger, vice-president of the Transvaal republic, with 8,000 Boers, have assembled at Machadorp, generally understood to be the headquarters of President Kruger, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay railway, with the whole of the Boer artillery, including the heavy pieces formerly at Pretoria.

Engaging the Boers. London, Aug. 22.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts dated August 21st: "Lieut. Col. Sitwell, reconnoitering near Ventersburg, engaged the Boers. Two British were wounded. Lieuts. Spedding, Davenport, Surtees and Watson and a medical officer and twenty-four men are missing."

"Hamilton has crossed the Crocodile river, Paget and Baden-Powell engaged the commandos protecting Dewet on August 20th. Lieut. Flowers and one man were killed. Lieut. Kirby and six men were wounded."

### Cordus Guilty.

Pretoria, Aug. 21.—The trial of Lieut. Cordus, formerly of the Transvaal artillery, on the charge of being concerned in the plot to kidnap Lord Roberts, was concluded to-day.

The prisoner was found guilty of all the counts in the indictment against him, but sentence was deferred until the findings of the court should be confirmed by Lord Roberts.

### Correspondence to be Published.

London, Aug. 22.—Mr. Henry Labouchere's publication of the correspondence advising him of the seizure at Pretoria of compromising letters to Secretary Reitz, is to be followed by the publication of the whole correspondence, which the colonial office officials say will be issued to-morrow, all the members of parliament involved having answered the official communication sent to them on the subject.

### A NEGRO'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 22.—Alfred A. Atkins, a negro, has appealed to the British consul-general for redress for having been beaten, he alleges, by roughs during the recent race riots here. He is a palace car porter on the New York, New Haven and H. railway. He makes an affidavit that he was born in Jamaica, West Indies, and is a British subject. C. C. Bayley, acting British consul-general, will investigate the case.

### SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—A special dispatch from Allahabad, capital of the division of the northwest provinces of British India of the same name, says that the trial of the 25 prisoners concerned in the Cawnpore plague riots has resulted in the condemnation to death of twenty of the accused, the transportation of one and acquittal of four.

### CUBA'S EXPORTS DECREASE.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—According to a statement made to-day by the division of customs and insular affairs of the War Department, the total exportation from the island of Cuba through the port of Havana for seven months ending 31st July, 1900, was \$16,698,605, as against \$10,796,971 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$5,891,634.

### BUTTER RISING.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 22.—The wholesale price of fancy creamery butter has reached 21 1/2 cents a pound. Since August 18th it has risen one and a half cents. This is partly due to the shrinkage in the milk supply caused by the long period of dry weather. Cheese has gone up from 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents per pound.

### NEW PETROLEUM FIELD.

(Associated Press.)

Astoria, Ore., Aug. 22.—Several prominent Astoria business men have secured control of 4,500 acres of land near Astoria, and the experts have declared it a very valuable coal and petroleum field. A company has been formed and it is stated development begins immediately.



Advertisement for D.E. Campbell Family Chemist, Prescription Store, located at the corner of Fort and Douglas Streets, Victoria, B.C.

En Route for Tien Tsin

Foreign Ministers Reported to Be on Their Way From the Capital.

The Siege of the Legations in Peking-Sixty-Five Persons Killed.

London, Aug. 22.—There is nothing in the news from China to confirm the report that the Empress Dowager has been run to earth.

The foreign envoys, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, are proceeding to Tien Tsin.

The Standard says: "We imagine that other powers will take the same course, at any rate, until Earl Li produces satisfactory evidence of his authority to negotiate."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Conger has at last opened his eyes to the state department to the real character of the Orientals."

Rescue of Foreigners. Peking, Aug. 14, via Cheo Foo, Aug. 21.—The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Peking at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Japanese began the battle before daylight, and they are still fighting about the north wall, where part of the Chinese are defending the imperial city.

The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians had five killed and 12 wounded. The British and Americans had a few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack to-morrow and the troops were arriving at camp five miles east last night.

The generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of a heavy attack on the legations, pushed forward independently.

Under the present remarkable conditions, the United States will act with extreme caution in whatever steps it may take towards a solution of the pending problems.

In the meantime there is reason to believe the United States and the powers interested will keep their armed forces on the ground, so that order may be maintained and at least a semblance of stable government brought out of the existing chaos.

The reply of the United States to the appeal of the viceroys of Nankin and Hunan, that no indignities be offered the Emperor and Empress Dowager, is a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the communication with satisfactory assurances that no indignities would be offered the persons of their Majesties.

The reply is couched in the polite language of diplomats, but it is understood that it does not in any way commit the government to refrain from imposing on the Emperor and Empress Dowager any penalty they subsequently might be decided upon in case it is proved that they were directly responsible for the recent atrocities.

The 31st annual meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association opened yesterday at Lorne Branch, Toronto, under excellent and favorable conditions.

Labouchere's Letters

Admits He Wrote to the Former Transvaal Representative in London

Advising Burghers as to the Course They Should Adopt.

London, Aug. 21.—To-morrow, Henry Labouchere's paper, Truth, will publish the correspondence advising that paper of the seizure at Pretoria of a compromising letter from Mr. Montague White, former consul-general of the South African Republic in London, to Secretary of State Retz, dated August 4th, 1899, and two letters from Mr. Henry Labouchere to Mr. White, dated August 2nd, 1899, and August 4th, 1899, which Mr. White appears to have enclosed to Secretary Retz, and a letter from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, inviting Mr. Labouchere to offer explanations or observations thereon, and Mr. Labouchere's reply.

Mr. Labouchere's letters are brief, and amount to advice to the Transvaal to gain time by acceptance of the proposed commission to settle the franchise question, etc., together with an expression of opinion from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons and the Liberals generally, that the British cabinet proposed the appointment of the commission with the view of giving Mr. Chamberlain a chance to "clinch down" the matter.

The cabinet was determined to have no war. He also said: "The President has a great opportunity to give Joe another fall. The great thing is to gain time. In a few months we shall be howling about something in another part of the world."

Mr. Labouchere's reply to Mr. Chamberlain admits the letters are genuine, but declines to recognize Mr. Chamberlain's "pretensions to ask for an explanation on a matter concerning which he is only responsible to parliament and his constituents," and invites Mr. Chamberlain, in the pursuance of his "new diplomacy," to publish all the correspondence between the colonial office and the governors of Natal and Cape Colony, and between the governors and military commanders in South Africa, so that the public may be able to form a sound opinion on the whole business, including the inadequate preparations and initial reverses, and also, and especially, the Hawkesley correspondence.

The Canadians. Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Col. Otter asks if he is to engage the men of the first contingent for a further period of service, as the year will be up before they can return to Canada.

A joint committee representing the conductors and trainmen of the Ontario and Quebec division of the C. P. R. met Mr. McInnes, general manager, yesterday, and asked for an increase of wages. Mr. McInnes said he could not see his way clear to grant the increase.

The international officers of the employees will interview him.

Gerald Sifton and Walter Herbert were yesterday formally committed for trial for the murder of Joseph Sifton.



Advertisement for a medicine claiming to save lives, mentioning extreme cases of disease and the testimonial of a man who was cured of a fatal illness.

ALWAYS HELPS. ALMOST ALWAYS HEALS.

Provincial Parliament

Good Progress Made, and the Order Paper Materially Reduced.

Mineral Act Amendments Cause Discussion—Modified Chinese Exclusion Bill Carried.

Tuesday, Aug. 21st.

The order paper was well cleared this afternoon, notwithstanding that a number of matters were up, which awakened considerable discussion.

Prayers were read by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

A petition was presented by A. W. Smith from S. Gibbs and others in reference to assessment work on mineral claims.

Mr. Kidd moved for a return showing the last office report on the condition of the Burnaby Small Holdings. He explained that he did so because of the interest shown in these holdings.

Mr. Brown understood that through the neglect of a former government, some of the holders had failed to fulfill the obligations entailed in their lease.

The bill was carried.

The Railway Bill was taken up, when a slight amendment was added at the suggestion of the Attorney-General.

The report of the railway committee was presented by Mr. Pooley as follows: "We have considered bill (No. 50) intitled 'An Act to Incorporate the Grand Forks and Kettle River Railway Company,' and have amended the preamble by eliminating that portion of the railway between Cascade City and the City of Grand Forks, at the request of the promoters; subject to which we report the preamble proved, and submit the said bill herewith with amendments."

The Tramways Act Amendment Bill came up for its second reading. A similar bill, the Attorney-General said, had been disallowed because of its anti-Japanese and anti-Chinese clauses.

The bill regarding works under franchises among private acts (Mr. Helmcken) was taken up for its second reading.

The Railway Assessment Act Amendment Act was also read a second time.

The amendments to the Mineral Act were explained by the Hon. Minister of Mines. The second session provided for the issuance of a Crown grant to the administrator of the deceased owner of a claim.

Section 11 provided that where a co-owner failed to keep up his assessment his associate might, by advertising in a newspaper, acquire his interest.

The last two clauses in the amending bill were as follows: "Section 127 of the 'Mineral Act' as amended by section 40 of chapter 33 of the statutes of 1898, and amended by section 14 of chapter 45 of the statutes of 1899, is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor: 'The owner of a mineral claim who has had his claim surveyed and has filed in the office of the Mining Recorder in the mining division in which the claim is situated, a declaration by a provincial land surveyor, stating that he has surveyed the claim as required by sub-section (c) of section 30 of this act, and has delivered to the Mining Recorder a plat of the claim and a copy of the original field-notes, and delivered two copies of the plat and one copy of the field-notes to the owner, then the owner of such claim shall be entitled to have the cost of such survey, not to exceed one hundred dollars, counted as work done on the claim as required by section 24 of this act.'

"The schedule of fees attached to the 'Mineral Act' is hereby amended by striking out 'for a Crown grant \$10' at the end thereof, and by substituting therefor 'for a Crown grant \$25.'

Hon. Mr. McBride expressed the belief that the advance in the fee would occasion little opposition, being quite reasonable.

Mr. Curtis complained that mining companies were unfairly treated. They were obliged to pay from \$50 to \$75 for a license, while an individual miner paid only \$5. Marcus Daly, for instance, was opening up a wonderfully rich property in Keesee on the payment of a \$5 license, while many companies were paying \$50 for license for opening up unsummarative properties.

There were too many safeguards drawn around the co-owner in section 4. An individual owner lost his property if he failed to keep up his assessment, whereas a bona fide co-owner had to go to considerable expense to get rid of the delinquent co-owner. He should not be obliged to pay such a sum as was contemplated. It was a well known fact that the vast majority of claims were valueless, and to impose such a condition would work hardship.

With sections 5 and 6 agreed, but section 7, where the fee for a Crown grant was raised from \$10 to \$25, showed that the government failed to grasp the situation in regard to mines. The metalliferous mines were taxed to death. The great bulk of revenue was derived

from the mines, and it was absurd to raise it to \$25 for a Crown grant for 52 acres of mining land, while only \$10 was charged for a grant for 600 acres of farming land. He hoped no additional hardships would be put on the mining industry, and that this objectionable clause should be withdrawn.

Surprise was expressed by the leader of the opposition that no attention had been paid by the mining committee to the state of the mining industry as indicated in the speech from the throne. They had found defects in the law. Do slight changes, none of which affected the principle of the law, were made. But such being the case, what became of the suggestion that the mining law was so bad that a mining commission should have to be issued? Why attempt to better the law when it was suggested that the members were not competent to deal with the matter, and that a commission was necessary?

He did not coincide either with the suggestion to count surveys as part of assessment work. The increase in the mining license fee he accounted for by the desire of the government to make up the revenue lost through their subversion to the saloon dealers, and to the fact that it required eight prospectors to make up for one whiskey seller. If this amount had to be made up there were other classes in the community who could better afford to make it up than the poor and hardy prospector.

The Attorney-General was surprised at the consistency of the opposition leader, who lived for the poor man. Such men when the time came to stand in the breach for the poor man were wanting. His honorable friend objected to count surveys as part of assessment work, by which a big saving was effected to the "poor" prospector.

Mr. Curtis pointed out that under the former act if the assessment work was done soon enough, the survey was allowed to count, while Mr. Martin added that his objection lay in allowing the regulation to become retroactive.

Mr. Curtis also pointed out that the prospector didn't get any surface right, while the Attorney-General retorted that the law was not retroactive. The British Columbia mining law was the fairest and most generous in the world.

Mr. Martin—Why then do you want a commission to investigate? He replied that the commission was not necessary, as the present law was the fairest and most generous in the world.

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Minister of Mines should not object to their publication. Mr. McBride characterized this method of warfare as backhanded.

Mr. Curtis—I am interested to find the term dastardly in parliamentary, Mr. Speaker. (Laughter.) Hon. Mr. McBride—Well, I withdraw that.

Mr. Curtis—I am equally interested to find that backhanded is parliamentary. Hon. Mr. McBride—I withdraw that, too. (Renewed laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Curtis said the House was assured that the government did intend "from time to time" to bring down measures of relief. He would like something definite. After the discussions which had taken place he thought the government should be ready to give some outline of their policy. It was proposed to appeal to the Imperial government. There was one phase that could be dealt with by the local House which had not been used by the government. The principle of the Natal Act would be perfectly satisfactory at Westminster and he thought the government should be ready to announce whether they would support themselves to the Imperial government. Mr. Helmcken's motion though it did not go far enough. He would like to see it apply to companies which had received incorporation from the Legislature. Its operation might be postponed for two or three years so that they could adapt themselves to the changed conditions.

Mr. McPhillips had misgivings as to the effectiveness of the bill, but being a supporter of the government which had adopted it, he would give it his support. Mr. McPhillips continued at some length, when he was interrupted by the leader of the opposition, who asked on which side of the question he was speaking.

Mr. McPhillips closed by expressing the hope that the bill would accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. Mr. Brown failed to understand Mr. McPhillips's position. He seemed to be talking against the provisions of the act and yet supported it. He himself wished to see the House go just as far as possible in checking the influx of Orientals. The great trouble with these people was that they did not become citizens of the country in which they lived.

The bill dealt with civil rights which were matters of local concern. These were entirely within the province of the Legislature and he commended the House against admitting that the House did not possess these rights. He thought a protest should have been entered on the occasion of the disallowance of the bills last year. The government should take the position that no infringement of its rights should be allowed to pass without protest. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith presumed the bill was an expression of the government's policy on the question. It was well understood that certain restrictions were necessary in regard to labor in this province. He was convinced that some members of the House were not loyal to the principle in the House as on the hustings. The junior member for Victoria, if he were perfectly candid would oppose the principle. He considered the House should assert its authority to the furthest point and even risk something in order that something might be accomplished. He thought the House should go further than the bill. He agreed with Mr. Curtis that ample time should be given in draft affected by such legislation to adapt themselves to the conditions. It did seem to him that the one man who wanted to see the House do nothing in regard to this matter was the junior member for Victoria and he favored the principle on the hustings. It was most essential that the House should be unanimous on this matter as the dissent of one member might have an important bearing on the Dominion House.

Mr. McPhillips denied the imputation of Mr. Smith.

Capt. Tatlow thought the introduction of the measure and the fact that he and the other Conservative member from Vancouver were supporting the measure was an answer to the remarks of the member for New Westminster that they were inconsistent. The bill embodied the principle advanced in the Conservative platform.

The motion was carried unanimously.

A message was transmitted from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, recommending to the House a bill providing for the levying of taxes on coal and coke; a bill to amend the Assessment act; a bill to amend the Land act, and an act to accede to the incorporation of Phoenix. All these were read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Prentice presented a return showing the number of ballots papers actually issued to voters in each riding of the province at the general election held on June 9th, 1900.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had entered and assented to an act to make special provision with regard to the qualifications of the members of the council of the city of Sandon, and an act to provide for the settlement of disputes as to mining claims in the Pocopine district of the Bennett Lake mining division.

Mr. Helmcken said his bill (No. 42) had been transferred to the name of the Minister of Mines. He asked if this meant that all the private bills would be slaughtered and that Mr. Helmcken had taken advantage of this device to save his measure. (Laughter.)

The Minister of Mines replied that there was much intention on the government's part.

Mr. McInnes asked, then why the change? It looked as though the government had allowed the measure to remain in the hands of a private member until assured that it would meet with the approval of the House, having ascertained which they had no hesitation, brave men as they were, to undertake it. (Laughter.)

The House then went into committee on the Vancouver City Charter bill, to which a number of amendments were made. The bill being declared complete.

The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster bill was read a second time and committed, with E. C. Smith in the chair. It was reported complete with amendments.

The Rock Bay and Salmon River Railway bill was committed, with Mr. Oliver in the chair.

Mr. Curtis moved to add the following section: "Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the company

Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Limited

BENNETT, B. C., and WHITE HORSE, Y. T. Pioneers in the Lumber and Saw Building Industries on the Upper Yukon. BUILD THE WELL KNOWN

V. Y. T. SCOWS. A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BUILDING HARDWARE, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse. FRED. G. WHITE, Manager.

shall not have the right to purchase, lease, or use any lands belonging to the province, until it has entered into a contract with the provincial government with respect to such right, and upon such terms and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe."

Mr. Curtis said he did this on the initiative of Mr. Chas. Wilson, whose principles some of his followers in the House seemed to be generally supported.

Mr. Tatlow said the government had already brought in a general bill (Mr. Helmcken's) which covered the point, while Mr. McPhillips gave as his reason for opposing it that Mr. Martin's government had not allowed the bill to be even suggested matters of policy. He held it was out of order, as interfering with the prerogative of the crown. The chairman ruled this objection out, when an appeal was taken to the Speaker. The appeal was being debated when that gentleman saw fit to object.

Mr. Gairden moved for the insertion at the end of clause 83 of a saving clause that where any clause of the act was repugnant to the general act the former should prevail. On a vote being taken a number of honorable gentlemen did not vote, and the chairman, after taking a show of hands, declared the amendment lost. The government members insisted upon reconsideration, although Mr. Curtis pointed out that such a rule might lead to indefinite re-consideration, and that if members did not take sufficient interest in the proceedings to vote, they must take the consequences. The amendment was re-considered and carried.

The bill was passed without further amendment, and was reported complete with amendments.

The House then went into committee on the Western Telephone and Telegraph bill, with Mr. Murphy in the chair.

Mr. Brown moved the following amendment: "Any duly incorporated municipality shall at any time, upon giving one year's notice to the company, have the right to purchase, sell, or lease any of the works and property of the company situated, lying and being within the corporate limits of the said municipality, or such terms as may be agreed upon by arbitration or otherwise, together with such rights, powers, and franchises as may be necessary to maintain and operate such works, and to hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and franchises which the company held, exercised or enjoyed in connection therewith."

Mr. Brown urged the incorporation of the amendment, stating that municipal ownership of franchises was becoming a common thing.

The promoters of the bill, Mr. Ellison, said it was already provided for in the bill in section 8, sub-section b.

Mr. Brown drew attention to the fact that the provision referred to by Mr. Ellison merely provided that the company should not come into competition with existing lines owned by municipalities, but that the amendment to the B. C. Southern Railway Act for a precedent for his amendment. He ridiculed the idea that such an amendment as he proposed would discourage capital. It was better to insert such a clause in the original charter and avoid trouble in the future.

A long debate followed with the result, however, that the amendment was voted down.

The remainder of the sections passed without opposition and the bill was reported complete.

The House resumed in committee on the Vancouver Northern and Yukon Railway Bill, with Mr. Munro in the chair.

Mr. McPhillips moved that sections 37, 38 and 39 be repealed. The first forbade the employment of Chinese and Japanese on the railway and this was already met with by the bill passed in the afternoon. It exposed the bill to disallowance.

Mr. McInnes said the section had already been in force for a year. It was past the stage of disallowance and it would be most absurd, after passing such a resolution as carried in the afternoon, for the House to revoke their action by repealing the act.

Mr. McPhillips, however, was not to be abashed. He was not going to play to the galleries, etc.

Mr. Curtis held that the vote on this section would give a clear illustration of the real wishes of the members.

Mr. Green defended his position very clearly. This legislation had stood the test. Why then throw it out now? He would oppose such a clause in new legislation. The attempt of Mr. McPhillips was defeated, the following only voting for it: Messrs. Prentice, Pooley, Hunter, Hayward, Clifford, A. W. Smith, McPhillips, Rogers and Hall. Of the remainder Mr. Turner voted with the opposition, Premier Dunsmuir, Ebeets and Mr. Murphy did not vote at all.

Those who opposed striking out the anti-Chinese clause were as follows: Messrs. Turner, Gairden, Taylor, Dickie, Mounce, Helmcken, Kidd,

Green, Ralph Smith, Oliver, Neill, Gilmour, Stables, Brown, Curtis and McInnes. Messrs. McBride, Martin and Ellison were absent.

The bill was reported complete. The Vancouver & Westminster Railway Bill referred back on motion of Mr. Helmcken to strike out section 31, excluding Chinese from employment, as he claimed his own bill covered this ground.

Mr. Curtis said there was no assurance that Mr. Helmcken's bill would be carried through by the government. Until that assurance was given he did not propose to consent to the clause being struck out.

On the suggestion of Ralph Smith Hon. Mr. McBride gave this assurance. The motion then carried.

The bill was reported complete as amended.

The Crow's Nest Pass Light & Power Bill was read a second time, and the Vancouver & Lulu Island railway came up for second reading. Mr. Brown suggested the six months' hiatus because he believed it incumbent upon him to give some honorable gentlemen who had declared their belief in the principle of government ownership of railways were practicable an opportunity of putting their opinions into practice. This was a local, independent road not dependent on any other road for success, and was to be built to meet a demand. It was admirably adapted to test the principle of government ownership. It would be cheaply built. None of the objections to government ownership applied here. He wanted to see it opened up as a road.

Capt. Tatlow said \$40,000 had already been expended in building the road. It would be a breach of faith to enforce government ownership.

Mr. Gilmour said he wouldn't support the six months' hiatus unless the government guaranteed to build it.

Mr. Brown said that he was not opposed to building the road at all.

The Attorney-General raised the membership of the Board of Railway Commissioners in his own district, whereupon that gentleman attempted to explain his position amid uproarious interruption and cries of "Order" from the other side of the House. Mr. Brown, however, was ruled in order by the Speaker and succeeded in making his position clear.

Mr. Kidd supported the bill. The Seppin government had been asked to take up the road as a tram line. They would not do so and the present company had taken it up in good faith and he would regret to see any interference with them.

The government having declared they would not build the road, Mr. Brown said he would withdraw his motion. Leave was refused and the motion voted down. The House then rose.

Motions. On Thursday next Mr. Hall will ask leave to introduce a bill intitled An Act relating to Trading Stamps.

Mr. Brown will move: Whereas the constitution pre-supposes a fairly equal representation of the people of the province in the Legislative Assembly; and whereas the present representation is exceedingly unequal; and whereas unforeseen circumstances may at any time bring about a general election. Therefore, be it resolved, that due consideration for the rights and interests of the province makes it incumbent upon this House to forthwith take such steps as will, in the event of a general election, secure to the people a more just and equal representation in this House.

The Hon. Mr. Wells will move in committee of the whole on Bill (No. 62) intitled An Act to amend the Land Act, to amend section 2, line 11, by striking out the word "such" and insert after the word "money" the words "under said section 24."

Notes. Mr. Oliver has withdrawn his bill amending the Municipal Act. It is evident that a number of private bills will be "slaughtered" to use Mr. McInnes's expression, in the desire to finish the work of the session.

An invitation from Rt. Rev. Bishop Orth to the members to attend the garden party at "Highlands" this afternoon has been accepted by the House.

The members are again to be photographed, although Mr. Neill strenuously opposed the suggestion. He thought the photographers were making money out of the members. The daring artist will perform the feat in the corridors to-morrow afternoon.

It is understood that the Premier will take the members for a little excursion to his mines at Extension about the time of prorogation.

"DARDANELLES"—A pure Egyptian cigarette. Its quality tells the tale. Try a package. For sale everywhere. 15 cts. per package.

It is reported in Odessa, according to a dispatch to the London Daily Express, that in consequence of the strain upon Russia's financial resources, owing to the Chinese campaign, a specially accredited representative of the Russian minister of finance, M. DeWitte, has concluded, or is about to conclude, an arrangement with a syndicate of all the great insurance companies in the United States, for a loan of 300,000,000 roubles.

ARMY OFFICERS. These odors, which cause many ladies such annoyance and discomfort, are readily dispelled, and the excessive perspiration checked by the use of FOOT ELM.

It will not burn the most delicate or tender skin. Price 25c a box, at all druggists, or by mail. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertisement for Garfield Tea, claiming to banish face blemishes. Text: FACE BLEMISHES BANISHED by using GARFIELD TEA AT ALL DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS.

# CLEARANCE SALE

## SUITS AT HALF PRICE.

### 3 DAYS ONLY.

Commencing Thursday, August 23rd, and continuing the balance of the week (3 days), we will offer any Suit in the House at Half Price. Our Stock must be reduced to make room for the immense Fall Stock now on the way. Big Bargains in every department. Now is your chance to buy. See a few of our prices. Men's and Youths' Suits all at Half Price for 3 days only.

MEN'S REGULAR \$25.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$12.50
MEN'S REGULAR \$20.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$10.00
MEN'S REGULAR \$18.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$9.00
MEN'S REGULAR \$16.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$8.00
MEN'S REGULAR \$15.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$7.50
MEN'S REGULAR \$14.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$7.00
MEN'S REGULAR \$13.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$6.50
MEN'S REGULAR \$12.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$6.00
MEN'S REGULAR \$10.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$5.00
MEN'S REGULAR \$9.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$4.50
MEN'S REGULAR \$8.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$4.00
MEN'S REGULAR \$7.50 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$3.75
MEN'S REGULAR \$7.00 SUITS	REDUCED TO \$3.50

This is a Genuine Clearance Sale. Everything in the Store Reduced.

### MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

LOT NO. 81, ALL WOOL, IN PINK STRIPE, REGULAR PRICE \$3.00 A SUIT	REDUCED TO \$1.50
LOT NO. 23, ALL WOOL, IN PLAIN NATURAL, REGULAR PRICE \$2.50 A SUIT	REDUCED TO \$1.25
LOT NO. 61, ALL WOOL, IN BLUE STRIPE, REGULAR PRICE \$2.50 A SUIT	REDUCED TO \$1.25
LOT NO. 80, ALL WOOL, IN BLUE AND PINK STRIPE, REGULAR PRICE \$2.50 A SUIT	REDUCED TO \$1.25
LOT NO. 55, IN PINK AND ORANGE STRIPE, REGULAR PRICE \$2.25 A SUIT	REDUCED TO \$1.12
LOT NO. 1319, ALL WOOL, IN PLAIN NATURAL, REGULAR PRICE \$2.00 A SUIT	REDUCED TO \$1.00
LOT NO. 55, WOOL MIXED, STRIPE, REGULAR PRICE \$1.50 A SUIT	REDUCED TO 90c
LOT NO. 22, WOOL MIXED, STRIPE, REGULAR PRICE \$1.00 A SUIT	REDUCED TO 50c
LOT NO. 15, BALBRIGGAN, REGULAR PRICE 90c A SUIT	REDUCED TO 45c
MEN'S ODD SHIRTS 25c; ODD DRAWERS 25c. A LOT OF SAMPLE UNDERWEAR AT 25c EACH.	

MEN'S HATS	REGULAR PRICE \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00	SALE PRICE \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75
MEN'S SUMMER CANVAS HATS	REGULAR PRICE 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25	SALE PRICE 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00
MEN'S SOX	4 PAIRS FOR 25c	
MEN'S STRAW HATS	10c	
MEN'S JEAN PANTS, THE MAMMOTH BRAND	50c	
MEN'S COLLARS, SLIGHTLY SOILED	25c A DOZEN	
MEN'S COLOURED BOSOM SHIRTS	50c	
MEN'S SILK FRONT SHIRTS, WHITE BANDS, REGULAR \$2.00	REDUCED TO \$1.50	
MEN'S SILK FRONT SHIRTS, WHITE BANDS, REGULAR \$2.50	REDUCED TO \$1.25	
MEN'S SILK SHIRTS, BLOUSE FRONTS, WHITE BANDS, REGULAR \$2.50	REDUCED TO \$1.25	

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS, WITH COLLAR ATTACHED, REGULAR \$2.50	REDUCED TO \$1.50
MEN'S FELCOT SOFT BOSOM SHIRTS, WHITE BANDS, ALL SIZES	50c UP
MEN'S BLACK SATFEN SHIRTS, FOR MEN AND BOYS	50c UP
MEN'S FLANNELLETTIE SHIRTS	FROM 25c UP
MEN'S SWEATERS	FROM 50c UP

### SHOES.

FINE CALFSKIN, REGULAR PRICE \$4.50	SALE PRICE \$3.00
FINE CALFSKIN, REGULAR PRICE \$3.00	SALE PRICE \$2.25
FINE CALFSKIN, REGULAR PRICE \$2.50	SALE PRICE \$1.75
FINE CALFSKIN, REGULAR PRICE \$2.00	SALE PRICE \$1.50
MEN'S HEAVY WORKING BOOTS, REGULAR \$2.25	SALE PRICE \$1.50
BOYS' FINE HEAVY SCHOOL BOOTS, REGULAR \$2.00	SALE PRICE \$1.15

# THE MAMMOTH III GOVERNMENT STREET.

## Canadian Successes

At the Paris Exposition Where Exhibit Has Proved a Revelation.

Visitors Take Great Interest in the Pavilion, Which Is Crowded Daily.

It may well be said now that the success of the Canadian exhibition in Paris is assured. The juries, belonging to the different sections, have begun their visits, and with every one Canada is awarded prizes of which she may well be proud. These rewards do not consist of mere honorable mentions or marks of approbation, they are gold medals, and in many cases grand prizes.

It is fortunate that our country has had the opportunity of making itself known, since to be known is to be appreciated, and the industries and products contained in the Canadian pavilion have been a surprise to a great number of visitors. Most of the Europeans have very false ideas concerning our country, its productions and climate, and the many visitors entering the Canadian pavilion every day are a proof of the new interest taken in this part of America. They come at first through curiosity and because of the sympathy existing between Canada and other countries, but having once entered they are attracted by the variety, the choice and the beauty of the exhibits. The Paris exhibition will therefore do much more towards making Canada known than all the visitors who have come to our country, and that all that has yet been written about it.

ground floor, and occupies a very large space. Coming in one is amazed at the artistic manner in which the different samples are laid out in glass cases or grouped around shelves.

The walls are decorated with numerous pictures representing mines, their mode of operation and their picturesque situation. A large number of fine geological maps are also noticed, accompanied by geographical ones of the Dominion of Canada, showing the exact locality of these mines.

Every specimen is labelled and well classified, and in order to avoid mistakes, the different provinces are indicated by special colors, viz., pink, Ontario; brown, Northwest; green, New Brunswick; violet, Manitoba; yellow, British Columbia; red, Province of Quebec, and blue, Nova Scotia.

What draws most of the visitors' attention is the collection of gold ore from the different parts of the Dominion, and specially from Klondike. The intrinsic value of the nuggets and gold dust is estimated at \$30,000. This collection is placed in four burglar-proof glass cases, protected by metallic covers. Two of the cases contain nuggets and gold dust from the alluvial deposits of British Columbia. In the third one are specimens from the famous Klondike mines, which are known throughout Europe, and are very much admired. The chapter presented to the Rev. Father Gendreau, O. M. T., at Dawson City, and composed of gold nuggets from the tributaries of the Yukon river, excites the interest of all. The value of this chapter is estimated at \$500. Another small tray contains gold worth \$800, obtained by washing 20 lbs. of gravel. The fourth glass case contains very fine specimens of gold auriferous quartz from Nova Scotia. The gold in its natural state, and nothing is more attractive to the eye than this brilliant and pure gold raising out from the milk-white background of quartz.

Larger specimens of gold-bearing ores are installed on stands. There may be noticed specimens of the famous Le Roi, War Eagle and other important gold mines of British Columbia. On the same stand are exhibited other fine samples of auriferous quartz from Rainy River, Lake of the Woods, and other mining districts of Ontario.

glass globe, there are samples of the auriferous gravel plainly showing nuggets and gold dust.

The geological survey also exhibits an interesting model constructed by Mr. Faribault, representing by blocks, which are moved in any way desired, the geological structure of the auriferous quartz in a Nova Scotia mine. This ingenious model demonstrates the possibility of working quartz veins to unlimited depths.

The Canadian iron ore occupies a large space on a special stand. Nickel and copper ore from the large Sudbury mines have not been forgotten. Close to these samples, the Canadian Copper Co. of Sudbury, and the Oxford Co. of New York, present a very interesting exhibition of the manner in which nickel and copper ore are reduced to the metallic state by smelting and electrolysis.

The coal mines are represented by many specimens worthy of being mentioned. There is an enormous block of coal weighing two tons from the Nanaimo mines of Vancouver Island, and another block in a pyramidal form, weighing 21 tons, from Sydney, Cape Breton.

Coal oil, crude and refined, should also be mentioned. This exhibit is interesting in every way. There are fine exhibits of cerulium and emery from the cerulium mines, in the province of Ontario, an important discovery of the last few years, and now being worked on a large scale.

After admiring the gold ores, the visitors' attention is most attracted by the asbestos of the eastern townships. Mesquite samples are shown representing the textile and silky nature of this mineral, which allows it to be woven into fire-proof garments, theatre curtains, etc. Canada supplies 80 per cent. of the asbestos used in the world.

Mica holds a prominent place among the industries of our country, and is well represented by numerous specimens from various mines, and especially from those situated in the Gattineau valley. The important position taken by mica as an insulator in electricity renders it most valuable. Canadian mica is considered superior to any other in the world. All kinds of enquiry are made concerning it, and no doubt the companies of mica and asbestos, to whom these enquirers are referred, will, after the exhibition ends, sell their products to great advantage.

Mr. Stuart to represent this section at the universal exhibition of Paris.

MELB. HARRY.

### IN WEST AFRICA.

"How little the average Englishman realizes the intensity of life on the West Coast of Africa!" That was the burden of a conversation which Major Leonard, of the Niger Protectorate, had with Mr. Raymond Blatwartz, and which is recorded in Great Thoughts. "We," declared the Major, "can have no conception of that malarial fiend which makes such havoc in human life."

"We who have never seen it cannot conjure up the hideous reality; the foetid, evil-smelling swamps of slime and ooze, reeking with a life that is repulsive and strangely suggestive of its surroundings; the bathosome crabs, the slimy mud-fish, the pestiferous mosquitoes with the prosy present, the cruel crawling crocodiles lurking for the unwary; the pestiferous sand-flies turning night into a hell of actual reality, which the malarial mosquito intensifies a hundred fold; the malaria feed itself, which attacks a man, body, soul, and mind; only last Christmas, in a certain town upon the West Coast, thirty-six Europeans sat down to dinner, through the following Queen's birthday only thirteen remained alive to drink Her Majesty's health!"

### COFFEE AND HEART DISEASE

owly and Surely Affects the Heart's Action.

"My heart seemed to be jumping out of my body one morning after I had used some coffee, clear, without cream or sugar—for I had been told that coffee would not hurt me if used that way. We were all greatly frightened at the serious condition of my heart until I remembered that it might be from the coffee. "So when the trouble passed off, I concluded never to use coffee again. It had hurt me greatly, used in the ordinary way with cream and sugar, but I had hoped that it would be less harmful without the cream and sugar, but the result was no better. "Since that time we have been using Postum Cereal Food Coffee—and my heart has never troubled me at all. We are all delighted with the Postum because we know how to make it and know how valuable it is as a health beverage. "In speaking to a friend lately about Postum Cereal, she said she did not like it. I found the reason was that it had not been made properly. After I told her to take four heaping teaspoons of Postum to the pint of water and let it boil full-fifteen minutes after the real boiling started, she was greatly delighted with it and has been using it since and has been very much better in health. Yours truly, Mrs. L. S. McEllinney, 1215 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Refugees from Honan

Party's Thrilling Adventure in Fleeing From Country Over-run by Boxers.

Forced to Fight Their Way Till Reaching a Place of Safety.

Copies of the Shanghai Mercury, just to hand, contain interesting accounts of the arrival at that city of sixteen adult missionaries and five children and three engineers of the Pekin Syndicate from Changtzu, in Honan, close to the borders of Chihli. The party left Changtzu on the 28th of June, having been ordered to do so by wire and special courier from the British and American consuls. They had no trouble with the people until the 7th of July. The party had been divided into two lots, for convenience in travelling, but had been keeping well in touch, sleeping in the same villages but at different inns. On the evening of the 7th both parties arrived at Hsienan, a market town thirty li from Nanyangfu. The reported restlessness of the surrounding country led the party headed by the mining engineers to push on the same evening to Nanyangfu, in order to ask for adequate protection for the whole party through that territory. Almost as soon as the remainder of the party had settled down in their inn, a demand for silver was sent in by the leader of a band said to number about 100 men. This was refused, and about 11 p.m. three Chinese were sent on to Nanyangfu to inform Mr. Jameson, the head of the Pekin Syndicate party, and to ask the magistrate for a good strong escort, but this was refused. Preparations were at the same time made for defending the inn as well as possible, as an attack was openly threatened. It became necessary for the party to leave their place during daylight. The mayor of the place, who had visited them during the night, came in the morning again, and urged, almost to the point of demanding, that the party should leave the town. He promised an escort of thirty men to see them safely for thirty li. A start was at last made, after the carters had been guaranteed any losses. The party had to pass through an immense number of sightseers, who must have numbered 10,000. While in side the city no particular hostility was shown, but as the party got outside the south gate the mob there began throwing stones and missiles. This was followed by a rush with swords and other weapons. The carters tried to rush through, but soon the carts were in confusion, and some of the leading mules were killed, thus stopping the advance. Fierce attacks were made upon the foreigners, who were unable to offer much armed

resistance, and they were soon almost at the mercy of the crowd. Fortunately at this time the looting of the carts began, and the desire to share the spoils seems to have drawn off those who desired to murder.

Taking advantage of the lull, the foreigners escaped to little parties as best they could. Four had been wounded with swords, and a large number with stones and blunt weapons. Mr. Goforth and Dr. Leslie were most severely wounded. The former and most of the family were fortunate in being taken in and cared for by some Mohammedans in a village close by. Fortunately also one cart left the scene of trouble and brought Dr. Leslie and four or five of the ladies a distance of five li toward Nanyangfu. The remainder of the party got together as best they could, but had not got far from the cart when men and boys armed with swords and dirks compelled them to wait while they took from their persons whatever small remaining articles took their fancy. Not long afterwards the last group of the party got news of the cart in front in which Dr. Leslie was, and managed to join it. The cart refused to go further, and Dr. Leslie had to be carried into a wretched little guard house by the roadside. It was not until the afternoon that they succeeded in begging a little water and a Chinese bed. Later a troop of mounted soldiers from Nanyangfu appeared on the scene, but they refused either help or protection. A little later all the carts came along, bringing Mr. Goforth and family.

The party then proceeded to Nanyangfu safely, but there mobs on the streets and at the inns caused an evening of anxiety. Shortly after arrival an official appeared from the Hsienan, and bluntly declared that he would not afford them any protection, and that they must leave the city, as soon as they had eaten a little food and carts could be prepared. The party refused to move unless money and an escort was given them, and finally the sum of 19,000 cash was brought and an escort of twenty foot soldiers and forty mounted men promised. This promise was only a ruse to get them on the road, and after three times refusing to leave the inn until the escort actually appeared, they at last consented to leave with about a dozen foot soldiers who were on hand. With these they managed to effect their escape, although attacked and maltreated the greater part of their journey.

"DARDANELLES" A marvelous success in the manufacture of a pure Egyptian cigarette. Have you tried them? For sale everywhere, 15 ct. per package.

The Ontario government has appointed a commission to enquire into assessments. The points the commissioners will have to consider are questions resulting from all the new clauses of corporations which have come into existence since the old assessment law was passed, and which the provisions of the old assessment law were not framed to meet or provide for.

## CONFECTIONERY.

Something About the Origin of the Business of To-Day.

The modern confectionery business is a very large one, and it is of old standing. If we wished to trace it to its origin we might have to go back not far short of five hundred years. It is about five centuries since sugar was first imported into this country, and it is probably not much less than that since "confections" began to be concocted. They first appeared in a medical form. Apothecaries, whose potions were at one time very generally supposed to be efficacious just in proportion as they were horribly nasty, took to the newly imported sugar as a means of mitigating the nauseousness of their doses. They mixed their drugs with it and coated their boluses. That seems to have been the origin of the syrups and medicated candies, the cough drops and lozenges of one sort and another that are now so largely in demand. They were originally concocted by the doctors, and for many long years all sort of "hollipops" were medicinal only. Sugar was too dear and the generosity of people were too poor to permit of its being eaten for its own sake alone and as a mere luxury.

Somewhere about a couple of centuries ago, however, there began to appear a new development of the apothecary's art. "Confections" began to be made more or less apart from any medicinal purpose, and merely because people liked them. The confectioner's business began to evolve as an off-shoot from the profession of the apothecary, and eventually became altogether a separate thing, though the common origin of the two is still indicated by the syrups and pastilles and troches prescribed by the doctors, and the "drops" and lozenges and other things sold among the sweet stuff of the confectioner. Chambers's Journal.

Student—The hair of our heads, even, are all numbered. Baldhead—Well, then, I'd like to secure a few back numbers.—The August Smart Set.

Marriage is a great profession.—Madame Sarah Grand.

Novels are sweets which all people with healthy appetites love.—Thackeray.

Everything that is worth thinking has already been thought before; we must only try to think it again.—Goethe.

He—"You don't mean to tell me you are going to marry that old bald-headed professor?" She—"He is rather bald; but think how many young men of to-day are bald on the inside of their heads!"

A letter to the Ontario Agricultural Department says that winners of three scholarships of \$2,000 each in the University of Paris, will spend a couple of months in Canada on a tour around the world.

Their penicillin and good effect on the system really make them a part of the pill. They please those who use even Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."





Chinese Village Life

The Question of Education—How an Unruly Boy Was Taken to School.

Co-Operation Flourishes Through the Empire—Sale of Wives and Daughters.

China is much in the world's thought today, and a few extracts as to native manners and customs from a new book, entitled "Village Life in China," written by Dr. A. H. Smith, should prove welcome reading.

The Population.

The man in the London street has no adequate idea of the size of China or of the extent of its population. As regards the latter experts vary in their estimates between 250,000,000 and 440,000,000. Dr. Smith mentions that attempts to get at the truth have shown in some instances 531 and in others as many as 2,129 to the square mile. He himself thinks it reasonable to estimate 300 persons to the square mile for the more sparsely settled districts and from 1,000 to 1,500 for the more thickly settled regions. These figures may give some idea of the enormous number of beings crowded into the fertile and historic plains of the Middle Kingdom. A moment's reflection will show the difficulty of making any impression on such a mass of human beings spread over a wide area. Many Chinese in different parts of the Empire never heard of the war with Japan till it was finished, and some perhaps never heard of it at all. So it will be with the present trouble.

In "The Ink-Slab Fields."

In China every educated man is a potential schoolmaster, and most of those who have the opportunity to do so take a school.

"It is one of the allegorical sayings of the Flowery Land that in the ink-slab fields there are no bad crops, which signifies that literature is a vocation standing upon a firmer basis than any other. This is the theory. As a matter of fact, the Chinese teacher is often barely able to keep body and soul together, and is frequently obliged to borrow money in which to appear before his patrons. His learning may have fitted him to teach school, or it may not. It has completely unfitted him to do anything else. Teachers of real ability, or who have in some way secured a great reputation, are able to command salaries in proportion, but the country schoolmaster if often remunerated with but a mere pittance—an allowance of grain supposed to be adequate for his food, a supply of dried stalks for fuel, and a sum of money frequently not exceeding ten Mexican dollars (say, 12 odd) for the year."

Dr. Smith speaks of meeting schoolmasters who have never studied anything beyond the Four Books, an outfit comparable to that of the Western teacher who has only perused arithmetic as far as simple division.

Sitting on a Pole.

Those interested in the question will find much curious information respecting Chinese education—higher and other—in Dr. Smith's book. Parents as a rule are anxious that their sons should learn, but sometimes the sons are not particularly anxious themselves.

"In one case within the writer's knowledge, a student was determined that he should obtain sufficient education to fit him to take charge of a small business. The son, on the other hand, was resolved to return to his fork and manure basket. When the time came to begin his education at school the lad absolutely declined to go. The only available plan was to have the boy tied up and foot, placed in a basket strung to a pole, and carried by two men like a pig. In this condition he was deposited at the schoolhouse, where he was chained to chairs and not allowed to leave the building. He was set the usual task in the "Practical" class, but, however, he paid no attention whatever, though beaten as often as the teacher could spare the time."

It was all to no purpose, and ultimately the lad was allowed to betake himself to those agricultural operations for which alone he was fitted.

Co-Operation.

The genius of the Chinese for combination is visible on all sides. They cooperate in their religious services, in their markets and fairs, and co-operative loan societies abound.

"The countless secret sects of China are all of them examples of the Chinese talent for co-operation in the alleged 'practice of virtue.' The general plan of procedure does not differ externally from that of a religious denomination in any Western land, except that there is an element of cloniness about the basis upon which the whole superstructure rests, and great secrecy in the actual assembling at night. Masters and pupils, each in a graduated series, manuscript books containing doctrines, hymns which are recited or even composed to order, prayers, offerings and ascetic observances are traits which many of these sects share in common with other forms of religion elsewhere."

They have also definite assessments upon the members at fixed times, without which, for lack of a motive power, no such society would long hold together.

The Village Bully.

A feature of the Chinese village is the bully, and the mode in which this personage exerts his power is unique. There are various kinds, but in his simplest form the Chinese bully is a man of more or less violent temper and strong passions who is resolved never to "eat loss" and under all circumstances to give as good (or as bad) as he gets. But there are women bullies as well.

"Skill in speech, physical violence in act, and an executive talent in her arrangements, and her usefulness to the perennially hungry wolves and tiger's of the

Yamen is such that she is called their draught-horse to draw victims. Like her male counterparts, she is able from her vantage to the underlings of the yamen to conduct a law suit of her own, without any of those numberless and vexatious expenses which suck out the lifeblood of ordinary victims. This makes her a terrible, if not invulnerable, foe, and those who are wise will beware of her."

According to a Chinese proverb a woman is more to be dreaded in such cases than a "graduate of the second degree."

Boys and Girls.

Boys are always welcome when they appear in a Chinese home, girls never. Boys often marry at sixteen; and it is said to be a not infrequent circumstance for these juvenile husbands on occasion of some grievance to run crying to their mother for comfort, as they have been in the habit of doing, and to be met with a chilling inquiry, "Why do you come to me? If you want anything go to her!" The ratio in which fortune-tellers add to happiness in the Chinese family is generally about five sons to two daughters. "Whatsoever more than these cometh is evil." The murder of female infants, accordingly, prevails to a large extent. Many Chinese girls are sold by their parents, and in some provinces the trade in girls is conducted as openly as any other traffic. In cases of poverty husbands occasionally dispose of their wives. Dr. Smith mentions a Chinaman who, being deeply in debt, was thrown into prison, from which he found deliverance hopeless. He accordingly sent word to his relatives to have his wife sold, which was done, and with the proceeds the man was able to buy his escape!—Westminster Gazette.

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy was highly recommended and I sent for it at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A LESSON IN WAR.

For about seven months in the year 1881 I was quarters at Ladysmith as second-in-command of the 14th Hussars. We were awaiting the ratification of what is known as the Majuba Convention. The regiment had come from India, and was nearly 500 strong and in the best state of efficiency; the average length of service among the men was eight years, and the officers were all experienced, and had been highly trained and exercised in India by their very able Colonel, the late General Arbuthnot. Fine honours rather heavy on our hands, and my mission was to follow and attack a squadron, which was detached to hold a certain line of country about fifteen miles distant.

I took every precaution, I sent out scouts and officers' patrols. I had an advanced guard and flankers, when suddenly, on crossing a drift of the Klip river with the main body of the regiment, I found myself surrounded and a heavy fire poured on me by a hidden enemy from neighboring kopjes. Had it been real war I should have had no alternative but to surrender after heavy losses. In fact, it was an incident from all accounts, similar to what occurred at Koom Spruit. I found that all my patrols, scouts, and advanced guard had been taken prisoners without firing a shot, they having omitted to proceed in such formation as would make certain that at least one man should escape to give the alarm. I, on the other hand, had fallen into the fatal error of war of concluding that no news was good news, and before committing my main body had not waited till one of my scouts returned or signalled to me that the coast was clear.

I mention this incident to show how easy it is in such a country as Natal, even with highly trained troops, for such an accident to occur, and how necessary it is, in order to avoid such misfortunes in war, to have the most careful practice in peace under service conditions.

I think I may safely say that there was no one present on that occasion, officer or man, who ever forgot the lesson; and had it been our good fortune to cross our swords with the Boers 10 years ago, not one of us would ever again have fallen into such a trap. Alas! 19 years make a good deal of difference. Many of the officers who were then in the regiment are now dead; the remainder, like myself, are retired, with one exception, that of Colonel Hamilton, who commands the regiment now in South Africa. In his case I feel sure that the lesson taught at this drift of the Klip River in 1881 has not been forgotten.—General Frank Russell, in Blackwood.

A triumph of science that has come to stay, "DARDANELLES" Pure Egyptian cigarettes. For sale everywhere, 15 cents per package.

The women of Victoria, Australia, have started a movement against men's suffrage. Fifteen thousand women have signed a petition against the woman suffrage bill.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

Chas. H. Little

NESTLE'S FOOD For INFANTS AND INVALIDS. THE DANGER of disease being conveyed through the medium of cow's milk should be fearfully considered when choosing a food for your baby. Nestle's Food requires the addition of water only.

Refrigerators Refrigerators WEILER BROS., Government Street.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co.'s LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO SKAGWAY IN 65 HOURS. SS. CITY OF SEATTLE. Sails for Skagway, calling only at Kotzebok and Juneau, every two days.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's Food.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

E. & N. RAILWAY New Time Card TO TAKE EFFECT SATURDAY, MARCH 24TH. LEAVE VICTORIA. Daily 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

Shelcross, Macaulay & Co. MERCHANTS AND BROKERS. Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Liverpool. National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York.

TRANSPORTATION. Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd. Summer Excursions Cheap Rates. The C. P. N. Co. will issue tickets to Vancouver good to leave Victoria at 7 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, and returning to leave Vancouver on Sunday afternoons.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 30, S.S. 'ISLANDER' Will leave for Vancouver from the OUTER WHARF at 7 a.m., instead of from the Inner Wharf at 10 a.m.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED) WHARF STREET, VICTORIA. Time Table No. 51—Taking Effect June 15th.

G. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers. Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co's wharf for DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL. Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

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

MINNEAPOLIS, St. Paul and Chicago. This assures passengers from the West making connections.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y Co. Nelson & Ft. Sheppard R'y Co. Red Mountain R'y Co. The only all rail route from all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and all intermediate points.

Free Cure For Men. A new remedy which quickly cures men's weakness, varicose, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor.

THE White Pass and Yukon Route. PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO., BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO., BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO. Canadian Development Company Ltd. Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and Bennett, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC G. I. R. ENCAMPMENT CHICAGO, ILL. Cheap Rates VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Round trip tickets to Chicago will be issued August 21st and 22nd, good for 90 days.

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

Steamer Iroquois. Connecting with the Victoria & Sidney Railway (weather permitting), will sail as follows: Monday—Leave Sidney at 8 a.m., calling at Plover, Ganges, Plummer Pass, Fernwood, Gabriola and Nanaimo.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. For San Francisco. The company's elegant steamships Walls, Walla, calling at Plover, City of Plover and Queen, carrying H. H. M. mails, leave VICTORIA 5 p.m., Aug. 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 31, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, Oct. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

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

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

OCEANIC FOR Hawaii, Japan, New Zealand and Australia. S.S. MARIPOSA to sail Wednesday, Sept. 5, 10 p.m. S.S. AUSTRALIA, Wed. Sept. 15, at 11 a.m.

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER. The City Council has decided to grant \$500 for the Labor Day celebrations.

At the last meeting the council decided to support a petition of the Italian residents of Vancouver praying His Majesty to appoint an Italian consul to look after the interests of the Italian residents in and visitors to Vancouver, also naming Mr. Ferrara of Cordova street as their nominee.

W. W. Stumbles, agent of the department of marine and fisheries, arrived in the city on Sunday. Last year Mr. Stumbles spent several months looking into fishery matters in this province and his present visit is to continue the investigations and work started then.

John Johnson has been appointed city accountant at a salary of \$65 per month.

Ald. Shaw at Monday night's meeting of the City Council introduced a resolution advocating that the Governor-General be memorialized on his return from the North, setting forth the necessity of a branch of the Imperial mint being established in Vancouver and asking for his co-operation with the Imperial and Dominion governments to secure such a bank.

Also that a small exporting duty be placed on unmanufactured gold, sufficient to induce parties not residing in the Dominion of Canada to dispose of their gold here in order to receive full value for it.

Ald. Baxter contended that the proper way to approach the Dominion government is to secure such a bank through the member for this district, and moved as an amendment "That the part referring to the fiscal policy of the Dominion government be sent through our member."

The amendment was seconded by Ald. McPhaden and carried.

An Indian was found on the Canadian Pacific railway line near Agassiz on Sunday suffering from a severe wound on the head. He alleges that he had a dispute with a Chinaman and that the latter attacked him with a railroad spike, leaving on his forehead a deep, jagged wound.

The affable lady burglar is making Vancouver a visit. On Saturday night at about 10 o'clock Mrs. Craig, who resides on Hastings street east, happened to be standing in the shadow of her door looking out on the street.

Mining News.

SEVASTOPOL. Sevastopol is built upon the two sides of a long and narrow arm of sea, which, curving somewhat and split at its landward limit by a spit of coast, forms an ideal harbor and lends itself to the formation of admirable docks.

The Granby smelter, Grand Forks, was blown in at 10:30 yesterday morning. Two hours later the ore had become thoroughly fused, and made and slag commenced to pour from the furnace in molten stream. The plant worked perfectly. At the outset only one furnace will be utilized, but the ores now being treated are those of the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and City of Paris mines.

The smelter will have a daily capacity of 500 tons. The advantages of good water-power are obvious. The north fork of Kettle river will give 2,500 horse power at 150,000 miners' inches, under an actual head of 45 feet, after deducting friction and all losses. The dam will give about 30 feet of this head, the rest being made up by the water wheel.

A spur track, 2 1/2 miles long, runs from the main line to the north end of the smelter works. The power house is within 1,000 feet of the smelter buildings, and 100 feet below them.

The main power is supplied by a 4-inch diameter, 100-foot long by 39 feet wide, and all the turbines are set in one on long concrete foundation.

The smelter proper consists of two double-decked, steel-jacketed furnaces, 100 by 44 inches. The gases pass off from the top in a 4-inch diameter down-take pipe, which is connected with the big fine dust chamber leading to the stack.

The blower room is 50x75 feet, and is 12 feet from the furnace building. It will contain three blowers—one for each furnace and one for the main plant.

The main sampling building is 6x75 feet, and is surrounded on three sides by ore bins. The ore train, as it comes into the smelter, will be carried by an incline to a series of receiving bins, parallel to the front of the sampling works.

Behind the three battalions of runners were placed in loose order, extending across the whole breadth of the field, five spears (sacnchori), so called because their business was to spoil the game for the runners of the opposite side.

Technical School.

Ladies' morning class, evening class for artisans and others, boys' and girls' classes, Saturday class for teachers. The prospectus giving the hours and fees may be had at the school from 2 to 5, or by letter addressed to: DAVID BLAIR, Master, August, 1900.

Certified pupil Toronto College of Music and gold medalist of H. M. Field, of Leipzig, Germany. WILL RECOMMENCE CLASSES IN (Pianoforte Playing) Theory of Music.

Upper Canada College, DEER PARK, TORONTO. G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G., LL.D., PRINCIPAL. The College re-opens for the Autumn Term on THURSDAY, September 13th, 1900.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. Session 1900-1901. Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held at Montreal and at local centers.

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE. 93 YATES STREET. ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET. A STRONG NICKEL WATCH. Stemwind and set full jewelled escape mechanism, warranted 5 years, special reduced price.

WALKER. Wellington Colliery Coal. Delivered to any part of the city. Sack and Lumps \$6 Ton.

WALKER. NEW WELLINGTON GOAL. Washed Nuts, \$5.00. Sack and Lump, \$6.00. Delivered. Also Anthracite Coal for Furnaces.

JOHN MESTON. Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc. BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

WOOD'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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Provincial Exhibition.

Under the Auspices of THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF B. C. Will be held at NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. OCTOBER 2, 3, 4, 5.

\$20,000 IN PRIZES—\$20,000 OPEN TO THE WORLD. A ROUND OF PLEASURE FOR FOUR WHOLE DAYS. CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE, MANTOBA VS. WESTMINSTER, TUG-OF-WAR, HORSE RACES, BICYCLE RACES, AQUATICS, NAVAL AND MILITARY SPORTS, GYMKHANA, BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, BAND TOURNAMENT, MAGNIFICENT ILLUMINATIONS, GRAND CONCERT EACH EVENING, SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS, MONSTER EXCURSIONS FROM ALL POINTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE. THE CITY OF NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Has authorized the issue of debentures for the following purposes: \$15,000 For Extending the Water-works System. \$15,000 For Extending the Electric Light System. \$20,000 For Extending the Sewer System. \$20,000 For Street Improvements. \$20,000 For a Road Making Plant.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. Session 1900-1901. Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held at Montreal and at local centers.

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JOHN MESTON. Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc. BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

WOOD'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

At the last meeting the council decided to support a petition of the Italian residents of Vancouver praying His Majesty to appoint an Italian consul to look after the interests of the Italian residents in and visitors to Vancouver, also naming Mr. Ferrara of Cordova street as their nominee.

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The New Barracks

The First Story of a Substantial Building Has Been Completed.

Work Commenced in June - Will Be Ready for Accommodation in the Fall.

Although it may not be generally known, but during the past few months a splendid new barracks has been in the course of erection on the property adjoining the present barracks premises at Work Point, and there is every reason to believe that it is merely a question of a comparatively short time when the construction of this building will be followed by others equally pretentious and commodious.

During the past few years it has been periodically mooted in authentic circles that it was the intention of the Imperial authorities to increase the strength of the forces at both this point and Halifax, and naturally the first detail which would precede this step would be the erection of quarters adequate for the accommodation of the additional forces. The property upon which it was intended to construct the new quarters was owned by citizens of Victoria. Some time last year the home government appropriated the sum of £25,000 for the purpose of meeting the expenditure entailed in the establishment of the augmenting forces, including the expropriation of the land, the necessary buildings and other essentialities. The land decided upon was that adjoining the present barracks property, and acting on the authority of the Minister of Militia, E. C. Macgregor acted as a valuator of the property in order that the owners might be fairly compensated.

This was during last spring and the work of clearing the site—consisting of between five and six acres—was immediately commenced. The construction of the building commenced in June, although everything was in readiness as far back as April. The work commenced directly upon the receipt of the cable message from the Imperial authorities. The present structure will when completed be two stories in height with dimensions of 164x224 feet. It will be rectangular in shape far back on the property and thus face the spacious parade grounds. The building may safely be considered as being divided into three compartments—a central square block, flanked on both sides by the barracks rooms. In the central block will be the apartment of the non-commissioned officers, the company's store room, the stairway and wash rooms.

The barracks rooms, of which there will be two on each floor, will be about sixty feet in length and thirty wide, and will have accommodation for twenty-four men each, and will consequently contain twenty-four beds. Each room will be fitted up from a standpoint of hygiene, comfort, convenience and durability, and will have two large modern ventilating gratings. The upper floor will be a duplicate of the lower floor.

The barracks "hut," as the structure is called, is constructed on concrete foundation and is of brick laid with cement. The character of the work is what is technically designated English bond, the main object being strength and endurance. In fact this readily becomes apparent at first glance, and the thorough systematic manner in which the work is being carried out is eminently indicative of the Imperial intention that this structure "will be there to stay."

When the structure is completed the fence separating the two premises will be removed and the parade grounds merged into one. These will then be particularly spacious, and in their regularity and Imperial loyalty will be difficult to parallel. Along with the first story has been erected, and work has commenced on the raising of the second.

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The Town of Bennett

Much of Its Former Glory and Business Activity Has Departed.

Prices for Provisions and Clothing Are Maintained—Boat and Scow Building.

(Special correspondence of the Times.) Comparisons are odious—Mrs. Partington once remarked that they were "odorous"—both descriptions being singularly applicable to Bennett. To compare Bennett with the busy bustling town of the spring of 1858 would be an unfair comparison. The white tents used for the early arguments lined the shores of the lake for miles around. Now numbers of modest board buildings are spread over the townsite with a delightful disregard of symmetry or order. The "odorous" comparison lies in the sweet perfume that arose over the town from the hundreds of decaying horses two years ago while to-day the heaps of bones and skulls lying around give strong evidence of the exacting conditions of Bennett as it once was.

It is hardly fair to write of Bennett as "the Deserted Village," yet the population is not a tenth of what it was in the palm days of 1858. One thing is certain, that Goldsmith's description of "Sweet Auburn" would need the vivid imagination of a newspaper reporter to note any similarity in Bennett.

The white tents have mostly disappeared, some of the frame buildings used for stores are tenantless, the shops are not greatly in demand, and some of the merchants and hotel keepers have either removed or are removing to White Horse or Dawson. Still there is a fair amount of activity in the lumber mill and the boat and scow building industry of the town.

The cause of the declension is the completion of the railway to White Horse, removing to a certain extent the White Pass & Yukon railway interests from Bennett. Yet inasmuch as Bennett lake is the navigable head waters of Yukon, the most important of which still retain considerable importance as an outfitting and trading point. Further the trade to Atlin is quite a factor in increasing the value of Bennett, and its likelihood as a permanent depot.

As a place of residence—either as a winter or summer resort—Bennett is an ideal place to keep away from. It is in fact by inaccessible mountains, with a lake whose waters are treacherous and deadly cold, with a climate cool in summer and Arctic in winter, without schools, roads, decent amusements, or the ordinary surroundings of civilized life, Bennett cannot be regarded as an earthly paradise. I feel certain that the original site of the Garden of Eden was not in this section. In the remote ages past it might have been a "land flowing with milk and honey," but its glory must have departed long ago.

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The Passing Through.

Arrivals of the Day at City Hotels - Guests of the Casprians.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay, of Hawaiian Island, are guests at the Driford.

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Sporting News

ATHLETICS. TO CONSIDER A CLUB PICNIC.

THE MEMBERS OF THE J. B. A. A. WILL HOLD A GENERAL MEETING TOMORROW EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT OF A CLUB PICNIC IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

LACROSSE. WESTMINSTERS AT MONTREAL. Montreal, Aug. 22.—The New Westminister lacrosse club team are playing Montreal this afternoon. The game started at 3:30.

THE WHEEL. TO-NIGHT'S RUN. The third run of the Capital City Cycling Club will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at Baker Hotel, Oak Bay, by way of Belleville street, Catherine street, Beaulieu park and the beach.

THE VANCOUVER TOURNAMENT. The attendance at the tennis tournament at Vancouver yesterday was large, and the various games evoked considerable excitement.

THE PRISON BIRD. Livingstone Studied the Peculiarities of This Strange Species.

VANCOUVER CLUB'S RESOLUTION. In connection with the investigation into the alleged crooked work on the part of Hackett and Johnson, the club members met at Vancouver, and the following resolutions were passed.

TO WATCH ANARCHISTS. Detectives Will Be Sent From Rome to Make Investigations in the United States.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. Toronto, Aug. 22.—Charles Kimble, an elderly man, attempted to commit suicide last night by drinking wine in which strychnine had been placed.

STOCK QUOTATIONS. (Furnished by B. Williams & Co., Brokers, Phone 233.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Worcester, Aug. 20.—First game—Montreal vs. Worcester, 2; Second game—Worcester vs. Montreal, 1; Third game—Worcester vs. Montreal, 1.

LEGAL LIGHTS ON THE DIAMOND. The proposed baseball game between the Victoria and Vancouver lawyers may be held for argument within the next few days.

Col. Marchant, of Fashoda fame, has been appointed to the general staff of the China expeditionary corps.

Camper's Camp Bed at Walter Bros. Gold Medal Camp Beds, Tables, Chairs, etc. They are the best.

A Terrible Experience.

If you meet a snake and haven't a gun, or if the stream is quiet and you have no ammunition or poor cartridges, you will be in a bad way.

Shore's Hardware, 134 AND 136 GOVERNMENT ST.



British Empire Mutual Life

Premium rates have not increased. You can save over 10 per cent. by placing your insurance with us.

Assets, \$15,000,000. Insurance in force, \$43,000,000. W. A. WARD, Manager for British Columbia, Bank of Montreal Building, Victoria, B.C.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE. Lawn Mowers, Hose, and Garden Tools. Iron, Steel, Nails, Etc. Pipe Fittings, Etc. Logging and Mining Supplies.

Telephone 3 P. O. Box 423 Wharf St. Victoria, B.C.

J. F. Foulkes & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Furnished House to Rent. \$2,800 Will buy a fine 3-roomed House and one acre of land on Esquimalt Road, within City limits.

Vancouver street, 1 lot, \$700. Business property on Johnson street, cheap. Lots on Foul Bay.

35 FOUL STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

FROM LIVERPOOL

THE AL SHIP 'LYNTON' 353 TONS REGISTER. Sails Early in October. For freight rates, etc., apply to R. P. RITNET & CO., LD., Agents.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO Get STEWART'S Prices on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc. before purchasing elsewhere.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Purity of Materials. Skill in Preparation. Accuracy in Composition. Moderation in Price.

These are the qualities which we guarantee in the preparation of prescriptions. Let us prepare your prescriptions.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist.

N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

The total amount of money coined by the Queen's predecessors on the throne was £20,000,000 sterling. During the present reign the mint has turned out £20,000,000 sterling, including £13,000,000 in India-records for all time.