

TEMPLETON TALKS

Vancouver's Mayor Denounces Present System of Misrule and Corrupt Government.

Mr. Cotton's Pledge and That Interview in the Nelson Miner.

For some time past the chief members of the Provincial Opposition party in Vancouver, Liberal as well as Conservative, have been enjoying the comedy presented by the members of the government company, who staged a piece which they called "The Templeton Option."

In the course of the play these two paragraphs were put into the mouth of "Chief Organ."

"It will be interesting to watch Mr. Cotton and Mr. Templeton square their political account."

Mayor Templeton, after speaking in regard to the desirability of keeping federal and local issues apart, and the need of an Opposition convention, paid his respects to Mr. Cotton, M.P.P. He did not think it likely that Mr. Cotton join the cabinet, which is probably wholly correct (observe the gag), and he added: "Mr. Cotton could not be elected in Vancouver again, and he is under a written promise, which is in my possession, that he will not go into coalition with the present government, without the consent of the party."

To-day Mr. Templeton desires to take the public into his confidence, and, as a result, a piece with a new title will have to be put on at the government theatre, as the plot in the "Option" has manifested a tendency to attract.

Acting at the request of Mr. Templeton, a representative of the News-Advertiser yesterday called upon that gentleman at the city hall. Mr. Templeton has taken the play seriously, and he made several remarks that will not exactly commend themselves to "Chief Organ" and the small company that acts behind him. It must be mentioned that the little comedy was based on an obviously curtailed interview that appeared in the Nelson Miner on September 11th.

"I did not see the report until long after we had left Nelson," remarked Mr. Templeton, "or else I would have gone back and spoken to the reporter again."

It is just as well that Mr. Templeton did not find himself able to return, for then the comedy would not have been attempted and the complete failure made. But let Mr. Templeton speak. He said:

"Some portions of the press have been insinuating that there is a kind of compact between Mr. Cotton and myself, whereby I hold an option on him. That is a very unfair way in which to speak of any matter that may exist and which has arisen from this."

"Of course, the beginning of this was in an interview with the Nelson Miner. The question was asked me by the interviewer: 'Is it so that Cotton is likely to enter the cabinet?' In the course of the conversation, in answering that, among other things, I said that I did not believe the thing either possible or probable, because, should such a thing transpire, Mr. Cotton could not be elected again for the city of Vancouver; that is to say, if he entered the cabinet and sought re-election as a government supporter, he could not be re-elected for the city of Vancouver. The people of Vancouver the bitterly hostile to the government, and a government supporter could not possibly be elected here."

Mr. Templeton proceeded to show that the impression he meant to convey to the Miner reporter was that as a government supporter Mr. Cotton would not receive the votes of the Vancouver electors. Then he continued:

"The reporter wanted to know my reason particularly for saying that. Well, I said, moreover, Mr. Cotton is not free to enter the cabinet. We have his written agreement, which practically ties him and prevents him from pursuing any such course. Of course, in speaking of that agreement, I had reference to one of which I have a copy, and which was asked for from all the gentlemen who had their names placed before the Opposition convention that was held here in May, 1894."

Mr. Templeton then produced one of these agreements, the identical one, in fact, signed by Mr. Cotton, and for the benefit of "Chief Organ," who has so great a desire to know the date, it is May 9th, 1894. The agreement, in blank, before being signed by any one of the four persons who subsequently put their signatures to similar documents, reads as follows:

"I, voluntarily pledge my word and honor to the Opposition Convention, held in Vancouver on the 9th of May, 1894, that I will work to elect the full ticket as named by them; and, further, I promise to use every legal means in my power to defeat the Davis government."

"That agreement," went on Mr. Templeton, "or, rather, similar ones, were signed by the various parties and candidates whose names went before the convention. They were Mr. A. Williams, ex-Mayor Collins, Mr. Bowser and Mr. Cotton. Mr. Macpherson did not sign one, because he was brought out by the 'liberal party,' and was just endorsed by the convention."

concerned, and there only remains the "why it was made." Let Mr. Templeton speak again.

"No, this is not a usual pledge," he said. "I will tell you why. There were particular reasons at the time this convention was held why a pledge should be exacted from our representatives. At the contest held four years previous to 1894, in 1890, that is, we had several gentlemen as candidates who called themselves 'strictly independent.' Now, while an independent candidate is at times very much to be desired, we found out that independence in British Columbia resolved itself down to slavish support of the government. We did not want in 1894 to run any chance or risk of any candidate being elected under the mistaken belief that they would exercise independence, because with the powers that be in British Columbia, independence is not possible. Independence is, in fact, a misnomer in the parliament of this province. A gentleman who once represented this constituency, and who was elected on independent lines, did become one of the most slavish supporters of the government. We therefore took exceptionally strong measures, as far as lay in our power, to prevent any more of these government 'independents' from getting in for Vancouver. That was the reason for exacting the pledge of all the gentlemen who came before the convention."

Mr. Templeton went on to express sur-

LIBERAL CONVENTION

Meeting of The Vancouver Association to Select Delegates to the Liberal Convention - Lively Discussion.

Rev. Maxwell and Mayor Templeton Opposed to Convention, but They Are in the Minority.

(From the News-Advertiser, Conservative.) In response to the notice calling a joint meeting of the Liberal Association and the Young Men's Liberal Association of Vancouver, about fifty gentlemen met last night at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Metropolitan block, Hastings street, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Liberal convention to be held at New Westminster on October 5th. Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., was unanimously chosen as chairman, and Mr. J. H. Kerr was appointed secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, as above.

Mr. Maxwell and Mayor Templeton were in opposition to any such convention being held. He declared that to hold a Liberal convention at the

convention being held. They got a considerable number of replies from the Upper Country, but very few from the Coast. A great many people were of the opinion that it would be in the interests of the Liberal party to have the convention delayed. When he was at Kamloops recently he discussed the matter with the secretary, who sent out the circulars, who gave him his word that the convention would go on further. Mr. Templeton had practically assumed the liberty of calling the convention. There was a conflict of parties already. After some talk as to the circulars, Mr. Senkler moved an amendment to Mayor Templeton's motion to the effect that the meeting proceed to elect delegates. He wanted to see a thorough discussion of the question of running the next provincial election on party lines.

Mr. F. Burnett seconded. He quite agreed with Mr. Senkler's statement, and added: "I shall certainly advocate the running of the election on party lines, although certain interested parties object."

Mr. Maxwell took exception to the reflection contained in the words "certain interested parties."

The chairman appealed for "no discussions among ourselves."

Mr. Maxwell—There should be no discussion. Perhaps it would have been more discreet if Mr. Burnett had

had a right to change his politics. A great many in this province and in that room had done so. "Gentlemen, we are here to act as a party, and if we cannot act in unison, what chance have we?"

Mr. J. N. Menzies said that if party politics were introduced into the provincial campaign, the whole province would go Conservative. "Where," he exclaimed, "would the Liberals be? We would not have the ghost of a show. There would be only two Liberals on the west side of the Cascades in the Victoria House. What effect would that have on the Dominion campaign. It would be a terrible thing for us to face. I think the people who are calling this convention in the interests of Liberalism have not figured out what it would cost the party."

Ald. McQueen brought the meeting back to a circular read by the secretary. He did not see that there was anything wrong in attempting to organize the party. They had no reason to be ashamed of Liberalism. (Hear, hear.) He did not think they would have provincial politics on satisfactory lines until they got down to straight party lines. (Loud cheers.)

Secretary Kerr spoke strongly in favor of the convention. The convention would be held in the city, and the city should not be left out in the cold. (Hear, hear.) He did not care whether they had as

many delegates as Victoria or not. By all means let them get together and talk over matters and come to some decision, for it was badly needed. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wilson claimed that to run the next election on party lines would not redound to their credit.

Mr. J. M. O'Brien took exception to the circular sent out by Mr. W. Templeton. After some discussion on this point, Mr. McLagan complained that, though he had been the oldest Liberal in the room, he had not been advised of these circulars, directly or indirectly. He agreed that Liberalism had nothing to be ashamed of, and he believed that a convention should be called. The convention was going to be held anyway, and he did not think it well for the people of Vancouver to ignore it. Vancouver Liberals should watch what is done. He had corresponded with many prominent people, but had not heard yet from one that the next election should be run on party lines; in fact, the opposite had been the case.

The chairman said he would like to take the unusual course of making a few remarks on the motion. It seemed to him that a convention was necessary, and that they should organize at once a Provincial Liberal Association. At the present time there was not an association that could take the initiative in calling a general meeting of the Liberals in this province. He considered that the chief object of the proposed Liberal con-

vention at the present time was to decide what position the party should take at the forthcoming general elections. If they were going to have splits in the party in provincial elections, they were going to have splits at the Dominion elections. He did not say they should run provincial elections on party lines, but the Liberals ought to decide on what course they would pursue. The question was pre-eminently a party one, and was one also about which the Dominion leaders would like something to say. It was possible that at the convention steps would be taken to have their views found out. The convention was going to be held, and they would be in an awkward position if Vancouver was not represented.

Mr. Maxwell said the cleavage represented at the meeting was the cleavage present in the country. If they could not agree at little meetings, they would not agree at a convention. He was extremely pleased to see the enthusiastic outburst of Liberalism. Possibly if it had been shown at some other time the country would have benefited.

The chairman said Mr. Maxwell was not in order.

Mr. Maxwell—So far as I am personally concerned, I will not recognize the convention in any name or form, and I will not be bound by it in any shape or form. They can pass any resolutions they like, they won't have any influence on me. He went on to say that he represented 600 or 700 Conservatives in the city, and it would be suicidal for him to have any connection with the convention at the present time. Talk as they like about Liberalism here, Liberalism as an issue was at a discount in Vancouver.

Mr. Senkler's amendment was then carried by 25 votes to 21.

A gentleman whose name could not be obtained thereupon cried: "You are going to ruin your party," and after a few more remarks he left the room.

The election of thirty delegates was then proceeded with, the following being chosen. It should be mentioned that Mr. Maxwell and Mayor Templeton refused nomination. Messrs. J. C. McLagan, Ald. McQueen, R. McPherson, M.P.P., E. P. Davis, Q.C., W. Hepburn, D. C. McGregor, Geo. Bartley, J. H. Kerr, R. P. McLennan, J. M. O'Brien, F. Burnett, D. G. Macdonell, H. J. Senkler, Ran Stewart, G. W. Grant, C. Woodward, J. H. Watson, John Johnson, Geo. Fraser, D. M. Fraser, William Braid, Brydone-Jack, O. H. Mount, J. N. Menzies, W. Prentice, Geo. E. Macdonald, W. McHaffie, S. G. Faulkner, J. Ramsay and Sam Thompson.

The election over, Mayor Templeton moved a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting, the introduction of provincial politics at the Westminster convention will not be in the interests of Liberalism.

Much discussion took place on the resolution, the chairman and others declaring that if the delegates were to be bound down they would not act.

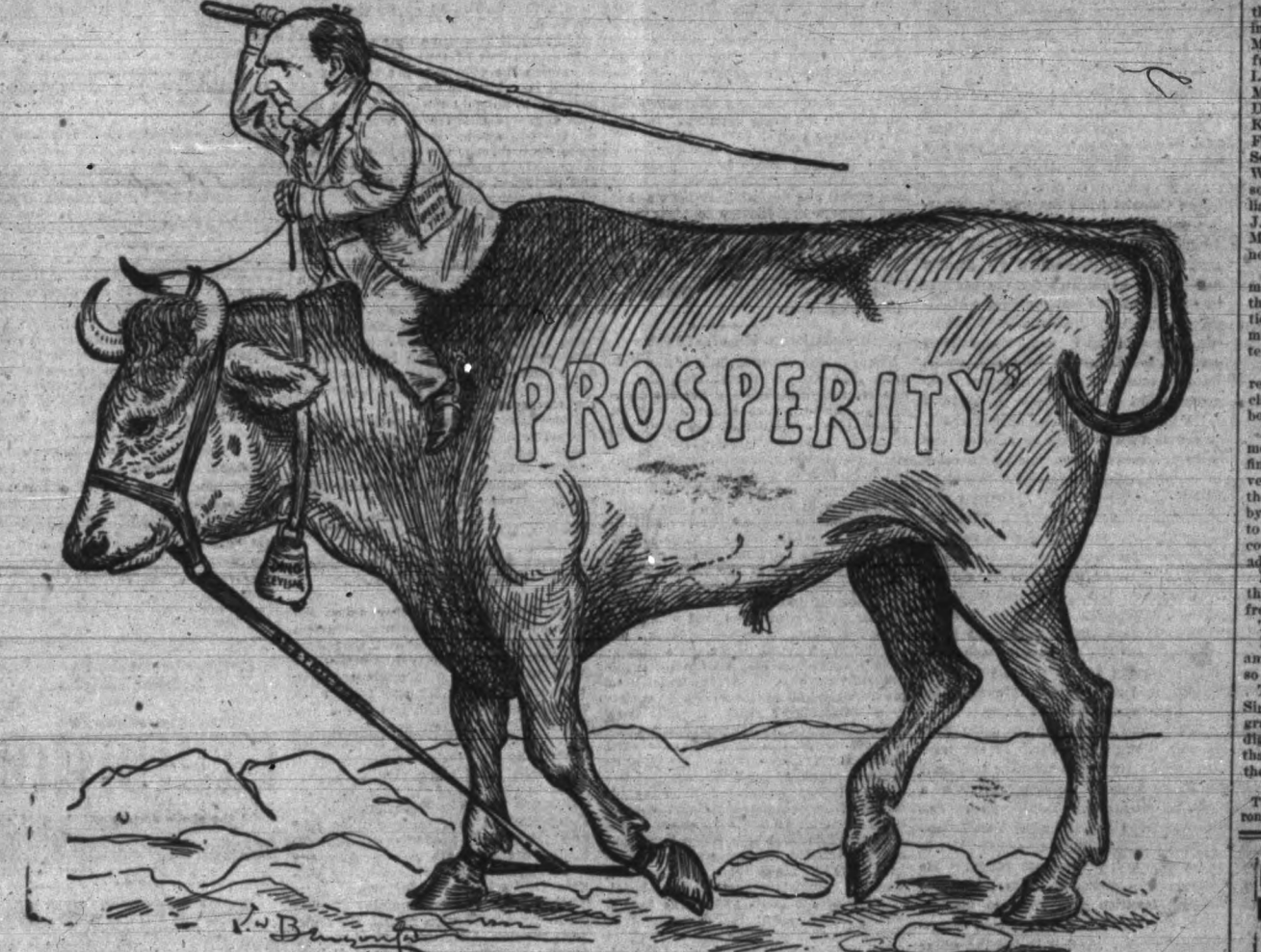
Mr. Maxwell remarked that the 46 members present represented a very infinitesimal part of the city of Vancouver. Were they going to expect that the Liberals of the city would be bound by the 30 delegates when they refused to accept any instructions. The wisest course would be for the meeting to be adjourned till next week.

Mr. Senkler moved an amendment that the delegates be allowed to vote freely.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Templeton declared that the amendment did not defeat his motion, so that was put and lost.

The association then decided to send Sir Wilfrid Laurier an address of congratulation upon his elevation to the dignity of G.C.M.G., and a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis for presiding closed the proceedings at 10:30 p. m.



M'KINLEY'S RAPID TRANSIT.

prise that the views he had expressed had been twisted and distorted in Victoria. "Chief Organ" asserts that no member of the legislature ought to be held responsible for the language used in the reports of his speeches; how much less, then, should a mayor be held responsible for an interview. Personally, Mayor Templeton cannot conceive why the report in the Nelson Miner should be intended to mean anything more than it conveys, namely, that no one would have a chance of being elected in Vancouver as a government supporter, and that a pledge had been exacted in 1894 from those nominated by the Vancouver Opposition Convention to do their utmost to defeat the government, whose rule has done so much harm to the province.

"There must be some reason for it," remarked Mr. Templeton. "The only object I can see for the government papers paying any particular attention to this matter is the hope that they may create or raise some strife between the parties who have for so many years opposed the present government. That I do not think there is any probability or possibility of their being able to do because, as far as I know, the Opposition party at the present time, while on Dominion politics we may differ very widely, we are ready to put shoulder to shoulder in the coming contest to overthrow the system of misrule and corrupt government that this province has been cursed with for so many years."—News-Advertiser.

present time would be an act of great indiscretion, and he certainly thought that the Liberal party should discountenance it. He did not know for a certainty where the idea had emanated from, but it seemed to have acquired much force in Victoria. He certainly thought the gentlemen there had made a mistake. The province was in the state of a provincial contest, and he thought those present would bear him out in stating that they did not wish to mix up Dominion issues in that struggle. He did not think the convention proposed would be of any benefit to Liberalism in the province. He therefore moved, "That in the opinion of this meeting the time is not opportune for holding a convention on account of the near approach of the provincial elections."

Mr. R. Macpherson, M.P.P., seconded the motion. It would not be in the interest of the Liberal party that the next provincial election should be fought on party lines.

The chairman explained how the idea of the convention had originated at Kamloops, and that Victoria had called the convention because of resolutions from Liberal associations throughout the province.

Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., said there seemed to be something curious about this so-called convention. Two gentlemen in Kamloops took it upon themselves to send out circulars asking for opinions as to the advisability of such

many delegates as Victoria or not. By all means let them get together and talk over matters and come to some decision, for it was badly needed. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wilson claimed that to run the next election on party lines would not redound to their credit.

Mr. J. M. O'Brien took exception to the circular sent out by Mr. W. Templeton. After some discussion on this point, Mr. McLagan complained that, though he had been the oldest Liberal in the room, he had not been advised of these circulars, directly or indirectly. He agreed that Liberalism had nothing to be ashamed of, and he believed that a convention should be called. The convention was going to be held anyway, and he did not think it well for the people of Vancouver to ignore it. Vancouver Liberals should watch what is done. He had corresponded with many prominent people, but had not heard yet from one that the next election should be run on party lines; in fact, the opposite had been the case.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, Cure Sick Head, and Charles Hayward, Funeral Director and Embalmer.

SUMMER DAYS ARE GOING. Purple enters here at last And thistles need a blowing!

OH, SEA! I saw thee in the glory of the day, When the blue noon lay sleeping on thy breast.

QUEER EXPRESS PACKAGES. An Old-Timer's Recollections—Jim's Last Trunk. "Queer express packages?" Well, I should say so.

POINTS PARAGRAPHS. The homeliest woman at church is often the best looking. The nearer the roof a man lives the better outlook he has.

GOES WITHOUT SAYING—the diffident lover.—Boston Transcript. "My dear, why are you raving those old fly papers?"

WILSON'S SALT. Purest and Best for Able and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

TRONDHEIM'S BIRTHDAY. Nine Hundredth Celebration of Norway's Capital. The people of Norway are now celebrating the 900th anniversary of the city of Trondheim.

THE QUEEN'S IRISH DESCENT. In the current number of the "Genealogical Magazine" the descent of Queen Victoria is traced back to Turlogh O'Connor, King of Ireland, A.D. 1400.

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Sweet Caporal Cigarettes. Standard of the World. KINNEY BROS., New York.

Don't Forget to Register. BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL GENERAL ELECTION, 1898.

Qualification of Voters. British subject, male, 21 years, twelve months' residence in province, and in the electoral district in which he claims to vote.

Transfers from One Electoral District to Another. A voter who wishes to be transferred must write to the collector of voters of his electoral district as follows:

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TRANSPORTATION. THERE IS ONLY ONE DIRECT ROUTE. Eastern + Canadian and U.S. Points. CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SOO PACIFIC RAILWAY. The only line running through first class sleepers, dining and day coaches from Pacific to Atlantic Without Change.

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

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

THE QUICKEST ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO ROSSLAND. KOOTENAY and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

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

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

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F. C. DAVIDGE & COY. Agents for the China Insurance Co., Ltd. (Wharfedale).

OCEANIC COMPANY. FOR HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

New Westminster Making Great Preparations for the Big Exhibition.

General Gossip from Nelson, Grand Forks and Boundary Creek Districts.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

During exhibition week, when a large number of farmers in the district will be in town, the Farmers' Alliance will hold their annual general meeting in the city hall, the date being fixed for October 9th at 10 a.m.

Mr. J. B. McLaren has presented the celebration committee with \$25.

Mr. Wilson, representing the Edison Projector Co., of New York, was in this city yesterday, endeavoring to make arrangements to give a display of their moving scenes in the exhibition building during exhibition week.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

Boundary Creek, Sept. 22.—Good progress is being made with the work of erecting the necessary mine buildings on the B. C. claim, Summit Camp.

The shaft is down 35 feet, all in solid ore, the hole here showing a surface width of about 30 feet. The indications are that this property, which was recently bonded for \$50,000 by A. H. Harrison, of Boundary Creek, representing English capital, will prove to be a paying mine within the next year or two.

Nelson, Sept. 22.—Things are lively just now upon the right of way up at the Silver King mine. A force of 20 men are burning charcoal for use in the smelter, where large quantities are used.

Over 2,000 cords of wood have been delivered at the mine, and 30 men are engaged still cutting timber at the mill. Next week the mill is to be moved about a mile from its present location, as wood is getting scarce in its immediate vicinity.

L. M. Rodgers came in to-day from the Josie claim and reported that a rich strike of free gold had been made on the claim. Surface assays show a percentage of 29 inches, assaying \$50 in gold.

To-day a large force of men were sent out to Wild Horse creek to do development work on the Ormonde. The mine is a most promising property, in the estimation of the owner, H. R. Bellamy, who is eager to see what the development work will uncover.

Out on Hall creek a number of properties are coming to the front under development work. On the Clippa a force of men are at work; they are sinking a 50-foot shaft on the lead. Among others may be mentioned the Bonnie Doon, the Lookout, the Regene, the Purple Queen. Work will be commenced on

THE FALL FAIR.

The Annual Exhibition of the Cowichan Agricultural Society.

Large Attendance and an Abundance of Exhibits—The Prize Lists.

Fine weather and a good showing in almost every class tended to make the annual exhibition of the Cowichan Agricultural Society the success that it was. There was a large attendance from Victoria and the surrounding districts to testify to the improvements over former years.

The judges were: Horses—Col. Peters and Dr. Hamilton, Victoria. Cattle—Major Muttter, Soanona; Messrs. Calvin and Watson Clarke, Victoria. Sheep and pigs—Watson Clarke and Simon Thomas, Victoria; Major Muttter, Soanona. Field produce—G. R. Porter, Chemainus. Roots and vegetables—G. R. Porter, T. A. Sharpe, R. M. Palmer, Francis R. M. Palmer, T. A. Sharpe, Lemass, Poultry—Stephen Jackson, Chemainus. Dairy—R. B. King, manager Cowichan creamery. Ladies' and children's prizes—Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ashdown Green, Miss Carmichael, Mrs. Burchell, Flowers—R. M. Palmer, T. A. Sharpe.

The society is at present offered by the following gentlemen: President, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; first vice-president, R. Musgrave; second vice-president, H. T. Fall; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Hadwen (Duncan P.O.).

PRIZE LIST.

Horses. Draft Brood Mare with foal—1, G. T. Corfield. Saddle Horse—1, R. E. Barkley; 2, F. H. Maitland-Douglass. Pony, under 14-2—1, M. Howe; 2, T. M. Jackson. Pony, ridden by boy under 14—1, E. Evans; 2, G. T. Corfield.

Three-year-old Colt or Filly—1, H. E. Evans; 2, G. T. Corfield. Two-year-old Colt or Filly—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, G. T. Corfield. One-year-old Colt or Filly—1, H. Simpson; 2, G. T. Corfield. Hurdle Jumper—1, Major Muttter; 2, R. E. Barkley. Buggy Horse—1, W. H. Elkington; 2, H. Fry. General Purpose Horse—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, J. C. Dwyer. Single Turn-out—1, Mrs. H. H. W. May; 2, J. C. Dwyer. Cattle. Jersey Bull, over 1 year—1, C. P. Barkley; 2, G. T. Corfield. Holstein Bull, over 1 year—1, G. T. Corfield. Red Polled Bull—1, Capt. Barkley; 2, G. T. Corfield. Shorthorn Cow—1, W. C. Brown; 2, W. F. Evans. Jersey Cow—1, Capt. Barkley; 2, W. F. Evans. Red Polled Cow—1, Capt. Barkley; 2, G. T. Corfield. Holstein Cow—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, James Evans. Graded Cow—1, Capt. Barkley; 2, James Evans. Milch Cow, sweetmake—1, Capt. Barkley; 2, W. Kingston. Two-year-old Heifer—1, Capt. Barkley; 2, W. Kingston. Sheep. Ewe Lamb bred from Y. I. F. A. South-down ram—1, T. A. Wood; 2, D. Evans. Ram Lamb bred from Y. I. F. A. South-down ram—1, T. A. Wood; 2, P. Flett; 3, Three Fat Sheep—1, H. Bunsall; 2, P. Flett. Ram Lamb—1, H. Bunsall. Two Ewes, not pure bred (large)—1, H. Bunsall; 2, A. Drummond. Two Ewes, not pure bred (small)—1, P. Flett; 2, A. Drummond. Pigs. Pure Bred Boar, any age—1, G. H. Hadwen. Sow, any age—1, W. C. Brown; 2, W. C. Evans and W. A. Woods. Fat Pig—1, W. C. Brown. Field Produce. Spring Wheat—1, D. Evans. Fall Wheat—1, J. Menzies. Barley—1, J. Menzies. Oats—1, J. Menzies. Field Peas—1, J. Menzies. Flax—1, P. Flett. Field Corn or Maize—1, W. C. Brown; 2, J. and B. Musgrave. Earliest Corn—1, B. Lomas; 2, W. C. Brown. Timothy Seed—1, J. Menzies. Smedley Turnips—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, A. Bell. Turnips, any other kind—1, A. Bell; 2, Major Muttter, M.P.P. Mangolds, long—1, C. Livingston; 2, G. T. Corfield. Mangolds, globe or yellow tankard—1, C. T. Gibbons; 2, C. Livingston. Carrots, white or yellow—1, W. C. Brown; 2, C. Livingston. Carrots, long red—1, G. T. Gibbons; 2, A. Bell. Early Rose Potatoes—1, P. B. Johnston; 2, D. Evans. Beauty of Hebron—1, J. Moss; 2, D. Evans. Late Rose Potatoes—1, A. McKinnon; 2, A. Pinbury. Dakota Red Potatoes—1, J. Flett; 2, B. E. Barkley. Burbank Seedling Potatoes—1, D. Alexander; 2, B. E. Barkley. Any other Potatoes, late—1, G. T. Gibbons; 2, A. Pinbury. Kohl-Rabi—1, C. T. Gibbons. Onions, red—1, A. Bell; 2, H. O. Wellburn. Onions, yellow—1, A. McKinnon. Onions, white—1, A. Bell. Escalote—1, J. Moss; 2, D. Evans. Red Cabbage—1, W. C. Brown; 2, D. W. Mainey. Drummed Cabbage—1, W. C. Brown; 2, W. C. Brown. Cabbage, any other kind—1, W. Wilson. Cauliflowers—1, A. McKinnon. Early Horn Carrots—1, R. E. Barkley; 2, A. Dixon. Parsnips—1, E. Lomas; 2, John Blair. Beets—1, special, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; 1, A. Bell; 2, H. O. Wellburn. Salsify—1, A. Pinbury. Celery—1, W. Porter; 2, W. C. Brown. Sweet Corn—1, A. Pinbury; 2, C. Livingston. Leeks—1, A. Pinbury. Cucumbers—1, A. Pinbury; 2, E. Tweed. Vegetable Marrow—1, W. Kingston; 2, J. Moss. Squash—1, Captain Barkley; 2, C. Livingston. Pumpkins—1, Capt. Barkley; 2, G. Liley.

Pallid faces indicate pale, thin blood. Hozy cheeks show the pure, rich blood resulting from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THAT LAND SLIDE.

The Great Danger Which Threatened Ashcroft—All Danger Over.

About 2 o'clock p. m. last Sunday the people of Ashcroft noticed a great volume of dust rising from the river bank a mile below town on the opposite bank of the river. A puff of dust would come from one point, then from another a hundred rods away, and it was soon seen that an enormous mass of earth had sunk down many feet, and acting as a wedge, evidently had pushed the entire river bank for nearly half a mile into the stream. The area involved seems to be 150 acres or more, and it is a curious and interesting sight to see this monstrous slide gradually pushing its way into the Thompson river and being gradually washed away by the powerful current. An Indian burying ground occupied one side of the moving ground, and on Tuesday the friends got together and removed the bodies, taking them on to solid ground and again burying them. The character of the slide seems to be the same as on the opposite side of the river, where so much trouble has been had by the C.P.R. in keeping their track in shape, and requiring, as it has, frequent removals and raising, only a much larger amount of ground is involved. The present slide can in no way be attributed to the use of water, as there are no streams within a long distance, and no irrigating is done within several miles. The top of the middle section of the slide is higher than the ground immediately behind, and domes and pyramids are formed resembling the ones seen in the Dakota Bad Lands. Should the entire mass slide down suddenly into the river bed there might be a damming of the water temporarily, but there seems little danger of this, for the past two days the slide seems to be stationary.—B.C. Mining Journal.


The hair of the head to be an ornament to the wearer should receive painstaking care, and if its color is faded Hall's Hair Renewer should be applied.

Tomatoes—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, A. McKinnon. Collection of Garden Vegetables—1, D. Alexander; 2, A. McKinnon. Fruits. Best collection of Fruit—1, D. Alexander; 2, E. Lomas. Winter Apples, five kinds—1, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; 2, E. Lomas. Autumn Apples, five kinds—1, W. C. Brown; 2, G. T. Corfield. Commercial Apples—1, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; 2, J. Richards. Box of Apples, packed for market, packing as well as quality of fruit considered—1, H. O. Wellburn; 2, F. H. Maitland-Douglass. Apples—1, W. C. Brown; 2, G. H. Hadwen. Wrasley—1, B. E. Barkley; 2, H. Bunsall. 20 oz. Pippin—1, J. & B. Musgrave; 2, A. A. Wrasley. Gloria Mundi—1, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; 2, W. Beaman. Gravenstein—1, J. & B. Musgrave; 2, J. Richards. Blenheim Orange—1, W. Bunsall; 2, E. Tweed. Ribston Pippin—1, A. Pinbury; 2, G. H. Hadwen. Any other variety, Autumn—1, F. C. Holmes; 2, H. Bunsall. Baldwin—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, H. Bunsall. Northern Spy—1, E. Lomas; 2, J. Richards. Golden Bunch—1, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; 2, J. Richards. R. I. Greening—1, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; 2, J. Richards. Golden Wonder—1, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; 2, J. Richards. Any other variety, Winter—1, F. H. Maitland-Douglass; 1, C. J. Easton; 1, J. C. Dwyer. Crab Apples—1, G. H. Hadwen; 2, H. Bunsall. Pears, 5 kinds—1, G. Pannell; 2, W. Basset. Bartlett Pear—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, E. Lomas. Bosc—1, Anjou—1, A. Pinbury; 2, G. H. Hadwen. Flemish Beauty—1, W. C. Brown; 2, J. Menzies. Louise Bonne de Jersey—1, G. Pannell; 2, E. Tweed. Pear, any other variety—1, G. Pannell; 2, E. Lomas; very highly recommended, J. H. Whitton. Pinkie, Pond's Seedling—1, R. E. Barkley. Plums, Red Egg—1, W. Beaman. Plums, Yellow Egg—1, A. Pinbury; 2, Geo. Liley. Plums, Cox's Golden Drop—1, E. Tweed. Plate of Prunes—1, A. Bell; 2, A. Lomas. Peach—1, B. Musgrave; 2, E. Tweed. Quinces—1, E. Tweed; 2, James Evans. Watermelon—1, A. Bell. Muskmelons—1, D. W. Mainey; 2, Wm. Wilson. Citron Melons—1, H. Bunsall; 2, A. Dixon. Bunch of Grapes—1, John Blair. Exhibit of Walnuts—G. Pannell, highly commended. Poultry. Turkeys—1, W. C. Brown. Geese—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, W. C. Brown. Fowl Ducks—1, R. E. Barkley; 2, J. W. Flett. Black Spanish—1, A. Drummond. Light Brahma—1, D. W. Mainey; 2, D. W. Mainey. Dark Brahma—1, A. C. Anderson. Langshan—1, J. Fargate. Leghorn, Brown—1, J. Richards. Plymouth Rock, Barred—1, J. W. Flett; 2, J. W. Flett. Plymouth Rock, White—1, A. C. Anderson; 2, R. E. Barkley. Wyandotte, White—1, P. Flett. Game—1, J. Fargate; 2, Wilkinson Bros. Bantams—1, Wilkinson Bros; 1, J. Fargate; 1, J. Fargate. Pigeons—1, Wilkinson Bros; 2, Wilkinson Bros. Dairy Produce. Five Pounds Printed Butter—1, H. Bunsall; 2, Mrs. McPherson. One pound fresh butter put up for table use—1, Miss F. C. Edgson; 2, G. T. Corfield. Ladies' Prizes. Piece of Fancy Work—1, Mrs. H. H. W. Mayo; 2, Mrs. F. H. Maitland-Douglass. Child's Frock—1, Mrs. H. H. W. Mayo. Cotton or Flg. Embroidery—1, Mrs. H. D. Faw. Man's Flannel or Flannellet Shirt, hand made—1, Miss L. Kingston; 2, Miss R. Hadwen. Patchwork Quilt—1, Mrs. M. J. Copley. Hand-banded handkerchiefs—1, Miss Kingston. Elastic Needlework—1, Mrs. J. M. Campbell. Knitted Stockings (special)—1, Mrs. Leather; 2, Mrs. P. Flett. Knitted Socks—1, Miss A. Hadwen. Crochet Work, Cotton Lace—1, Miss E. Eastley. Drawn Work—1, Mrs. H. H. W. Mayo. Specimen of Darning (Man's sock, course, not new) (special), Miss Kingston. Loaf of Bread, home-made—1, Miss H. Prevost; 2, Mrs. Whitton; 3, Mrs. Mainey. Bottle Home-made Wine—1, Mrs. D. Evans. Pot of Jelly—1, Mrs. Lomas. Currant Jam—1, Mrs. Richards. Plum Jam—1, Mrs. Richards. Strawberry Jam—1, Mrs. Blythe. Gooseberry Jam—1, Mrs. D. Evans. Any other kind of Jam—1, Mrs. Blythe. Bottle Cherries—1, Miss E. Prevost. Bottle Peas—1, Miss M. F. Bottfield. Bottle Plums—1, Mrs. Foote. Bottle any other fruit—1, Miss H. Prevost. Exhibit of Fishing Flies—1, Mrs. Leather. Flowers. Bouquet for table—1, J. Moss. Arranged basket or vase—1, J. Moss. Collection of pot flowers—1, H. Crew; 2, H. Fry. Collection of cut flowers—1, J. Moss; 2, H. Crew. Largest head of sunflower—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, A. McKinnon. Collection of Asters—1, G. T. Corfield; 2, Miss Kingston. Collection of Petunias—1, H. Crew; 2, Mrs. Alexander. Collection of Dahlias—1, L. Townsend; 2, Mrs. A. Green. Collection of Stocks—1, Mrs. Pinbury; 2, J. Moss. Collection of Sweet Peas—1, J. Moss; 2, Mrs. F. H. Maitland-Douglass. Miscellaneous. Fancy Needlework—1, F. Maitland. Model Ship—1, H. Simpson. Loaf of Bread, without fruit—1, Miss J. Lomas. Six Button Hole Worked, in Cotton—1, Miss M. Livingston. Bunch of Wild Flowers—1, Miss E. Weismiller; 2, Miss Ruby Alexander. Best Writing—1, P. Corfield; 2, Miss E. Weismiller. Piece of Fret Work—1, Henry Evans. Pencil Drawing—1, Fred. Corfield. Best Writing, boys under 11 years of age—1, Cecil Edmunds; 2, Herbert Corfield. 7 Abbatis. One Hundred Yard Footrace—1, Indian Willie; 2, R. McPherson. Foot Race, Boys—1, L. Foote; 2, L. Bunsall. Three-legged Race—1, Prevost and Lomas; 2, Mainey and Kingston. Running Loose Jump—1, D. Berry, 17 ft. 3 in.; 2, A. Bell, 17 ft. 1 in. Running High Jump—1, A. Bell, 4 ft. 3 in.; 2, D. Berry, 4 ft. 4 in. Pole Vaulting—1, A. Bell, 8 ft. 3 in.; 2, F. Lomas, 8 ft. 5 in.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See how that you get G-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ATHLETICS.

RUNNING RECORD BROKEN.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Association was held on Monday at B. F. Wefers, of the New York Athletic Club, ran the 100 yards in 10 seconds flat, and in the 220 yards broke the world's record by doing the distance in 21 seconds flat.

John Flanagan broke the Canadian record in throwing the 16-pound hammer, his throw being 145 feet 3 inches.

Edie Bloss, of the New York Athletic Club, broke the broad jump record, jumping 23 feet 1 inch.

ROCKEY.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

Lovers of hockey are requested to meet at the Victoria Hotel to-morrow evening to discuss matters of considerable importance to that branch of sport in Victoria. The question of amalgamation of the Victoria and Victoria club is one of the matters that will come up. The Regiment have consented to such an arrangement, as if they were to form a separate club Victoria would be left with so few playing members that they would not be able to organize.

CRICKET.

ALBIONS DEFEATED.

The Albion Cricket Club were defeated on Saturday afternoon on the barracks ground by the R.M.A. Cricket Club by 28 runs. Neither team did any large scoring. The R.M.A. were out for 73 runs, Corp. Glover with 25 and Corp. Kelly with 26, being the only batsmen to make a showing. The Albions were all retired for the very low score of 45, Corp. Kelly taking 6 wickets for 23 and Brd. Barclough 4 for 22.

LACROSSE.

WON BY VANCOUVER.

Vancouver won the championship lacrosse match played in the Terminal City on Saturday, defeating New Westminster by three goals to two. Vancouver won the first goal and New Westminster the last two. The home team only won the match by bunching the defence around the goal after they had scored three times. The summary follows:

Game	Scored by	Time
1st-Williams for Vancouver	1 min.
2nd-Campbell for Vancouver	5 min.
3rd-Campbell for Vancouver	33 min.
4th-Royal for Westminster	19 min.
5th-Barlow for Westminster	20 min.

THE GAB.

BARRY BEATEN.

London, Sept. 27.—George Towns, of Australia, beat Barry to-day in a boat race over the champion ship course, from Putney to Mortlake, by three-quarters of a length, for a purse of \$1,000.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA BEGINS WORK.

The members of the Victoria Rugby Football Club are requested to turn out for practice on the Caledonia grounds to-morrow evening at 5:30 o'clock.

CHAINLESS BICYCLES.

Dr. R. C. Carpenter, professor of experimental engineering at Cornell University, has been making extensive experiments on the relative merits of the chain and chainless varieties of bicycles. His deductions are not flattering to the new idea. He says:

"Our investigations are not entirely completed at the present time, but it seems safe to announce that all the tests indicate that no form of gearing can possibly equal the best chain for efficiency and durability. Some of the results of the test may be interesting, and it may be briefly stated that the friction in the best chain varied from one-half to three-quarters of 1 per cent., and this result was obtained with a chain which had been in use of a wheel that had been ridden for more than 2,000 miles by a rider weighing nearly 200 pounds. This would serve to show that high-grade chains can be and are made which do not change their form by wear an amount sufficient to effect the friction. Tests were made on a large number of other chains and the friction was found to vary from 2 to 5 per cent., depending upon the condition and details of the design. The highest friction we have found, even in the case of an old chain, which did not fit the sprocket properly, did not exceed 10 per cent., although I am willing to concede that a considerably higher friction might in some instances be found.

"Regarding the use of gears, extensive investigations have been made from time to time which show the amount of power lost in friction. The very best recorded results, with gear gearing, are very nearly equal to those obtained with the ordinary chain when the gearing is in the best condition and working accurately in the best position. The best kind of level or spiral gears, a form which must be used in bicycle work, shows about three times the friction of spur gears, and since two pairs must be used on each bicycle, about four times as much friction as with the ordinary chain will be developed, and six or eight times the friction of the very best chains.

There is another serious objection to

the use of gears, arising from the fact that the least change of position of the point of contact of the gear from its normal will cause a great increase in friction and in loss of power over that stated in the preceding discussion. This indicates that a gearing is essentially unfitted for a frame which must from the very nature of its use possess great elasticity and flexibility.

"In our investigation the friction of several bicycles running under ordinary conditions were measured. This for the very best wheels under heavy working condition was found to be from 5 to 8 per cent. of the power supplied, while with some of the poorer wheels the friction was from 20 to 40 per cent.

"One of the noted manufacturers of high grade wheels kindly permitted an opportunity of comparing a chainless wheel which was constructed in the most approved manner, and with the friction reduced to the smallest possible amount, with the same kind of wheel equipped with the best chain. The results were uniformly from 5 to 8 per cent. in favor of the wheel with the chain, or just about the amount that could have been predicted from previous testing of gear.

"The chainless wheel also developed one extremely bad feature, and as this is inherent in all methods of gearing it is not possible to avoid it. The percentage of friction or loss of power remained essentially constant at all speeds, but with a geared or chainless wheel the percentage of friction increased as the speed diminished. This would make the chainless wheel very objectionable for climbing hills, since at the time the speed must be slow and all the power of the rider must be used to propel the wheel forward."

HE CAUGHT THE TRAIN.

How a Stern Kansas Committee Dealt With a Technicality.

Sam Wood, whose name is written all over the state of Kansas, was one of the brightest lawyers and best newspaper men in the state. He made and wasted several fortunes before an effort to change a county seat ended in a gun fight, which cost him his life. Not over scrupulous he still had his good traits, and he had almost as many friends as enemies, even now.

One time Sam Wood went out to a new county seat and opened a law office. Eagerly he found a law in the title by which about half the townships had been conveyed to the present holders, and he picked up the link and served notice he would give quit claim deeds to every lot if the people in possession would pay him. If not, he gave notice he would begin suits in ejectment.

They were wild. They were awfully frightened. They held a meeting and appointed a committee. The committee looked into the matter and then went to Sam Wood with their reply.

"We have searched the records, Mr. Wood," said the chairman of committee, "and we find you are right. If you insist on trying these cases all these people must be thrown out of their homes. What sound is that, Mr. Commissioner?"

"It is the 'fast freight from the west,'" was the reply.

"Yet it is the fast freight from the west," repeated the chairman. "It will stop at the tank for water. You have just time, Mr. Wood, to catch that train, and I wouldn't take a return ticket if I were you." And he began to unwind a rope he had looped up under his armpit.

"But through freight don't carry passengers," said Sam Wood, fully grasping the situation and looking swiftly over the utterly hopeless situation.

"This freight will carry a passenger," said the chairman of committee calmly. "The end of this rope over that side of the pole, Mr. Commissioner. It will carry a passenger, and he can go as live or dead freight, just as he likes. We have just time."

But Sam Wood was in the middle of the stream and half a block away, running for dear life. He caught the freight at the water tank; and he never returned.

THE BIGGEST LOCOMOTIVES.

The three biggest and strongest passenger locomotives in the whole world will be placed in service this fall by the Santa Fe railway, the leading transportation system of the south, which taps every state south of Mason and Dixie's line except Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. Some of their strength may be gathered from the fact that each is fully twice as strong as the celebrated "600," which belongs to the New York Central Railway and hauls the Empire State Express, nearly three times as strong as the engine which hauls the "Flying Scotsman" from London to Edinburgh, and more than three times as strong as the engine which brings the mails from London to Honolulu.

According to the New York Herald one of the engines could haul as much as 400 ordinary elevated railway engines, or four of the average passenger locomotives used in this country.

Coupled with their extraordinary strength these engines have a remarkable capacity for high speed. One of them could pull at the rate of sixty miles an hour on a level straight track no less than thirty-three Pullman cars weighing forty tons each. Such a train would be more than two-fifths of a mile long.

The six coupled driving wheels of these engines are each six feet in diameter, and the working steam pressure is 200 pounds to the square inch. The cylinders are of the ordinary simple type, each twenty-one inches in diameter, with a piston stroke of twenty-eight inches. This gives a tractive force or drag bar pull of 27,400 pounds—sufficient to haul a trainload of 4,270 tons, equal to about eighty-five of the largest loaded freight cars, at slow speed on a level track. No locomotives now running have so large combined cylinder area and steam pressure as these new Galleher's.

The fire box is 10 feet long and 3 1/2 feet wide, with a total heating surface of 194 square feet, while the boiler is 5 feet 2 inches in diameter, with tubes which give a heating surface of no less than 12,000 square feet. Soft coal, of which about eight tons will be put on the tender at starting, will be the fuel.

The total weight of one of these locomotives will be seventy-five tons, of which fifty-eight tons will rest on the six driving wheels, the remaining seventeen tons being carried by the four-wheel truck in front. Reckoning the bite or grip on the rail at one-fourth the weight of the drivers, we get an adhesion of 14 1/2 tons, or 20,000 pounds, which is 1540 pounds more than the tractive force of the engine, thus leaving a good margin for wet weather and slippery rails. The weight of 19 1/2 tons on each pair of drivers is also unparalleled in the history of railroads. To carry this weight with safety and without heating the journals of each axle are 8 1/2 inches in diameter by 11 inches in length. Fancy locomotive journals 2 feet long and 8 1/2 inches in diameter.

The tender attached to the engine will carry 3000 gallons of water, and when loaded to its full capacity will weigh 42 1/2 tons. This will bring the total weight of engine and tender to 117 1/2 tons.

The object of having such powerful en-

gines is not so much to make speed on the level as to maintain it on the grades. The gasman grades, the stretch there are very steep, from two to four miles long, vary from seventy to eighty-two feet to the mile (roughly speaking from 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 per cent.) and the curves on these from 3 to 6 degrees.

SHOD OR UNSHOD.

A Point of Etiquette That It Was Best to Enforce.

It is commonly the man of petty mind rather than the truly great man, who regards etiquette as a serious matter. Nevertheless, it occasionally happens that a point of etiquette is of real importance, and that in a trifling omission of civility which a careless man would let pass, or scarcely notice, the eye of the born commander perceives a point that must be promptly met. Such a man was John Nicholson, that famous Nicholson whom one frostier tribe in India, despite his rebuff, and even forcible objections, persisted in worshipping as a god—and of him Lord Roberts is the recent victim of reminiscences, narrates a characteristic anecdote. It was just before the general outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, and an important dinner was being held at Jullundur with the object of securing to the English the loyalty of the Raja of Kapurthala and his chief men. Already, elsewhere, some scattered efforts of the mutineers had been successful, and the faith of natives in the British was being shaken.

In order of rank were passed from the pavilion, Nicholson, who was assisting the commissioner, Mr. Lake, suddenly stopped one of them and requested him to wait till the others had gone. When the last was cleared, only the one chief and the English men remaining, Nicholson turned to Lake and remarked:

"Do you see that General Mehtab Singh has his shoes on?"

Mr. Lake had observed that he had; but he began politely to make light of the fact, Nicholson interrupted him.

"There is no possible excuse for such an act of gross impertinence. Mehtab Singh wears perfectly well that he would not venture to step in his own father's shoes except barefooted, and he has only committed this breach of etiquette to-day because he thinks we are not in a position to resent an insult, and that he can treat us as he would not have dared to do a month ago."

Mehtab Singh began muttering a reluctant apology, when Nicholson broke out again: "If I were the last Englishman, in Jullundur, you could not come into my room with your shoes on!"

He then, with the consent of Mr. Lake, whom his words had aroused to perceive the significance of the apparently absurd question of whether a guest must go shod or shod, ordered the offending chief to remove his shoes, and carry them in his hand as he passed out, that his friends and followers without the tent might perceive that the liberty he had taken had not passed unnoticed or unrebuked. Diswillingly, but quite covered by Nicholson's wrath and determination he did so; and the effect upon the natives was most useful.

Six years later, when the mutiny was over and peace restored, Lord Roberts was again at Jullundur, and attended a big-billing expedition given by the Raja. Mehtab Singh was also present mounted on a fine elephant, and the two exchanged salutations. Roberts mentioned that they had met before, at the time of the dinner.

"Oh, yes," he replied, laughing, "when you saw Mehtab Singh made to walk out of the room with his shoes in his hand? We often chaff him about that little affair, and tell him he richly deserved the treatment he received from the great Nicholson sahib."

RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

Napoleon's Remarkable Prediction Made at Moscow in 1812.

The alliance—or to speak more in conformity with the actual facts, the Franco-Russian entente—is not a historical improvisation. It was born, as our historians have copiously demonstrated, not only from the community of interests and the similarity of certain views of the future, but from an affinity of sentiments which are instinctive, sympathetic and ancient, and on the subject of which the past throws a most interesting light. This dramatic past will be invoked many times during these days of excitement, and it will be recalled that, in spite of the tragic circumstances which set the armies of the two countries against one another for nearly a hundred years, the reciprocal tie was never really broken between them, but has been incessantly transformed into a tie of coexistence and affection.

In this respect Napoleon spoke words and formulated judgments which were imbued with a strange actuality and which showed to what a height the emperor's views were carried in appreciation of the conduct of the French academy will award him a certain \$10,000 prize offered some time ago for a satisfactory substitute for black diamonds.

Titanium, when pure, is white and about as heavy as iron. It is almost impossible to buy any, because there is no demand and consequently no production. However, it is not so very scarce. An oxide of titanium, found in the form of small black stones that give a red mark, is picked up in some of the fields in Pennsylvania and sells for \$4 a pound. The metal is frequently found in combination with iron, but has been regarded as a nuisance, because it renders an ore refractory. A recent writer says: "Millions of tons of iron ore in Virginia and New York are made worthless by the presence of 5 or 6 per cent. of titanium."

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

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

At Ome, Kniss, B. H. Lyons turned a waste pool on his farm into a fish pond ten years ago. Now he has a chain of fish ponds worth \$15,000 on the place, all stocked from the waste pool.

In Connecticut are fifty-six daughters of revolutionary soldiers, ranging in age from 106 down to 58 years. One of these, Mrs. Elisha B. Avery, who was born July 16, 1830, is the daughter of Solomon Loring, who, when nearly 14 years old, entered the revolutionary army as aid to Colonel Best of Massachusetts. Mrs. Avery was born when her father was past 70, and at the age of 16 received a minor's pension.

THE SHORTEST RAILWAY LINE IN GREAT BRITAIN: the Brighton Dyke Steep Grade Railway, which was opened recently, adding a new feature to the attractions of Devil's Dyke. The Dyke, which is a favorite resort of the Bostonsians, is a great natural barrier, situated about six miles to the northwest of Brighton. The view from the tableland, nearly 700 feet above the sea level, which surrounds it, is one of the finest panoramic views obtainable in the country. The new line, which extends direct from the top of the hill to a point about a quarter of a mile distant from the village of Joylands in the plain below, is only 894 feet in length.

Barke Perkins, 94 years old, whose children number twenty-four and whose grandchildren are innumerable, the other day wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Goings, 76 years old, in the town of Greenville, Ohio.

BITTANCOURT.—On the 26th inst. at the residence of his mother, Mrs. M. E. Davis, 25 Bedford street, William B. Bittancourt.

Notice of funeral in morning paper.

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lead speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—It's Ayer's.

IS HARDER THAN A DIAMOND.

A French Chemist's Discovery of a New Kind of Crystal.

Henri Moissan, the distinguished French chemist who created a sensation a few years ago by producing small white diamonds in his electric furnace, is now credited with another interesting achievement, says the New York Tribune. This latter piece of work, while perhaps not quite so startling as the other, will probably prove of more practical benefit to mankind, and hence a source of greater revenue to M. Moissan.

Hitherto the diamond has been considered the hardest thing in nature. The closest approach to it until recently was made by the ruby. Something half way between them, in the respect that diamonds are only two or three years ago by E. C. Acherson, of Pittsburgh, who was experimenting with an electric furnace for an entirely different purpose. He, too, was trying to make artificial jewels, and succeeded in getting a lot of small crystals which were neither diamonds nor rubies, but were harder than the latter. They were composed of 60 parts of silicon and 31 parts of carbon. Technically, the substance is a carbide of silicon. The discoverer, however, gave to it the name carborundum, and is now manufacturing about two tons of it daily at Niagara Falls for chemical purposes. It is used for the same purpose as emery.

Moissan's new product is carbide of the rare metal titanium. The proper materials having been deposited in a small crucible made of lime, an electric current of large potency and low voltage is turned on, a temperature of 4000 or 4500 degrees Fahrenheit is developed, and then the stuff is allowed to cool. The resulting crystals are said to be harder than diamonds, which now take the second place. Carborundum comes next, and the ruby drops to the fourth place.

The carbide of titanium is as much harder than carborundum as carborundum is harder than emery. The latter two are only good for abrasive service; that is, they are employed only for grinding and polishing other very hard substances. It is probable that carbide of titanium will have a much more extensive use. There are many rock-cutting details which consist of a tube, the end of which are imbedded in iron or black diamonds. M. Moissan's new product will be both cheaper and more efficient than these. It may also be substituted for real jewel watches, delicate balances and in other mechanism where small bits of particularly hard material are needed as bearings. The discoverer has applied for patents on his invention in this country as well as Europe, and it is thought probable that the French academy will award him a certain \$10,000 prize offered some time ago for a satisfactory substitute for black diamonds.

Titanium, when pure, is white and about as heavy as iron. It is almost impossible to buy any, because there is no demand and consequently no production. However, it is not so very scarce. An oxide of titanium, found in the form of small black stones that give a red mark, is picked up in some of the fields in Pennsylvania and sells for \$4 a pound. The metal is frequently found in combination with iron, but has been regarded as a nuisance, because it renders an ore refractory. A recent writer says: "Millions of tons of iron ore in Virginia and New York are made worthless by the presence of 5 or 6 per cent. of titanium."

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

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

At Ome, Kniss, B. H. Lyons turned a waste pool on his farm into a fish pond ten years ago. Now he has a chain of fish ponds worth \$15,000 on the place, all stocked from the waste pool.

In Connecticut are fifty-six daughters of revolutionary soldiers, ranging in age from 106 down to 58 years. One of these, Mrs. Elisha B. Avery, who was born July 16, 1830, is the daughter of Solomon Loring, who, when nearly 14 years old, entered the revolutionary army as aid to Colonel Best of Massachusetts. Mrs. Avery was born when her father was past 70, and at the age of 16 received a minor's pension.

THE SHORTEST RAILWAY LINE IN GREAT BRITAIN: the Brighton Dyke Steep Grade Railway, which was opened recently, adding a new feature to the attractions of Devil's Dyke. The Dyke, which is a favorite resort of the Bostonsians, is a great natural barrier, situated about six miles to the northwest of Brighton. The view from the tableland, nearly 700 feet above the sea level, which surrounds it, is one of the finest panoramic views obtainable in the country. The new line, which extends direct from the top of the hill to a point about a quarter of a mile distant from the village of Joylands in the plain below, is only 894 feet in length.

Barke Perkins, 94 years old, whose children number twenty-four and whose grandchildren are innumerable, the other day wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Goings, 76 years old, in the town of Greenville, Ohio.

BITTANCOURT.—On the 26th inst. at the residence of his mother, Mrs. M. E. Davis, 25 Bedford street, William B. Bittancourt.

Notice of funeral in morning paper.

Wills' Tobacco.

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NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability, will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAR. S. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 26th Aug. 1897.

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the South-West & Nanaimo Colliery Company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

OSCAR S. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 26th Aug. 1897.