

THE FAMOUS SECTION

Congressmen Tell What They Think of the 10 Per Cent Amendment to Dingley Bill.

The Duty Suspended at Tacoma by Orders from the Federal Government.

Boston, Sept. 9.—The Herald prints letters today from twenty members of the fifty-fifth congress, in reply to circulars sent out to secure the facts with regard to the passage of the famous section 22 of the Dingley tariff bill.

Congressman Lacey, of Iowa, says he examined the amendment section, and wondered if it was so skillfully drawn as to avoid existing treaties, as he supposed that treaties would be annulled to make it operative.

Senator Frye, of Maine, says he does not believe that, as adopted, it repeals section 4228 of the revised statutes, under which the president has extraordinary powers touching reciprocal rights.

The other replies contain various references to the manner in which the bill was passed, some complaining that it was "smeared through" others that it was "smuggled in" and denying knowledge of the clause in question.

The author of this famous section has at last been discovered, and is Congressman James A. Tawney, of Winona, Minn., representing the First Minnesota District. The Chicago Times-Herald says of him:

For weeks the unknown statesman who was responsible for section 22 of the Dingley tariff bill has been praised by the press, commended by the public, blessed by the railroad men of the country, and set upon by Canadians as a meddler and an enemy of industry. It is safe to say that he is execrated by the Canadian people who say he is one of the greatest and shrewdest statesmen in America, and that he richly deserves to be president of the United States before he dies.

Mr. Tawney is the son of a blacksmith. At 15 he opened his father's shop and learned the trade of blacksmithing. Then he took up mechanics and mastered that trade. He worked at the bench until he was 22, and then he began to read law at night when he was free from the necessity of labor.

For two years he studied thus unaided. Then he entered the law office of Bentley & Vance, of Winona, his own town. In one year he was admitted to the bar, and then took a course in the law school of the University of Wisconsin. In 1890 Mr. Tawney was elected to the state senate. Six years ago he was elected to congress, and has been twice re-elected. He is a Republican, and one of the quietest members of the house.

Mr. Tawney's suggestion will save an end of business to the railroads of the United States. How valuable the privilege is may be gathered from the fact that the railroads of the United States, which get most of the traffic, no man in Minnesota is as big today as Congressman Tawney, and he is just 42 years old.

Tacoma, Sept. 9.—The collection of the 10 per cent discriminating duty on foreign importations, which has caused a howl to go up from importers doing business in this district, which has been the means of the suspension of the freight at this port, has for the time being been suspended. Deputy Collector Huson received orders to this effect today from the head of the department at Washington.

The news will be received with delight by many importers. The collector has been requiring as security the deposit of a certified check to cover the amount of the discriminating duty. This ruling caused the delay of several heavy importations coming through this port, particularly affecting in that way the cargo brought here from China and Japan the latter part of last month. Between 2,000 and 3,000 chests of tea brought on the Columbia are still in the ocean sheds, delayed by this question.

COINCIDENCE IN POPULATION.

The population of Canada by the census of 1891, the last general census reported in the Statesman's Year Book, is 4,321,810, the two largest provinces being Ontario, with 1,929,122, and Quebec, with 1,359,027. By a curious coincidence, the present population of British America, at the time when the independence of the provinces is a much mooted question, is not greatly different from that of the thirteen colonies which afterwards became the United States at the time when they began the war of independence.

MOVING A BOAT WITHOUT OARS.

When you have no oars, nor any sort of substitute with which to propel a boat in shore, tie the rope to the after thwart and give a series of jerks in a direction parallel to the keel, and the boat will begin to move forward, slowly, indeed, but surely. The tug on the rope contracts the length of the boat and makes its sides bulge out. A speed of two or three miles can be obtained by this means.

M'GUIRE'S STORY

President of the Company Which Chartered the Bristol Gives His Version.

Says He Will Charter the Old Government Steamer Hassler for the St. Michaels Trip.

Seattle, Sept. 10.—H. P. McGuire, president of the company which chartered the steamer Bristol to run from Victoria to St. Michaels and tow the stern-wheeler Eugene, and which made a start of its trip, is in the city, having come up from Portland last evening on his way to Victoria.

He had endeavored to get the steamer straightened out matters as far as possible. To-day Captain Lewis, of the Eugene, telegraphed to President McGuire asking if he had not better come to Seattle and go into drydock; but for the present the vessel will be allowed to remain where she is, as international complications are feared.

"We intend doing all that we can in reason towards treating the passengers on the Bristol fairly," said H. P. McGuire, president of the company chartering the Bristol, this morning. "I suppose that some of the passengers will claim damages from us, and we certainly shall claim damages from F. C. Davidge & Co., lessees of the Bristol, who sold us the charter for the St. Michaels trip.

All the money paid by the passengers is in the hands of Davidge & Co., as under our agreement with the company was to collect and handle all passage money. We agreed to pay them \$20,000 for the charter, and as we had less than eighty paid passengers, the fare being \$300, but \$21,000 was taken in, and this money the Bristol people have, and this money we withheld by a restraining order issued in Victoria. If we had had two or three hundred passengers, as we expected, the situation would be different and we would have been handling some of the residue over and above what the charter came to.

"In justice to my company I must say that the trouble was due to the Bristol's failure to make promised connection with our boat at Victoria. Had it not been for the six days' overtime that we were compelled to wait for the Bristol, we would have been so far on our way to St. Michaels as to have been out of the reach of the storm which struck us afterwards. The Bristol's lessee, F. C. Davidge & Co., agreed to have their boat at Victoria August 24th at latest. We had the Eugene at Port Angeles, just across the straits from Victoria, August 23rd, ready to proceed. The passengers were waiting at Victoria, and, as the days passed, they became very restive and finally held a meeting to discuss the situation. It was present and addressed them. Although the responsibility of the delay was entirely with Davidge & Co., and it was their obligation, if anybody's, to provide for the passengers, I agreed there, in behalf of our company, to pay the expenses of the passengers during their confinement at Victoria, confining it to reach some settlement with Davidge & Co. later.

"So we paid the expenses of all the passengers for the six days of their stay there. They praised the efforts of our company to fulfil the contract with them, and, in a resolution, censured the Bristol for its failure to be on hand according to schedule. The Bristol appears to have been unavoidably delayed, owing to the trouble at Skagway. Now, our recently purchased steamer, the Hassler, will be in shape to go to sea in ten days, and if the Eugene is not disabled we propose to take her in tow of the Hassler, without any passengers, and see if we cannot get her into the Yukon. If a river boat can be towed there, we will demonstrate to the public to know that we don't give up—not a bit of it. If we cannot tow the Eugene there we shall take her to Skagway and operate her as a lighter. During the winter we will get a river steamer built, either here or on the Sound and take her up in 'knock-down' shape. That is the way all the Yukon-Eve's boats have gone heretofore. We will take those passengers to Dawson City in fulfillment of our contract, if it costs us every penny we have.

"What are the conditions of your contract with them? Does it provide for the return of their passage money in case of failure to get them up with the Eugene this season?"

"The contract and distinct understanding with every passenger is this: The passenger assumes with us the risk of the Eugene's failure to make the trip, we specifically agree to take them, in that event, to Skagway or Dyea this fall, or to take them to Dawson in the spring as early as possible—that is, as soon as the ice clears away in the river. I have already seen Joseph Paquet, the well known boat builder here, to request estimates for a 'knock-down' steamer for us to take on the Hassler to St. Michaels."

Are free from all cramps and irritative matter. Concentrated medicine only. Our Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no griping; no purging. Try them.

THE TAKOU ROUTE

Messrs. Packard and Pratt Return From a Trip Through the Pass.

They Report That the Route is Feasible and That the Road Will Be Built.

Messrs. P. I. Packard, agent and promoter of the Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company, who have a charter to build a railway through Takou Pass to Lake Teslin; W. A. Pratt, a civil engineer, and a party of surveyors, have returned from a trip over the proposed route of the railway. Mr. Pratt arrived on the Topyan last evening, Mr. Packard remaining at Juneau. They report that the route is entirely feasible for a railroad and that the railroad will be built. Next spring the dirt will fly on the railroad from Juneau to Teslin Lake. Mr. Pratt states that there need not be a grade on the entire distance of 140 miles from the head of navigation on Teslin inlet to the lake, to exceed three per cent. The estimated cost of the railroad is more than \$25,000 per mile owing to the expense of transporting materials.

The plan will in all probability be to build the road half the distance next season, with a good trail from the temporary terminus to the lake, and the remaining half a year from next season. The survey for the road from Juneau to beyond the glaciers has not yet been made, but will be undertaken in a few days. If rails are not extended from Juneau to this point the first season, the line will run from Juneau to the head of navigation, a distance of thirty miles. This railroad over the Takou was projected two years before the Cloudyke excitement broke out, when preliminary surveys were made. The capital interested is represented by Preston Lee, street head of the Wilmington Dela., street of a bank and several other financial institutions. Ex-Senator Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, who has associated other eastern capitalists with them in the enterprise.

An All-Rail Route Within Measurable Distance—Being Accomplished. Although it will probably be some time before the South-Eastern Railway leases excursion tickets to Clondyke, Europe and America are within measurable distance of being joined by railway, says the London Daily Mail.

The Trans-Siberian Railway, the greatest in the world, is more than half completed. This line, together with the European roads with which it is connected, will encircle about three-quarters of the land surface of the earth. The remaining quarter consists of the American Continent, and when railways tie up to Behring Strait the earth will be practically encircled by them. The time is actually within sight when it will be possible to go from Gibraltar to Montreal and Halifax by rail.

The directors of the Trans-Siberian Railway are already figuring upon the time table from London to Peking, which will go into effect in July, 1901. The journey will occupy less than fifteen days, as follows:— The train, four hours from London, will leave Ostend for Warsaw, 1,562 kilometres—kilometre being 62 of a mile—and will reach the latter place in nineteen hours at the rate of eighty kilometres, or forty-nine miles, an hour. The distance from Warsaw to Bataki, 2,210 kilometres, will be accomplished in thirty-four and one-half hours, or at the rate of sixty-four kilometres an hour. Russian trains are much slower than those on the west European systems.

From Bataki to Chabinsk, where the new Siberian line actually commences, the distance is 1,127 kilometres, and it will be made in twenty-one hours at the further reduced speed of fifty-three kilometres an hour. From Chelybinsk to Vladivostok the distance is 9,289 kilometres, and it will be made at a mean speed of forty-two kilometres, and will take 221 hours. Thus the entire journey of 14,191 kilometres will occupy 296 hours, or twelve and one-half days.

The present time is thirty-eight days by the Suez Canal and twenty-eight days by the Canadian Pacific Railway. If the eight kilometre speed on the Ostend-Warsaw section could be maintained throughout the journey it might be accomplished in seven and one-half days. Making every allowance for the difficulties of high speed across the Siberian steppes, there is a large margin for improvement of the estimated forty-two kilometres or twenty-six miles an hour from Chelybinsk to Vladivostok. From the latter city Peking will be reached by the Manchurian road.

Vladivostok is the principal Russian naval port on the Pacific coast. In order to keep it open to navigation all the year round, two heavily armed ships, with enormous rams, will be employed to trank open the ice. Eventually a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway will start from Kottomango in Siberia to the shores of Behring Strait. This is so crowded with islands that it can be bridged over until not more than three miles will be left for a ferry.

A railroad through Alaska connecting with the railroads of Canada and the United States is already planned. It will undoubtedly be hastened by the present gold discoveries. Then the iron girdle of the earth will be complete. The prospective schedule of time on a journey round the world by this route is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: City, Days. New York to Bremen... 7, Bremen to St. Petersburg... 15, St. Petersburg to Vladivostok... 10, Vladivostok to San Francisco... 10, San Francisco to New York... 4 1/2. Total... 56 1/2. The new railway by joining East.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and mental strength after years of suffering, nervous weakness, lost vigor, unusual discharges, and lack of development. I have no scheme to make money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make certain cases of cure known to all. Unpublished testimonials from my grateful friends who have been cured through my advice. Mr. McLeod: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness. Please grant you a long and prosperous life, in the way of a cured friend."

It saves The Crispy Children. Seaview, Va.—We have a splendid sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellum & O'Brien. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. They undermine health and shatter the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla does not perhaps come so quickly, but it comes more surely and more permanently through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

PARIS TO CLONDYKE.

MANAGED By Acute Indigestion Wealth Would Not Buy Freedom—South American Nervine Broke the Shackles.

Reuben E. Traux, M.P., mill owner and manufacturer, of Walkerton, Ont., writes of the great South American Nervine: "I had been for over ten years very much troubled with acute indigestion, tried many remedies and treatments, got little or no benefit. Your remedy was recommended to me. I obtained great relief from a few doses, and when I had taken only two bottles I felt entirely free from my ailment. I strongly recommend it and believe it will cure any who may be suffering as I did."

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

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BOVRIL, LIMITED

27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

Farmers' Alliance.

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

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

A large attendance from all parts of the Province is very desirable. ROBERT M'BRIDE, Secretary. Burnside, B. C., 7th Sept., 1897.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited, 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. E. POOLEY, Secretary. Dated Victoria, 30th Aug., 1897.

Parlor Matches THE NEAT BOX makes it easy and safe to carry them. THE NON-SULPHUROUS COMPOSITION makes it a pleasure to use them. THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, HULL.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street, Telephone 102; residence telephone 417, calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort Street, grocery; Cochran & Mann, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 80 Vancouver Street, Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED Immediately, respectable nurse girl. Apply to K., this office. sept-11

WANTED at once, smart boy at Steering, 85 Yates street. sept-11

AGENTS WANTED—Wanted live men and women to sell the fastest selling work of the times, "Klondyke Facts," by Joseph Landon, the bonanza king of the new gold regions. Where you were making cents, dollars await you now. Liberal terms. John Lovell & Son, Montreal, Canada. sept-11

WANTED—To rent, Calligraph typewriter. Must be in good condition. Address "Calligraph," this office. sept-11

WANTED—A 4-inch tire wagon in good repair; state price. Address B. E. Times office. sept-11

WANTED—A neat, reliable girl for general housework; must understand plain cooking. Apply between 10 and 2 or in the evening at No. 6 Simco street, near the Park. sept-11

WANTED—Gordon press hand. Apply at the Province Publishing Co. sept-11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in bloc, the whole contents of the Osborn House, comprising 32 rooms, dining room, etc. Apply on premises to W. Allen, or to W. Jones, Auctioneer. sept-11

FOR SALE—Baled or loose straw. Apply George Moffat, Victoria Dairy. sept-11

FOR SALE—Two storey house and lot on Fernwood Road, containing six rooms, a great bargain at \$700; cost \$1,400. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 88 Government street. sept-11

FOR SALE—The fixtures, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort Street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barrett, on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. sept-11

FOR SALE—Two Dixon hand drills (one perfectly new, never unpacked, the other in good condition); price \$100 each, cost \$150 each. Address Dier, Davidson & Russell, Victoria. sept-11

TO LET.

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street. sept-11

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Yesterday, a silk umbrella; handle ornament a bound's head in ivory. May have been left in post office. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning same to Times office. sept-11

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated clairvoyant and medium, Clarence Hotel, Room 5. sept-11

CARPETS CLEANED and Colors Restored, Edmonds, No. 9 Johnson street. sept-11

MOUNTAIN QUEEN, the greatest living clairvoyant medium; unfeeling advice on business, speculation, mining, marriage, courtship, divorce, etc.; learn what the future holds in store for you; have specimens to show of paying groups of mines; all parts British Columbia and United States. Readings, \$1 and upwards. Hours, 9 to 9 p.m. Room 10, Queen's Hotel. sept-11

MONEY TO LOAN by the Dominion Building & Loan Association, repayable monthly. A. W. More & Co., 88 Government street. sept-11

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

A W. WILSON PLUMBER and GASFITTER. Bell Rogers and Tremblay. Dealers in best quality of plumbing supplies at lowest rates. Broad street, No. 1, B. C. Telephone 102-118

Charles Hayward, (Established 1857.)

FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER. Government Street, Victoria.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE

Meeting of the Premiers and Mr. Chamberlain.

Official Report of Proceedings—Report Laid Before Parliament.

On August 24 a parliamentary paper was issued containing an account of the proceedings of the conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the premiers of the self-governing colonies at the colonial office during the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. The proceedings, it will be remembered, began on Thursday, Mr. Chamberlain and the premiers of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, South Australia, Newfoundland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Natal attended to discuss certain imperial questions with the secretary of state. It was decided that the proceedings should be informal, and that the general results only should be published. The report is prefaced by the following dispatch which Mr. Chamberlain sent at the conclusion of the conference to the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, and to the governors of the other colonies:

"Downing street, Aug. 13, 1897.
 "My Lord,—In my last dispatch, of the 28th of January last, conveying to the premiers of self-governing colonies the invitation to be present at, and take part in the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession, I intimated to you the hope of Her Majesty's Government that their presence here might afford a valuable opportunity for the informal discussion of many subjects of great interest to the empire. I have now the honor to enclose for your information a memorandum, showing how that hope was fully realized, and giving an account of the business transacted."

"Her Majesty's government desire to put on record their strong sense of the loyal and patriotic spirit which was shown by all the representatives of the colonies in the course of their discussions. They are well aware that many of them came here at considerable sacrifice of personal convenience, but they hope that their colonial colleagues are satisfied that their visit has been productive of great advantage to the empire, and that the conferences which have been held have resulted in such a free interchange of views as will have a lasting and beneficial effect in securing a complete mutual understanding between the colonies and the Mother Country."

"I have, etc.
 "J. CHAMBERLAIN."
 With a view of giving a definite direction to the discussion, the secretary of state, in opening the proceedings, set forth the subjects which he considered might usefully be discussed, so as to secure an interchange of views upon them, and when they were ripe for a statement of opinion, a definite resolution in regard to them, in the following speech:

"Her Majesty's government, while very anxious to take this opportunity of an interchange of views with you on many matters of common interest, have carefully avoided suggesting anything in the nature of a formal conference. We do so, in the first place, because we do not wish to detract in any way from the personal character of this visit, and also because we do not want to take advantage of your presence to force upon you discussions on which you might at this moment be unwilling to enter. On the other hand we are open to consider in the most friendly and the most favorable way any representations which may be made to us by the representatives of the self-governing colonies, having regard to the present or the future relations of the colonies to the empire, and in this respect we are in the position of those who desire rather to learn your views than to press upon you. I might, I think, upon this subject, have suggested to me that it might be convenient at this, our preliminary meeting, if I were to state as briefly as possible the subjects which appear to us to be most worthy of our joint consideration, and then it will be for you to say whether these subjects, or any of them, are such as you would like to consider more fully and in detail, in which case I hope we may arrange for subsequent interviews with that object. To-day I will state for your consideration a list of subjects, and I will ask you to give me your views as to the way in which they should subsequently be dealt with."

POLITICAL RELATIONS.
 Now, undoubtedly, the greatest and most important of all the subjects which we could consider is the question of the future relations, political and commercial, between the self-governing colonies and the United Kingdom. I do not think it is necessary for me to argue at all upon the advantages of such a close union. Strong as is the bond of sentiment and impossible as it would be to establish any kind of relations unless that bond of sentiment existed, I believe that we will all feel that it is desirable to take advantage of it, and to still further tighten the ties which bind us together. In this country, at all events, the idea of federation is in the air. Whether with you it has gone so far as for you to say, and it is also for you to consider whether we can give any practical application to the principle, it may well be that the time is hardly ripe for anything definite in this regard. It is quite true that our own constitution and your constitutions have all

been the subject of very slow growth, and that they are all the stronger because they have been gradually consolidated. And so, perhaps, with Imperial Federation; if it is ever to be accomplished it will be only after the lapse of a considerable time, and only by gradual steps. And undoubtedly one of those steps to which we must all attach very great importance is the grouping of the colonies. We rejoice in this country that Canada has already shown the way, with results which have conduced greatly to her strength and to her prosperity. We observe with the most lively interest the proceedings which are taking place in Australia with the same view. We know that in South African colonies the same idea has bulked very largely in the past, and probably will come to the front again. In regard to all these matters it is not for us to offer advice; it is not for us to press upon you in any shape our interference or assistance. If it be possible for us in any way to help you, to give effect to your own desires, I need not say that we are entirely at your service; but, in the meanwhile, I can assure you on behalf of the people of this country, that we most heartily wish success to your efforts, believing, as I have said, that it will be in your case, as it has already been in the case of Canada, conduce to your prosperity and to your power. But as regards the larger question, and anything in the nature of a federation of the empire, the subject seems to me to depend entirely upon the feeling which exists in the colonies themselves. Here you will be met half way. The question is whether up to the present time there is such a genuine popular demand for closer union as would justify us in considering practical proposals to give it shape.

I feel that there is a real necessity for some better machinery of consultation between the self-governing colonies and the Mother Country, and it has struck me as a personal suggestion that it might be feasible to create a great council of the empire, to which the colonies would send representative plenipotentiaries—not merely delegates who were unable to speak in their name without further reference to their respective governments; but persons who, by their position in the colonies, by their representative character, and by their close touch with colonial feeling, would be able, upon all subjects submitted to them, to give really effective and valuable advice. If such a council were to be created it would once assume an immense importance, and it is perfectly evident that it might develop into something greater still. It might slowly grow to that federal council to which we must always look forward as our ultimate ideal.

In connection with this subject we have already made a small advance, upon which I congratulate myself, since it was accomplished during my term of office, though it was prepared by my predecessors; and it may have important results. The judicial committee of the privy council is the great judicial court of appeal of the empire. It is the nearest approach, the closest analogy, to the supreme court of the United States. It is a body of almost universal and world-wide reputation and authority, and it is our desire, naturally, in pursuit of the ideas which I am venturing to put before you, to increase its authority, if that be possible, and to give it a more representative character; and with that view we have most gladly secured the appointment as privy councillors of distinguished judges from the courts of Canada, of Australia and of South Africa, and they will now take their seats on equal terms with the other members of the judicial committee. Well, that is a good beginning, but I do not think you can feel that at present the arrangement is on a permanent footing. There are objections to the existing system which will present themselves to every mind. The judges who have been chosen have hitherto been judges who are still in active practice. That at the outset raises a considerable difficulty. It would be difficult for these judges, even if it were consistent with our general idea of what is right, to take part in appeals in regard to cases upon which they have already decided. And another difficulty is that by the necessity of their position the greater part of their time will be spent in the colonies from which they come. They will be here for indefinite periods and, as it were, on casual occasions. It is impossible to arrange the business of the privy council or to delay the suitors to meet their convenience, and the result of that is that though they would sit as judges of the privy council, it may very often happen that they would not be present or be able to serve precisely on the occasions on which their services would be most useful. Now, all that could be altered by the colonies themselves, and this is one of the subjects which I recommend to your attention. If those gentlemen were appointed solely and entirely for the purpose of representing the groups of colonies on the privy council they could reside permanently in the country, and not be themselves actively engaged in judicial work at home, they could sit and assist the privy council in all cases in which their respective colonies were engaged. I think this would go very far to strengthen the position of the privy council, and at the same time to give all the colonies a security that justice would

be done when they appeal to this great institution.

DEFENCE.
 The gigantic navy and the military forces of the United Kingdom are maintained, as you know, at heavy cost. I think the charge upon the exchequer is at the present time something like thirty-five millions sterling per annum, and it constitutes more than one third of the total income of the country. Now, these fleets and this military armament are not maintained exclusively, or even mainly, for the benefit of the United Kingdom or for the defence of the home interests. They are still more maintained as a necessity of empire, for the maintenance and protection of Imperial trade and of Imperial interests all over the world; and if you will for a moment consider the history of this country during, say, the present reign, or I would say, during the present reign, you will find that every war, great or small, in which we have been engaged has had at the bottom a colonial interest, an interest, that is to say, either of a colony or of a great dependency like India. That is absolutely true, and is likely to be true to the end of the chapter. If we had no empire, there is no doubt whatever that our military and our naval resources would not require to be maintained at anything like their present level.

What, then, I want to urge upon you is—and in doing so I think I am speaking to those who are already converted—that we have a common interest in this matter, and certainly it has been a great pleasure to us, a great pride to us, that Australia, in the first instance, offered voluntarily a contribution in aid of the British navy, besides taking her full share of her own military defence. Now we have to recognize that the Cape Colony has followed the same patriotic lead, and does not know upon what conditions these gifts may be offered or continued, but at all events the spirit in which they have been made is most heartily reciprocated in this country. The amount, of course, is at the present time absolutely trifling, but that is not the point. We are looking to the colonies still as children, but rapidly approaching manhood. In the lifetime, perhaps, of some of us we shall see the population doubled, and certainly in the lifetime of our descendants there will be comparatively sparse populations; and to establish in the early days this principle of mutual support and of a truly Imperial patriotism is a great thing, of which our colonial statesmen may well be proud.

I shall be very glad to hear the views of the premiers in regard to the question of any contribution being willing to make in order to establish this principle in regard to the naval defence of the empire. As regards the military defence of the empire I am bound to say that we are still behind hand, although a great deal has been done in recent years. As you know, the colonial defence committee of experts met, by arrangement, and has accomplished, with the assistance of the colonies, a very great improvement in the state of things which existed before; but I cannot say from the information at my disposal that, with all the indignities and reproaches of the colonies, their contributions at present are satisfactory. This is not a matter, of course, which I do not propose to dwell upon it now, but I would remind the premiers assembled that if war breaks out war will be sudden and there will be no time for preparation then. Therefore it is of the first importance that we, all having a common interest, should be ready to meet any possible—or at all events, probable—emergency, and we ought to have these schemes of defence before us. In the case of some of the colonies schemes have already been prepared; in others no scheme has been prepared or converted up to the present time, and I believe it is most desirable that that omission should be repaired. It is also most desirable, in Australia especially, and to a lesser extent, although still to an important extent, in South Africa, that there should be uniformity in regard to the military preparations. A uniformity of arms, for I need scarcely say, of immense importance, and there are also uniformity of equipment, some central provision for stores and for the military instruction of the local forces, all of which can be arranged with the assistance of the colonies, and, I believe, very much to their advantage.

EXCHANGE OF MILITARY FORCES.
 But I am looking forward to something more than this. The interchangeability in the several groups is a matter of great importance; but how much greater it would be if there were interchangeability between the whole forces of the empire, between the forces which you have in the several colonies and the forces of which you have seen some examples at home, since you come to these shores. That is a matter which also can be arranged, and to which we shall bring at all events the utmost goodwill. If you have, as Canada has at Kingston, an important military college, it may be possible for us to offer occasionally to cadets in that college commissions in the British army. But a still more important matter which has suggested itself to my mind, and which now I desire to commend to your earnest attention, is a proposal which may be described as the interchangeability of military duties. To put it in plain English, it means this: That, for instance, a Canadian regiment should come to this country, take up its quarters for a period of time, at least twelve months, with the British army, and form, during the whole of that time, a part of the British army; and that in return a similar regiment of British troops, or a brigade of artillery or cavalry, should go to Canada, and should reside or exercise with the Canadian army, and form a part of that army. The idea is that this should be chiefly for the purpose of drill and instruction, and I cannot doubt that it will be of enormous advantage to the Canadian troops and to the troops of the colonies to measure themselves against the regular manoeuvres which are practised on a large scale in this country.

But my imagination goes even further. Although, in the first instance, the idea is that such a regiment coming to this country would come solely for that purpose, and would not be engaged in military operations, yet if it were their wish to share in the dangers and the glories of the British army and take their part

in expeditions in which the British army may be engaged, I see no reason why these colonial troops should not, from time to time, fight side by side with their British colleagues. That, however, is a matter which, like everything else which I am putting before you, is not a recommendation which has any pressure behind it; it is merely a suggestion to be taken up by you voluntarily if it commends itself to your minds.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.
 I pass on, then, to another question, and that is as to the future commercial relations between this country and her colonies. How far is it possible to make those relations closer and more intimate? I have said that I believe in sentiment as the greatest of all the forces in the government of the world, but, at the same time, I would like to bring to the reinforcement of sentiment the motives which are derived from material and personal interest. Undoubtedly the fiscal arrangements of the different colonies differ so much among themselves, and all differ so much from those of the Mother Country, that it would be a matter of the greatest complication and difficulty to arrive at any conclusion that would unite as commercially in the same sense in which the Zollverein united the empire of Germany. It may be borne in mind that the history of the Zollverein is most interesting and most instructive. It commenced entirely as a commercial union, dealing with the first instance only partially with the trade of the empire. It was rapidly extended to include the whole trade of the empire; and it finally made possible and encouraged the ultimate union of the empire. But this is a matter upon which at the present time, rather than suggest any proposals of my own, I desire to hear the views of the gentlemen present.

Meanwhile, however, I note a resolution which appears to have been passed unanimously at the meeting of the premiers in Hobart, in which the desire was expressed for closer commercial arrangements with the empire, and I think it was suggested that a commission of enquiry should be created in order to see what may be done to give effect to the wish of the other colonies to join an enquiry, Her Majesty's government would be delighted to make arrangements for the purpose, and to accept any suggestions as to the form of the reference and character of the commission, and would very gladly take part in it.

But that brings me to another question connected with commercial relations, the treaties at present existing between the mother country, acting on behalf of the colonies as well as of herself, and foreign countries. The question has been raised at various times in the shape of resolutions or suggestions from the colonies that certain treaties, notably a treaty with Germany and a treaty with Belgium, should be discontinued. It should be borne in mind that that is for us a most important question. Our trade with Germany and Belgium is larger than our trade with the colonies combined. It is possible that if we denounce those treaties Germany and Belgium would succeed to retaliate, and for some time, at any rate, our commercial relations with these two countries might be disturbed. Therefore a step of that kind is one which can only be taken after the fullest consideration, and in deference to very strong opinion both in the mother country and in the colonies. Now the question is, being a practical question, by the recent action of Canada, as I am aware, Canada has offered preferential terms to the mother country, and Germany and Belgium have immediately protested, and claimed similar terms under these treaties. Her Majesty's government desire to know from the colonies whether, if it were the arrangements proposed by Canada and inconsistent with the conditions of those treaties, they desire that those treaties should be discontinued. If that be the unanimous wish of the colonies, after considering the effect of that denunciation upon them, as well as upon the arrangements which are made by these treaties, then Her Majesty's government will most earnestly consider such a recommendation from the colonies, and will give to it the favorable regard which such a proposal deserves.

The commercial relations of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies were first considered, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That the Premiers of the self-governing colonies unanimously and earnestly recommend the denunciation, at the earliest possible time, of any treaties which now hamper the commercial relations between Great Britain and her colonies.
2. That in the hope of improving the trade relations between the Mother Country and the colonies, the Premiers present undertake to confer with their colleagues with the view of seeing whether such a result can be properly secured by a preference given by the colonies to the products of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty's government have already given effect to the first of these resolutions by formally notifying to the governments concerned their wish to terminate the commercial treaties of the United Kingdom and the colonies, which, since the existing commercial treaties of the United Kingdom and the colonies, from and after July 1, 1898, therefore, there will be nothing in any of Her Majesty's treaty obligations to preclude any action which the colonies may see fit to take in pursuance of the second resolution.

It is, however, right to point out that if any colony were to go further and to grant preferential terms to any foreign country, the provisions of the most favored nation clauses in many treaties between Her Majesty and other powers, in which the colonies are included, would necessitate the conclusion of similar terms to those countries.

On the question of political relations between the Mother Country and the self-governing colonies, the resolutions adopted were as follows: "The prime ministers have assembled are of opinion that the present political relations between the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies are generally satisfactory under the existing condition of things." Mr. Seddon and E. N. C. Braden dissented. "They are of opinion that it is desirable, whenever and wherever practicable, to group together under a federal union those colonies which are geographically united." Carried unanimously. "Meanwhile the premiers are of opinion that it would be desirable to hold a periodical conference of representatives of the colonies and Great Britain for the discussion of matters of common interest." Carried unanimously. Mr. Seddon and Mr. E. N. C. Braden dissented from the first resolution, because they were of opinion that the time had already come when an effort should be made to render more formal the political

relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies. On the question of Imperial defence, the various points raised in the speech of the Secretary of State were fully discussed. On the most important of them, that of Imperial defence, some misapprehension had arisen as to the views of Her Majesty's government in regard to the agreement with the Australasian colonies.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by the Senior Naval Lord, attended the conference on the 15th and 16th inst., and made the following statement of the attitude of Her Majesty's government: "I have been asked to make some statement with reference to the attitude of the Admiralty as to colonial contributions towards naval defence, and in particular as to the agreement with the Australasian colonies. I may say generally that we are content to abide by the existing agreement. The desiderata which have been made in some of the earlier days of the conference by some of the colonial premiers have convinced me as to the difficulties which would beset other methods of colonial contribution, and so, I repeat, we are content to abide by the existing agreement. We would be perfectly prepared to hear any argument against it, or for modifying it; but as matters now stand, and in view of what I have learnt of what has been said in this room, we should certainly not propose to give notice for the termination of that agreement, and we should leave it as it is, and administer it as it has been administered hitherto. The question, which was settled some years ago, and which was settled some years ago, and I think it would be a great pity and a retrograde step if such ties as have been established were to be cut. Sir Gordon Spragg has sent us a very gracious proposal from the Cape, which shows the very great of that system. We should be very glad to open up negotiations with Canada if not precisely on the same lines, because its situation is somewhat different, yet, on other lines, I may be able to contribute to the value generally of the contributions to the navy, not only for their amount, but I frankly admit that, with our present vast estimates, a contribution of £125,000 is not an item to which we would attach, at the Admiralty, any great importance. Of course, I cannot speak for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Well, that being so, from the political point of view, I myself am in favor of the maintenance of the agreement. I have said that from the naval point of view I am also in favor of the maintenance of the agreement, though I do not mean to say that it assists me to any great extent, it does produce between the Admiralty and the colonies certain ties which we value, and which I should be very sorry to do anything to loosen. From the strategic point of view, we have to be clear that the Admiralty should have a free hand. Misunderstanding has arisen from the interpretation of a speech of the Duke of Devonshire. I know that speech well. It did not for one moment, to my mind, justify the fear that we should, in breach of our agreement with Australia, claim to withdraw the ships from there which had been paid for by colonial contributions. The principal point in that speech was that I call hugging the shore, against the idea that protection by the navy superseded the necessity for shore defences. It laid down the principle that our policy must be aggressive, seeking out the enemy, and not defensive, as regards Australia, might aim at attacking the possessions of other powers at war with us in the Australian zone, or at seeking out their ships within the Australian station wherever they might be. Hence our claim for freedom for the navy. Hence the duty of the colonies as well as the Mother Country to look after their shore defences. I do not say that we should not prefer contributions, without any of the whatever, but I do not make such a demand, and so far as the policy of the present Board of Admiralty is concerned, I am prepared to stand by the existing agreement."

The Premier of the Cape also announced to the conference that in pursuance of the resolution passed by the legislature of that colony, in favor of a contribution towards the navy, he was prepared to offer on behalf of the colony an unconditional contribution of the cost of a first class battleship. This spontaneous offer was received with grateful appreciation by Her Majesty's government and the members of the conference.

The suggestion made for an occasional interchange of military units between the Mother Country and the colonies was generally recognized as one likely to prove useful in increasing the efficiency of the colonial forces, and the premiers of those colonies which possess permanent forces of a purely military character expressed their intention of examining on their return what legislative or other measures might be necessary in order to give effect to it as an opportunity offered.

On behalf of the War Office, the conference was informed that, with a view to securing uniformity in the arms and ammunition used by the military forces throughout the Empire, the Secretary of State for War was prepared to make an offer for the exchange (or conversion) of the Martini-Henry rifles at present in use for rifles of the smaller calibre now exclusively adopted by the navy and army.

On the question of the legislative measures which have been passed by various colonies for the extension of colored immigration, a full exchange of views took place. Though no definite agreement was reached at the meeting, as the premiers desired to consult their colleagues and parliament on the subject, Her Majesty's government have every expectation that the natural desire of the colonies to protect themselves against an overwhelming influx of Asiatics can be attained without placing a stigma upon any of Her Majesty's subjects on the sole ground of race or color.

With regard to postal communications within the Empire, it appeared that in the present financial circumstances of the colonies an Imperial penny post was impracticable, although the prime ministers of the Cape Colony and Natal declared themselves in favor of such a step, and expressed their belief that the legislatures of their colonies would be prepared to give effect to it.

The question of the proposed Pacific cable was brought up, but the majority of the premiers desired that the subject

should be deferred until they had had time to consider the report of the committee appointed to consider the question last year. Amongst minor questions discussed was that of the representation of the colonies at the Paris exhibition of 1900. Her Majesty's government had originally desired that the Empire as a whole should exhibit in one building; but this was found to be impracticable, the French government not being able to put the requisite amount of space at the disposal of Her Majesty's government. Under the changed conditions only the premiers of Canada, New South Wales, Queensland, and Cape Colony declared their intention of being represented; while the premiers of the other colonies reserved their decision, with the exception of the premier of South Australia, who stated that his colony was not prepared to take part in the exhibition under any circumstances.

At the concluding meeting the premiers unanimously passed the following resolution: "The premiers, before they separate, beg to put on record their appreciation of the many courtesies which they have received at the hands of Mr. Chamberlain personally, and of the kind treatment which has been extended to them by the government and people of the United Kingdom."

should be deferred until they had had time to consider the report of the committee appointed to consider the question last year. Amongst minor questions discussed was that of the representation of the colonies at the Paris exhibition of 1900. Her Majesty's government had originally desired that the Empire as a whole should exhibit in one building; but this was found to be impracticable, the French government not being able to put the requisite amount of space at the disposal of Her Majesty's government. Under the changed conditions only the premiers of Canada, New South Wales, Queensland, and Cape Colony declared their intention of being represented; while the premiers of the other colonies reserved their decision, with the exception of the premier of South Australia, who stated that his colony was not prepared to take part in the exhibition under any circumstances.

HUMPHREYS' CURES

- No. 1 Fever, Congestion.
- No. 2 Worms.
- No. 3 Infants' Diseases.
- No. 4 Diarrhea.
- No. 7 Coughs & Colds.
- No. 9 Headache.
- No. 10 Dyspepsia, Indigestion.
- No. 11 Delayed Periods.
- No. 12 Leucorrhoea.
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Dr. Humphrey's Homeopathic Manual of Diseases of your Druggists or Mail Order. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail. Price 2s. 6d. per volume. Wholesale and Retail, 21, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

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McGill University MONTREAL.

Session 1897-8.

The curriculum comprises courses in Arts (including the Doctoral Special Course for Women), Applied Science, Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Science. Matriculation, Exhibitions and Scholarship Examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 15th Sept.; Applied Science, 16th Sept.; Law, 7th Sept.; Veterinary Science, 22nd Sept. Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Don't Wait till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. You may need it to-night.

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

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

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The killing of a number of striking miners by United States deputies near Hazelton, Pa., to-day is likely to prove but the prelude to a conflict between the discontented miners and the federal authorities, the end of which no man can foretell.

THE BRISTOL'S PASSENGERS.

That a mutually satisfactory arrangement will be come to between the Clondykes, who were forced to turn back from their voyage to St. Michael's in consequence of the unseaworthiness of the steamer Eugene, on the one hand, and the owners of the Eugene and the charterers of her convey, the Bristol, on the other, appears probable.

Notwithstanding that the entire trouble has been brought about by the American boat and the irresponsible company that organized the expedition, there is a moral responsibility—lawyers say there is not a legal one—resting upon the charterers of the Bristol, to see justice done to the unfortunate men now stranded in this city.

SITUATION AT DAWSON CITY.

The news brought by the steamer Cleveland, corroborates previous statements regarding the seriousness of the condition of affairs at Dawson City. As a rule the majority of the stories about the Clondyke are somewhat exaggerated, owing to the desire of many newspaper correspondents to make a sensational "story" as possible.

The question naturally arises: What can be done to succor those in need of assistance? It is absolutely impossible to get down the Yukon until the late spring, and the trails from Skagway and Dyea are reported to be in such a condi-

tion as to be practically impassable. But inasmuch as the Canadian and United States governments have made arrangements for a mail service to Dawson City during the winter, the first mail leaving Victoria on the steamer Topeka, sailing to-morrow—it does seem that it is feasible to land supplies at Dawson City by the overland route in time to relieve much distress and avert the threatened disaster.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

When Labor was celebrating its anniversary holiday at the beginning of this week we drew attention to the deplorable conditions existing both in the old world and the new. The labor problem is one which seems as far off solution as ever, and yet we are told the world is getting better every day.

Seeing that a small section of the community holds and controls the great dead instruments of production—land, minerals, machinery, capital—nothing effectual can be hoped for in the way of improvement until these are dealt with after a very different fashion from that now prevalent.

All reforms, great or small, shall have to be undertaken by the state. The state that is, the people, may do whatever its constituents are satisfied will be for the public benefit. Until laws are passed to affirm the rights of the people, and the political and economic conditions are regulated by laws differing from the present, until men everywhere receive a fair start and can earn sufficient means to maintain themselves and their families in comfort; until this is accomplished our benevolent agencies will spend very much of their strength for naught.

The traditions of the past exercise a subtle influence over many of us. Traditional, historic and family reminiscences are the very stars and watch-fires of the vivid imagination, and these are all opposed to our present condition.

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

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

Texada City TOWNSITE.

The Lots in Blocks numbered 2, 3, 6, 7, 12 and 13 will be sold as follows: Corner Lots at \$150 each; Inside Lots at \$100. Lots in Blocks numbered 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 will be sold for \$100 each for corner lots, and \$75 each for inside lots.

PLAN OF SALE

A. ALLAYNE JONES

General Agent, 612 Hastings Street, Vancouver. VICTORIA AGENTS: LEE & FRASER, 11 Troncon Alley. BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., 28 Broad St. A. W. MORE & CO., 86 Government St.

And so we come back to the proposition that the unequal distribution of wealth, causing the vast amount of poverty around us, is the great political and economic enemy against which we have to contend.

"When wealth no more shall rest in mounded heaps, But with freer light, shall show its met"

Vanity Fair says that the Queen is much interested in the Clondyke gold discoveries. Here's a chance for Turner to get in his work with some of those prospectuses.

PIAGIARIZING PREACHERS. To the Editor: Noticing a letter in your paper re plagiarizing preachers, and signed J. Campbell, who is, I presume, Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, I beg to say that in my former communication on the above subject, I made no reference to Dr. Campbell.

Practice Economy. In buying medicine as in other matters, it is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other.

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

SUNDAY SERVICES.

When and Where Victorians Will Worship To-morrow.

Emmanuel Baptist Church—Services: 11 a.m., "The Way of Holiness," 7 p.m., "The Homelessness of Jesus." Rev. O. Kendall, pastor.

Metropolitan Methodist Church—Rev. J. C. Speer, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "The Golden Key," 7 p.m., "Strange Faces in Strange Places."

Calvary Baptist church.—The Rev. R. W. Trotter will preach both morning and evening. The ordinance of Christian

Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening sermon. Morning subject, "The Anatomy of the Christian Church," evening subject, "God's Man."

A Clinching Statement.

A Cure That Was Permanent.

The Medicine Used Was Paine's Celery Compound.

Day after day home and foreign cures are heralded as the result of using this or that medicine. It is safe to assert that many of the published letters are bogus, and others will barely bear the light of investigation.

It has also been proven in numberless instances that the cures made by Paine's Celery Compound are permanent. Another letter has just been received, this time from Mr. J. P. Kilbride, postmaster, Inverness, P. E. I., testifying to the permanency of his cure.

"I certainly owe my present health and strength to your medicine, and I am fully convinced it saved me from a condition bordering on insanity. I can now sleep and eat well, and I thank God for Paine's Celery Compound and the great change it has wrought in me."

A TREMPING HEART. Is Only One Sensation in Heart Disease—Maybe It's Yours—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Never Fails to Give Relief Inside of 30 Minutes.

Resource, Scriven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm.

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

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

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros' Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar.

IF YOU HAD TAKEN TWO OF CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS BEFORE GETTING YOU WOULD NOT HAVE HAD THAT COUGH OR HAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH IN THE MORNING. KEEP A VIAL WITH YOU FOR OCCASIONAL USE.

SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS. AND COMPLETE FOR THE 12 STEARNS BICYCLES AND 27 GOLD WATCHES. WHICH ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY MONTH. See your grocer for particulars, or drop a postcard to Lever Bros., Limited, Toronto. C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap.

A Claim An Offer

WE CLAIM there is only one preparation in Canada to-day that is guaranteed to cure BRONCHITIS, and that is DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LIMESEED AND TURPENTINE. It is MOTHERS' cure for her child when it is all stuffed up with CROUP and coughing its little lungs out with WHOOPING COUGH.

NOLTE. GLASSES ADJUSTED. EVER TESTED FREE. FORT ST.

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

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

Physicians are often at their wit's end to know what to do with cases of this nature, and in all kindness we would advise them to prescribe for their patients Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. So far we know of ten medical men who have either used it or recommended it.

In the city of London, Ont., at 446 Park Ave., there lives Mrs. Burdick, who is to-day a grateful woman for having been cured by Kootenay of an Eczema of five years' standing. The disease had spread all over her body and was a constant source of irritation, so much so that she was unable to obtain more than one hour's sleep at a time.

Another lady, Mrs. Richards, living at 28 Aikman Ave., Hamilton, had a somewhat similar experience. For two months she was unable to rest night or day with the awful itching and pain. Medical men failed to cure her, but four bottles of Kootenay did, and she now says, the Eczema has entirely disappeared and she feels like another person.

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

AUCTION SALES. W. JONES, AUCTIONEER.

Has received instructions to sell without reserve at his Auction Rooms, 135 Government Street, On Saturday, 11th September AT 2 AND 5 P.M. 61 Lots (IN GOLDEN ALBERT) 61 Lots. Situated in Block 32, Albert, within five minutes walk of the old and new Albert townsites. The Government road to the mines runs through the property; also five Lots advantageously situated in the thriving town of Sumas, opposite depot.

WILLIAM JONES General Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

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P. J. DAVIES, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to sublease, lease, or otherwise dispose of the surface rights of unoccupied lands at the price of \$5.00 per acre. All sales will be subject to all other regulations mentioned in correspondence from the Company prior to this date. One-half the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, as required by the Act. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months without interest. Prospectors and Miners who have no previous claim upon the surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to do so, or make the first payment on their claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers. LEONARD H. BOLLY, Land Commissioner, Victoria, B.C., Pass 1st, 1897.

LUNCH TABLETS.

A LUNCH IN CONCENTRATED FORM.

The ideal lunch for WHEELMEN, sportsmen, travellers, vocalists, lecturers, business and professional men or DISPEPTICS.

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Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Smoke the "Province Cigarette" hand made.

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

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

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

An important meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club will be held on Thursday evening next, the 10th inst.

Owing to the band's engagement at the residential picnic at Sidney today there will not be any concert at Mount Baker Hotel to-night.

The Finance Committee of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration have their final meeting at the City Hall next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. As there is very important business to be transacted all members are requested to attend.

Rev. Father Nicolay officiated at the funeral of Henry L. Brennan, which took place yesterday, and the following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: T. J. Juleff, C. Lee, F. E. Phoebe, M. De Courcy, C. Birch and J. Boddick.

The unfortunate passengers of the steamer Bristol are still here, and as yet no arrangement has been made to repair their loss. The city merchants are doing all in their power to relieve their distress, and many concessions are being made to them, such as cheaper hotel rates, etc. The Hudson Bay Company have taken back the outfits that they sold and paid back the exact sum they received. R. P. Rithet & Co. have given them free wharfage, and although the shed is crowded with outfits, nothing is to be charged for its care.

The steamer Bristol is no longer under charter to Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co. The charter, by consent of both contracting parties, has expired, and the steamer is to go back into the coal carrying business again.

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

The most popular sauce in the world Yorkshire Relish.

Smoke Pacific Coast Label Cigarettes, and patronise home industry.

The "Province Cigarettes" are made by union men. Factory, 464 Yates street.

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

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

The infant son of Mr. Oliver Johnson, of North Pembroke street, died today, aged ten months.

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

The results of the examination of the British Columbia Medical Council held during the week was made known today, the successful candidates being Doctors Joseph P. Ryan, Holden S. Kirby, William S. Senkler, Gerald F. Baker, W. J. Lucas, Richard K. Hawkey.

The Globe Cafe will supply all kinds of fancy party at short notice. All kinds of fancy cakes always on hand. Mr. Rudolph, who is well known, has been engaged as pastry cook. First class meals for 25c. Short orders at all hours. 42 Yates street.

News was received here today of the death of Vancouver of William Berridge, of this city. Mr. Berridge had resided in Victoria for seven years, and during that time took a very prominent part in organizing and keeping up the Single Tax Club, he being an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the theories of Henry George. He was also identified with other reform movements. Deceased was a native of Windsor, England, and was 54 years of age. For some years he has been bookkeeper for Lawrence Goodacre, of the Queen's Market. He had been ill for several months. A widow and a large family survive him.

The R.M.S. Warrimoo arrived from Sydney about 12.30 o'clock this morning and at 9 p.m. the same day the voyage was continued northward. Fine weather was experienced on the greater part of the voyage. Just before arriving at Victoria, the first and second-class passenger each presented Captain Hay with an address expressing their appreciation of the kind treatment received at the hands of the captain and his officers.

The H.M.S. Mowera was sighted bound southward 29 miles south of Suva. There was a large number of passengers, the greater portion of whom went on to Vancouver. Those who departed here were: Mrs. R. D. de Lion, Misses de Lion (3), Master de Lion, E. A. Millar, R. E. Putnam, W. Bunot, Bryant Ashley, Geo. Jarvis, and E. H. Irwin.

A number of Australians and New Zealanders came up on the Warrimoo to join in the rush towards the Klondike in the spring. Among these was Dr. McDougall, late surgeon on one of the Peninsular & Oriental Company's fleet. Other passengers who came northward on the Warrimoo were: Mr. J. Marsden, Hawaiian commissioner of agriculture; Dr. H. V. Murray, formerly ship's doctor of the steamer Mowera and Warrimoo, and now captain of the leading physicians of Honolulu; Mr. J. A. Hetherly, who is travelling on behalf of the New South Wales government to collect information on agriculture and visit the experimental farms of Canada and the United States; Dr. Alvarez, the Hawaiian representative at the medical convention to be held shortly in Berlin. He is a specialist in the treatment of leprosy. Dr. W. W. Edwards, a mining expert, well known in British Columbia, who has of late been to Australia in the interests of Canadian and British syndicates; Mr. Bruce Cartwright, Peruvian consul for Hawaii; Mr. H. M. Whitney, who for many years was editor and proprietor of the Hawaiian Gazette and Commercial Advertiser. Honolulu.

On the present voyage Captain Hay is accompanied by his wife, and while at Wellington, N. Z., they were guests of Lord Ranfurly at Government House. An invitation was also extended to the officers of the Warrimoo to Lady Ranfurly's "at home" in the afternoon, and invitations were received for the yacht club's ball in the evening. The Warrimoo had but fifteen tons of freight for Victoria, consisting of 103 bunches of bananas from Honolulu and some canned fruit and pineapples from Australia. When the fact is considered that the Warrimoo left Sydney nine days after the Aorangi, it will be seen that she has made a very fast passage. The Warrimoo is to be the first to depart, as the Aorangi is to be over at Vancouver for a short time to have her auxiliary engines repaired.

The passages of the Charmer from Vancouver are not usually productive of much excitement, but yesterday afternoon there was a change and for a time much excitement prevailed. When half way between the Sand Heads and Plum-poo Pass the vessel suddenly struck what then seemed to be a rock, and after a heavy thud had been felt, a grinding noise was heard as if the vessel was scraping over the bottom. The engines were stopped immediately, and soon passengers were running up and down the decks, looking for life preservers and making preparations for rescue, for they were seemingly afraid that the charmer was wrecked. Every officer was surrounded by a crowd of passengers who were asking questions after question as to what was to be done, when in the cause of all the commotion—a large whale—showed himself, and broad grins stretched across the faces that a moment or two before had looked so serious and so far removed from laughter.

A steamer is being built at Camden, N. J., for the fishing business of the New England Fish Company on the Pacific coast. She is to cost \$100,000, and every arrangement will be made in her construction to make her an ideal vessel for the business. The steamer will be launched in about a week, and as soon as she is made ready for the voy-

Ebony Hair Brushes

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM FRANCE

An Elegant Line of the Latest Styles Just Arrived.

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

MOWERA ARRIVES

The Big Steamer Makes a Fast Voyage from Sidney—Aorangi To Be Repaired.

Unatilla Arrives from San Francisco

The Wal Wala Leaves To-Night.

Annie C. Moore To Sail With Hay for Skagway This Evening—Other Shipping News.

Your Children's Underwear

Should be made of strong, warm, but light-weight goods; should be properly cut to fit, durable and neatly finished; we have five dozen suits of children's fleece-lined underwear; the shirts are made of one circular piece, with double sewn seams at armholes; French necks and long knit wrist-bands; the drawers have three buttons, finished tops and knit ankles. We have put a very low price on these goods; so low that you cannot afford to make them yourself. You can buy them now for \$1 per suit, in sizes 4 to 12 years.

CAMERON,

The Cash Clothier 55 Johnson Street.

age she will sail for this port. She will come through the Straits of Magellan. Her commander will be Captain H. B. Joyce, an experienced fisherman of Massachusetts. Her fish are to be landed at different ports on the coast and sent east by rail. The cargoes are expected to arrive at their destination within six days from the time they are landed from the steamer.

The steamer Danube, of the C.P.N. Company, has now finished taking on her large lumber cargo, the woodwork for the new Yukon steamer which the C.P.N. Company will build during this winter at St. Michael, and will sail this evening. She has quite a number of passengers, a great many of these however being ship carpenters, who go to work on the building of the steamer which is to join the river fleet in the spring. There are also several miners who hope to make connection at St. Michael with one of the steamers bound up the Yukon, if any more will make the trip this season, which is very questionable. Among these are two of the Bristol's passengers.

The sailing schooner Annie C. Moore, Captain Charles Hackett, will sail from the outer wharf this evening headed down with hay and produce for Skagway. She has on board about 70 tons of hay, which is batted down and cased in with planking, so as to secure it from any heavy seas that may be encountered en route. Her crew number 16 in all, and the dog which Captain Fred Hackett brought with him on his return from his trip to Cocos Island in search of treasure. The dog is taken along as a mascot. The cargo of the Annie C. Moore consists in all of 70 tons of hay, 40 tons of oats and about 10 tons of potatoes.

The steamer Walla Walla, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., leaves for San Francisco this evening. She will take a fair amount of freight from this port and the following passengers: E. B. Marvin, P. R. Perry, Mrs. A. D. Foot, Mrs. J. J. Ferris, H. Reeves, H. Siebenbaum, Miss Elford, Miss L. A. M. Wright, A. L. Riedemann, M. Silverman, John Francis, E. J. Nevett, W. J. Merryfield, C. A. Bush, Mr. Keating, H. A. Chittenden, wife and children, Mrs. J. H. Stellard, Mrs. T. Shotholt, Miss F. L. Shotholt, J. C. Benjamin, Mrs. Searle, G. Selwood.

The steamer Unatilla, although due early this morning, did not arrive at the outer wharf until noon, being detained on account of head winds on the upward voyage. The Unatilla had 64 tons of freight for Victoria, and as is usual with recent steamers arriving from the south, fruits made up the greater proportion of the freight. She had in all on the northward trip 221 passengers, 39 of whom departed here. She left again for the Sound about two o'clock this afternoon.

As a number of applications for passage to Wrangell have been received at the office of the C.P.N. Co., the company have decided to place the steamer Princess Louise on that route, and that vessel will leave on Monday morning. It is understood that some of the passengers of the Bristol intend taking passage on the Louise and are going in to the mines by the Steeken and Tealin Lake route.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaskan ports with a large crowd of passengers yesterday evening. She continued her voyage to the Sound after a short stay here. The Topeka will sail from Seattle on her upward voyage to Skagway, Dyea and her other northern ports of call at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening. She will sail from Victoria on Monday morning.

The supposition that the side-wheel steamer Eliza Anderson was wrecked on her way to St. Michael is founded on the fact that she was seen in a storm, evidently in distress. When the storm passed over she could not be seen. It is possible, however, that she reached Kodiak.

The American four-masted barkentine Echo, Charles E. Poye, master, twenty days from Chemulung, with a cargo of lumber for Tientsin, China, anchored off Honolulu on September 1st for mail.

Ayer's Hair Vigor tones up the weak hair roots, stimulates the vessels and tissues which supply the hair with nutrition, strengthens the hair itself, and adds the oil which keeps the shafts soft, lustrous and silky. The most popular and valuable toilet preparation in the world.

These Worrying Piles. One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn cases of blind, bleeding or itching piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures eczema and all itching and burning skin diseases. It acts like magic. 35 cents.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills for sick headache and liver ills, 20 cents a vial.

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

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

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

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY THE SOLE AGENTS ARE R. P. RITHET & CO., LD., WHARF ST.

SALMON ARE RUNNING FINE TROLLING OFF BROTCHE LEDGE AND THEREABOUTS. GET YOUR SPOONS AND LINES AT 78 GOVERNMENT STREET. FOX'S

COAL. CITY COAL DEPOT ESTABLISHED 1852. Double Screened Coal, \$5 per ton. Lump Coal, \$5.50 per ton. Conox Lump, for furnaces, \$5. W. WALKER, Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel.

Houses to Rent. Eight room house, Victoria Arm. Nine room house, Quadra street. Eight room house, Gorbally road. Eight room house, Oak Bay avenue. Eight room house, Victoria West. Seven room house, Chatham street. Six room house, Oak Bay avenue. Five room house, Richmond Road. Five room house, Handall street. Fire room house, Fulton street. Four room house, Victoria Arm.

Beaumont Boggs & Co. 28 BROAD STREET. NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 75 PER CENT., NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

COAL. R. Dunsmuir & Sons. Coal on sale at regular market rates. Free delivery. Charles Ratray, 24 Store Street, Telephone 197.

FOR SALE STEAMER MONTICELLO (One) built at St. John, N. B. (Disposal) City and passengers. Apply to R. H. MARVIN & CO. 101-103

When the steamer City of Nanaimo leaves her dock this evening she will no doubt be loaded to the guards with a jolly lot of passengers intent upon participating in the delights of a moonlight sail. As weather conditions are perfect, the affair will, without question, be a huge success.

A double drawing of the Victoria Building Society was held yesterday evening with Messrs. G. W. Anderson, James F. Fell and A. Stewart acting as the committee. The drawings resulted as follows: No. 143 A, held by Mr. A. C. Howe, 143 C and D withdrawn, and No. 34 B, held by A. E. Shaw, A, C and D withdrawn.

The death occurred yesterday evening at her late residence on Simons street of Mrs. Gertrude Aden, widow of the late Capt. Aden. She was a native of Germany and 65 years of age. Capt. Wm. Moore, the Yukon explorer, is a brother of the deceased lady. She also leaves behind her several children, all living in this city.

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council will hold a meeting on Monday evening in their hall in the Williams Building. Those holding the tickets Nos. 237, 32, 750, 788, 1206, 718 and 950 in the tombola which was drawn for at the recent celebration are requested to hand their tickets to the secretary, T. F. Gold, 23 Johnson street, as soon as possible and they will receive their prizes.

A resident of Gornham, Lake District, requests the Times to direct the attention of the authorities to the fact that the game laws are being disregarded by pot-hunters every day in that locality. Nearly every day men are met carrying grouse. Men with guns, who questioned what they are in quest of, say they are "chuck hunting." Those who observe the law are licensed at the rate of three guineas of pot-hunters, and want steps taken to punish the offenders.

The question of making an exhibit at Spokane was taken up at the recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, when it was announced that the Government would pay the cost of transportation, and it was therefore decided that an exhibit should be sent and Messrs. Thos. G. East, Ernest Hatcher, G. H. Hadwen, E. M. Palmer and J. R. Anderson were appointed a committee to carry on arrangements. All exhibits sent to Mr. Hutchinson or to Mr. Anderson will be taken charge of and forwarded, and should not be later than the 25th instant in reaching their hands, as the fair opens on the 5th proximo. Not less than a dozen of apples should be sent or a plateful of other fruits, accompanied by all the necessary particulars as to name of fruit and grove, and place of production. It was also decided that an exhibit of grain should be sent, grain in the straw being preferred.

Following is the programme of the concert to be given by the 15th Regiment band at Beacon Hill park to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock: March—"Argandah".....Thompson Overture—"Raymundo".....Thomas Chilian Air—"Masana".....Missad (a) Choral—"The Better Land".....Hilkey (b) Hymn—"Malcolm".....Kebbe Serenade Espagnole—"Andalucia".....Le Thiere Selection from "The Red Hussar".....K. Selomon Caprice—"Innocence".....R. Hollingson Paraphrase on "A Psalm".....Purdy Selection from "Robin Hood".....De Koven March—"Boston Commendery".....Carter

After various other songs and exercises, a successful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.

You will find a nice assortment of Bowles' Constipations, Beth Pills, etc., at J. Yeager's.

LETTERS FROM DAWSON.

There are Some Men There Without Money on Provisions.

Two mails from Fort Cadahay, dated July 26 and August 12, were received by the City of Topeka last evening. The same steamer, which is advertised to sail for the north to-morrow, will take a letter mail for Dyea, Skagway, Tagish Lake and Dawson City.

Among the letters received from Dawson City was one from Mr. J. Smith, who spent last winter in this city, a visit at the Oriental Hotel, to Mr. W. J. McKee. The letter was dated August 12th, and the writer says he had made the trip in, going over the Dyea Pass, in a month. It is, he says, the richest country ever struck. As for buying out claims, that is out of the question, as the prices asked are enormous. Many of the men are short of both money and provisions. The water is getting low in the river and the steamers will do well if they make one trip up.

TO ENTERTAIN DOCTORS. Tacoma Will Show Some Attention to Lord Lister and Party.

Dr. H. H. Harrison, of Tacoma, is here to meet Lord Lister and the party of medical men, who attended the meeting of the medical men in Montreal and are now journeying west over the C. P. R. The latter road extended the party the privileges of their line for the trip west and the N. P. R. are doing the same for the trip east. Tacoma's citizens have taken quite an interest in the meeting of the medical men. In the first place they sent Doctors Wagner and Coleman, both McGill graduates, to Montreal to attend the conference and now they are arranging to entertain Lord Lister and his party upon their arrival in Tacoma.

Dr. Harrison was the originator of the idea to advertise the Puget Sound country and British Columbia as a summer health and pleasure resort. An illustrated volume of 100 pages is to be issued setting forth the advantages for invalids, sportsmen and tourists on this part of the coast. There will be articles by many medical men on the climate and each city and all the mineral springs will receive attention.

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After various other songs and exercises, a successful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.

You will find a nice assortment of Bowles' Constipations, Beth Pills, etc., at J. Yeager's.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. 4 pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 50 YEARS THE STANDARD.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

Desirability of an Early Session of the Legislature Pointed Out by The Province.

The Columbian Invites The Colonist to Come Out of Its Hole.

Rumors are afloat that the government will call the legislature together a month or six weeks sooner than usual, and in the interests of proper administration an early session is emphatically desirable.

The question of the route to be selected is one requiring careful attention, and there is not as yet sufficient information before the public to warrant decision as to which is or which is not the best to be followed.

The Liberal government has done much since its accession of power, four years ago, to further the interests of the Dominion, but pre-eminently amongst the measures it has promulgated stand out, in our opinion, its reservation of alternate claims in the Clondyke river, its claim to a royalty upon the gold extracted upon behalf of the state.

As long ago as Aug. 26th, nearly two weeks back, we asked the Colonist, on account of its backwardness from our challenge to discuss the redistribution record of the provincial government, to be kind enough to state explicitly just how far back it proposed to go in defence of the government's record.

A more guarded, we might say timid, and indefinite answer, we need hardly say, it would be impossible to give. Taken on its face, it might be interpreted as meaning that the Colonist's defenses will only go as far back as the nominal term of the Turner government—viz., for the term of two years or so since Mr. Turner succeeded to the premiership; but when we remember that one member of the present ministry—Mr. Turner himself—has been a member of essentially the same government for at least ten years; another member, Mr. Pooley, for about eight years; and still another, Col. Baker, for about five years; while Mr. Martin has been a thick and thin supporter of the government during the longest term mentioned—leaving Mr. Eberts as the only minister who has entered the cabinet so late as Mr. Turner's promotion, by an "accident of politics," to the premiership—what are we to think of the chief organ's intimation—if it is to be understood as such—that it proposes to shelter itself, in its valiant defence of the

government, behind the nominal term of the Turner ministry? But it is when we turn to the Colonist of the 7th inst., when it expressed itself thuswise (see below), in some of its efforts to explain why it did not squarely meet the challenge of this and other opposition newspapers to discuss the record of the government, that we are left still further in the dark as to the hidden possible meaning of the chief organ's latest intimation, to "go just as far back as the responsibility of the ministry extends." Here is what our mysterious contemporary said in its issue of the 7th inst: "There may be some assailable entity known as the government which is distinct from the membership of the government; there may be some assailable record composed of something else than what the members of the ministry do or have done; but, if so, it is our misfortune not to know what they are."

In the face of the above disjunctive sentiments, how far are we to interpret our contemporary's latest proposal, to defend the record of the government as a whole, "as far back as the responsibility of the present ministry extends?" Try again, friend Colonist. Define your definition in your next. Furnish the key to the enigma.—Columbian.

What British Columbia wants and what British Columbia must have, if the present unequalled opportunities are to be added and turned to profitable account, is a strong, vigorous policy conceived and enacted by strong, vigorous men—men who shall be actuated by disinterested, public-spirited motives, who shall rise superior to the temptation of self-advancement at the expense of the country they administer.

The Liberal government has done much since its accession of power, four years ago, to further the interests of the Dominion, but pre-eminently amongst the measures it has promulgated stand out, in our opinion, its reservation of alternate claims in the Clondyke river, its claim to a royalty upon the gold extracted upon behalf of the state.

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

THE EYES OF THE WORLD Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine. Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE

In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

... FOR SALE BY ... DEAN & HISCOCKS and HALL & CO

OCEANIC Steamship Company FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

Victoria & Sidney R'y Trips will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows: Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED). Time Table No. 20, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard Red Mountain Railways The only rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rosland and Nelson.

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

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

ROSSLAND KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS. The Quickest All-Rail Route.

Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co. TIME CARD No. 13. Effective August 24th, 1897.

THE DIRECT RAIL ROUTE TO KOOTENAI MINING COUNTRY. Connections made at Deluth with NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMERS.

F. C. DAVIDGE & COY Agents North China Insurance Co., Ltd. (London). Corporation Brokers and Shipping Agents.

TRANSPORTATION. Going to Chicago or Anywhere East? THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE. Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria.

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

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

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

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

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Wholesale. Built at Trade Building, Victoria.

MINES OF SANDON

Advancing Lead Compensates for Declining Silver-Rain Drives Prospectors In.

Tramways and Road Being Built and Much Machinery Being Installed.

Sandon, Sept. 8.—The decreased value of silver has not reduced the price of the product of the Kaslo-Slocan country mines to any great extent, as it has been practically offset by the advance in lead, of which mineral the principal mines contain from 50 to 70 per cent. The actual decrease in the value of the Slocan Star ore, for example, has been less than \$1 per ton within the year. The lead alone now more than pays the cost of production in most of the mines of the district, so that the silver output is clear profit.

The rains, which have been general throughout the Northwest, have extended to the Selkirk, driving the prospectors in from the hills and softening the trails and roads to the hindrance of ore shippers. Snow fell to the depth of six or eight inches on the summits on August 29th.

The International Trading and Navigation Company, who handle all the ore shipped over the Kaslo & Slocan, are working to the full capacity of their fleet. Their large steamers, the Alberta and International, two barges and one tug carry down full loads of ore at every trip. Passenger traffic, which has been brisk, is falling off a little.

The new ore bins and tramway for the Lucky Jim are completed and the cable will be stretched in a few days, when the mine will be ready to resume the shipping of ore. The ore will go to the Pilot Bay smelter, which is being put in shape for winter operations.

The Ruth has received one carload of the machinery for the new three-drill compressor, which has been delivered at the mine, the balance of the shipment being expected every day. With the force of men now employed, the mine is sending down two 15-ton carloads of ore per day. The superintendent says that if he could set two more men at work the output could be easily trebled at once. There is one everywhere in the mine and its prospects were never better than now.

The Ingaleina, which has been out of service for two years, and lying under the waters of Pilot Bay for a part of that time, was recently pumped out, floored and towed to Kaslo, but would not stay afloat. On beaching her it was found that her hull was so decayed that repairs were impossible, so her machinery and boiler were removed and sold to a local bottling firm.

The Montezuma mine on the south fork of the Kaslo river is receiving the lumber for its new concentrator at the rate of a carload per day and all has been delivered except five carloads.

Superintendent Keefer, of the Kaslo & Slocan railway, has been in Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, since the first of September, waiting to receive fifteen new freight cars and two coaches, which are en route from the east by way of the Great Northern, for the use of his road. Mr. Blumenhauer, formerly with the Ruth, but now working a property on Wilson creek, went to Spokane Sunday and after a short stay in the city will go east to arrange for the construction of a concentrator and tramway on his company's mine. The completion of this work and a three-mile wagon road will give them a shipping point on the Napanook & Slocan railway. They have 160 feet of tunnel and 40 feet of cross-cut, all on the vein, showing concentrating ore on the full length, and have already a considerable quantity of ore on the dump.

The contractors of the Payne tramway have the woodwork for the tram constructed to within about 1,500 feet of the lower end. The spur from the Kaslo & Slocan railway to the tram has been graded, the track laid and the ground is leveled for the ore pockets. Up to the time the mine began the teams were delivering about 50 tons of ore per day, but as the road is becoming soft the shipments are falling off to some extent.

A novel method of mining is being employed on the Wonderful Bird, which is situated on the slope directly under the Wonderful mine. The owner is working along with a pick, shovel and grub hoe and is scraping ore from the surface of his ground at the rate of about one ton per week.

The report of a cholera epidemic raging in this camp has caused some wonder that a correspondent would be guilty of sending out a story so lacking in even the semblance of truth. There has not even been a case of cholera morbus in camp and is not likely to be, with fruit continually selling at 20 cents per pound.

Make the Most of Yourself. It is the duty of every man to make the most of himself. Whatever his capacities may be, he is sure to find some place where he can be useful to himself and to others. But he cannot use his highest usefulness without good health and he cannot have good health without pure blood. The blood circulates to every organ and tissue and when it is pure, rich and healthy it carries health to the entire system, but if it is impure it scatters disease wherever it flows. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier. It cures salt rheum, scrofula, catarrh, dyspepsia and rheumatism because these diseases have their origin in the blood.

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

Windsor Salt. Purest and Best for table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Fishermen's Union Formed at Vancouver—Typhoid Patient Removed from Steveston.

Pete McKinney on Trial at Nelson—News Notes from Grand Forks.

Vancouver, Sept. 10.—Forty fishermen met at Westminster avenue last night and formed what may be the nucleus of a fishermen's union. Thirty-eight men signed the roll.

Ex-Mayor Cope writes via Skagway that he had got safely half way across the Pass, and was continuing his journey next day.

E. B. Osler, M.P., is at the Hotel Vancouver.

More good news has arrived from the Athabasca. A fourth shipment of twenty-eight tons to the Hall smelter returned \$97.30 per ton. One hundred tons of the same grade will be shipped during the month. As there was \$2 a ton paid for shipping and treatment the profit to the company was in the neighborhood of \$2,400. A mill is to be established at an early date.

NEW WESTMINSTER. One of the seamen belonging to the ship, Keltreweider, now loading salmon at Steveston, was brought up on Wednesday afternoon, suffering from typhoid fever, and was taken to the Royal Canadian hospital.

Three carloads of cattle arrived here on Wednesday night per the C. P. R.

The steamer Kithet arrived here on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock with 2,240 cases of canned salmon for shipment per C. P. R. She left here yesterday morning with 38 head of cattle and 35 hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kidston and son, of the firm of Messrs. A. G. Kidston & Co., of Glasgow, arrived here yesterday and are the guests of Mrs. Macfarlane, of Fourth avenue. Mr. Kidston is on his way home after a trip to Australia and Japan and will spend about three or four days in this city.

NELSON. Nelson, Sept. 7.—To-day the case of Peter McKinney, which has been postponed five times, came up before Judge Forin. The case is interesting from the fact that the prisoner is a full-fledged negro, while his wife, whom he was accused of assaulting with intent to kill, is a white woman. McKinney escaped from jail while awaiting trial in August, 1894, and has been at liberty until apprehended two weeks ago. His wife testified that she was cooking his dinner when he told her she must go to Denver and go into business with him. She refused and he assaulted her with a knife. Mrs. Carroll, who was in the house, testified that she saw the assault and heard McKinney say that he would murder his wife if she did not go to Denver with him. The testimony was conflicting. McKinney stating that the wound, which was a slight gash on the wrist, was an accident, his wife having the knife. It was evident that Judge Forin believed the wife's story, for he sentenced the negro to six months in jail. On the charge of breaking jail McKinney pleaded guilty, and on this charge sentence was reserved. Mrs. McKinney became confused by the cross-examination of the crown prosecutor and relieved herself by screwing her face into some curious grimaces, directed at the prosecutor, which amused the lobby.

Nelson, Sept. 8.—Ard now the Hall Mines smelter has scored one in the bitter warfare being waged between them and the Nelson Electric Light Company. They have emerged from the darkness caused by the light company shutting them off the circuit, and now they have their own electric light plant running merrily, affording them more light than they can use. But they have not yet found a substitute for the waters of Cottonwood creek. Everything up at the big smelter is now running evenly under the management of Superintendent Headley, the furnace also. The ore is coming down steadily and is of as high grade as ever. There is an amount of ore on the dump.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, Sept. 1.—A young man, aged 19, son of Mr. Thomas Cornish, was drowned at Nanaimo River on Thursday evening. He, in company with a boy named Gordon, were engaged in hunting up some horses on the flats, and in swimming his horse across the south fork he got thrown off in seven feet of water and was drowned. Mr. Cornish is a very old settler in Nanaimo and has the sympathy of the entire community. No word has as yet been received in regard to Kallio from the Colorado police.

Mining is being industriously pushed at Chemainus River. The Copper claim has a two-man shift continually working, also the Agnes claim, and another owned by Mr. Smith. All claims are in good ore, giving some \$33 to the ton. The depth of the ledges is not known, but the width is three feet and widening as it goes in and down. On the Copper claim, which is in 85 feet, the ledge will be cross-cut at 100 and 200 feet. Prospects are very bright for mining in this quarter.

GRAND FORKS. Grand Forks, Sept. 8.—A few days since men working on the Pathfinder property discovered croppings of an immense copper ledge about 200 feet from the old workings. The ledge was at once stripped for a distance of several hundred feet and found to be exceedingly rich in copper. Samples brought to Grand Forks present a truly wonderful appearance. A shaft will be started at once.

The Ontario Boy, on the north fork, owned by C. H. Folger, has been considered only an ordinary prospect, but the returns from forty pounds of ore sent to an American smelter for treatment were received in the shape of a gold button, which a local jeweler values at \$6, showing a value of \$300 per ton. The ore is free milling, and there is an immense ledge, with hundreds of tons in sight.

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

USE Baby's Own Soap and you'll know why we recommend it. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE. The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

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

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There doesn't seem to be very much the matter with your child. He doesn't actually lose weight, but there is no gain. He belongs to that large class of children that don't seem to prosper. You look at him a little more thoughtfully than you do at the rest and say "He is not doing well." Failure to gain in weight in a child is a danger signal. Scott's Emulsion should be taken at once. It puts on fat where health demands it, strengthening the digestion. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. SUDDEN CHILLS & COLDS. AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ATTACK TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL.

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