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Vancouver Assay Office

Dominion Government Not Purchasing Gold at Full Mint Value.

Miners Strongly Advised to Bring Their Gold to Victoria.

A gentleman who returned recently from a trip to Vancouver, says the Dominion government assay office is not all the fancy of the Vancouverites painted it. It looks pretty and imposing, and it has a staff of eight men, ready to transform the raw material into bullion, but, so far, little dust has been presented for treatment, and the result of what business has been transacted is far from satisfactory.

While the Colonist's informant was there, about $10,000 worth of dust and nuggets were melted, and refined and the brick stamped with the mint value, but when the owner presented his gold at a bank he was only offered its value, less charges of transportation to the mint, insurance and exchange. This, of course, fell short of what the owner of the gold expected, and what he had been assured he would receive for it, by the announcements issued by the Vancouver Board of Trade, and it is easy to imagine his disappointment.

The fault does not lie with the Vancouver Board of Trade, nor with the banks or business men of Vancouver. They had arranged to purchase gold at its full mint value, and created a fund for that purpose, but when the Dominion government undertook to deal with the matter that plan was abandoned. The trouble is the result of the Dominion governments neglect to provide a fund for the purchase of the gold.

At Seattle the miner gets full value for his gold, less actual assay charges, the cost of transportation, etc., to the mint being defrayed by the United States government.

"Now," said the gentleman, "if the miners will bring their gold to Victoria, to the Provincial government assay office, they will get exactly the same price as at Seattle as the officer in charge will give them certificates of value which will be honored at any of the banks at par, the Citizens' Gold Purchasing committee making up the difference to the bank, exactly as the United States government does on gold purchased at Seattle.

During the past week the provincial assay office has treated $40,000 of northern gold. The crude gold is refined and cast into ingots which are stamped with their actual mint value. The owner is then given a certificate for the full value of the gold—New York or San Francisco price—less the charge for assaying, which may be cashed at par at any of the banks. If the Dominion government will allow the rebate of 1 per cent. on gold bought here, as they have agreed to do at Vancouver, the seller will receive the additional benefit.

KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

Plans Already Under Way For the Important and Interesting Ceremony.

From London Daily Mail.

It is nearly a twelvemonth to the date of the coronation, but that is none too long for the enormous mass of work to be done, and recently the initial steps were taken to prepare the plans for the brilliant ceremony of next June.

England has, as yet, but little idea of the pomp and glory of the coming ceremonies.

London next June will be the scene of such magnificent pageantry and representation of power and might as will eclipse the glories of the Jubilee celebrations of 1887 and 1897, and will provide, for all who have the privilege of seeing it, a vision of the splendor unequalled in recent times.

No doubt it is possible to view with some measure of regret the discontinuance of certain customs, such as the procession and banquet, invested with a venerable antiquity. But as they have already been set aside, in 1831 and 1838, the continuity has been broken, and there is all the difference in the world between the survival of ancient usages which link past and present and their revival after a long interval.

The British nation would never sanction any proposal such as that made by William IV. to omit or curtail the coronation service with its own proper pomp and circumstance, as it has come down to us by the unbroken traditions of a thousand years, and the decision come to on the subject serves to illustrate the wisdom of King Edward and his genius for devising really effective, because entirely appropriate, state pageants.

If there is to be any revival of disused pageantry, the royal cavalcade through the streets of the capital, originally discontinued on account of the then insanitary condition of London, would give the greatest pleasure to loyal subjects of the King, who would thus have their part in acclaiming his formal entry on his great inheritance.

The "Consecration of the King," to employ its ancient title, is not a mere picturesque pageant or empty formality. It is a most real and eminently practical and commonsense transaction.

The title of consecration service is fully justified by every detail of the Abbey ceremony, which, indeed, bears a striking resemblance to the service for the consecration of bishops. The presentation of the sovereign to the people and his reception by them with acclamation have their parallel in the old French service for the consecration of a bishop, and the oath to govern according to law corresponds with the bishop's oath of canonical obedience to his metropolitan.

Common to both services are the Litany, "Veni Creator," and Proper Preface. Formerly bishops were anointed with oil, as the King will be next June, and in both cases occurs the delivery of the official insignia, the royal and the episcopal robes being actually identical in character.

The Sovereign will be first vested in the Rochet, or tight-sleeved surplice, then in the tunic called a Dalmatic, to which will be added the Stole, worn in exact conformity with a bishop's—i.e., not crossed before the breast, but with the ends left pendant. Lastly, the King will be endued with the episcopal Cope, and will receive the ring, gloves and Bible. The last-mentioned item dates from William of Orange. The ring is "the ensign of kingly dignity and of defence of the Catholic faith."

It is curious how persistently some writers continue to confuse the Protestant Declaration already made by the King at his accession to the throne with the coronation oath, which His Majesty has still to take at his solemn initiation to the kingly office next June. The coronation oath is a different formula altogether. The King's promise, under oath, is that he "will, to the utmost of his power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed religion established by law." This is further defined as "the settlement of the United Church in England and Ireland."

In ancient times the royal coronation, like an episcopal consecration, always took place on a Sunday or some great holiday. Queen Victoria was crowned on the eve of St. Peter, patron of Westminster Abbey. Further, it was always deemed indispensable that on coronation the sovereign should receive the communion. To the Roman Catholic James II.'s refusal to communicate at his coronation his contemporaries were wont to attribute the misfortunes of his reign. The evil reign of John "Lackland," as a mediaeval chronicler notes, began with a refusal to receive the communion at Easter and also at his coronation on the following Ascension Day.

The Sovereign of this realm is one of the few occupants of a throne who still at their inauguration receive the sacred unction. He is also almost the only one who receives his crown kneeling, having it placed upon his brow by the church—in the person of the chief bishop present. From the time of Napoleon the heads of the great military monarchies have preferred to take their crowns into their own hands, and to perform the actual coronation for themselves. Our Sovereign at the moment of coronation assumes a posture of humility, conscious of the great trust committed to his charge—a trust conferred, not for his personal glorification, but for the welfare of his people—a trust for the due performance of which he confesses himself to be accountable. The King will kneel to receive his crown, in acknowledgement that the true privilege of his kingship lies in the unrivaled opportunity it confers of serving the state, whose visible head he is.

Quaint and curious are some of the questions upon which the claims commission will have to decide. It will have to deal with such points as the privilege of the Duke of Newcastle, as lond of the Manor of Worksop, to present the King with two pairs of gloves and also to support His Majesty's right or sceptre arm; or, again, the relative precedence, which has varied at different coronations, of the Duke of Norfolk as earl marshal of England, and the Earl of Erroll as lord high constable of Scotland.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HAYWARD

Very Large Attendance at the Residence and Church—Floral Offerings.

The esteem in which the deceased was held by the members of the community at large; the love which her many friends bore for her, and the sympathy for the family were manifested in the very large attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. Charles Hayward, which took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the family residence, Vancouver street, and later at the Reformed Episcopal church. Hundreds gathered at the residence for a last glimpse of the face which in life had ever worn a smile for all who had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mrs. Hayward, and the little church for which she had worked so hard and in which she had worshipped for years was so crowded that hundreds could not gain admittance. In the cortege there were 54 carriages, and a very large number walked from the residence to the church, and from there to the cemetery, among them being members of the provincial government, the aldermen, city officials, and representatives of the children and committee of the Protestant Orphans Home, Daughters of Rebecca, Friendly Help, B. C. Pioneer society, committee of the Home for aged and infirm women, W. C. T. U., committee of the Refuge Home, Local Council of Women, Ladies of the Maccabees, Women's Auxiliary Jubilee hospital, Native Sons, Ladysmith club, and Board of trade, while the inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm men joined the cortege on the Fairfield road and followed it to the cemetery.

The casket was met at the entrance to the church by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bridge and Rev. Dr. Wilson, and the impressive service was opened by the venerable bishop. The church was appropriately draped and a united choir rendered the funeral hymns, including "Oh Paradise, Oh Paradise," and "Lead Kindly Light." At the grave side there were also services for the dead.

The floral offerings sent by sorrowing friends beggar description. The casket was buried beneath beautiful flowers, the hearse was covered with them, and besides two hacks were filled with them. On the faces of those who were present could be seen the sadness caused by the loss of one who was truly loved and esteemed, and who through her forty years residence in the city was constantly adding to her circle of friends. Scattered throughout the church were many of Mrs. Hayward's former pupils, and the occasion must have brought to their minds the happy moments spent under her guidance and the words of encouragement and advice which they so often sought from her. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Thomas Earle, M. P., H. D. Helmcken, K. C., M. P. P., Ald. Kinsman, E. Crowe-Baker, William Henderson, Charles Kent, Thos. Shotbolt and Col. Wolfenden.

At a meeting of the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, an appropriate resolution was passed conveying the condolence of the board to Mayor Hayward and family.

THEY SPRUNG A NEW ONE

Union Which Guarantees Five Dollar Shoes for One Dollar.

The police have for a couple of days been seeking an interview with two men who have struck an easy way of making a living. Their business is one which requires very little capital, and, if successful, would give quick returns to the operators. It is this: They have a number of coupons printed, which contain the information that if they are presented at the office of the company, which was formerly in Trounce avenue, the holder would be told how he could obtain a pair of $5 shoes at one of the leading boot and shoe stores for one dollar. This was quite true, but, as might be expected, somebody would have to pay that five dollars for the shoes and a profit for the managers of the company as well. Their scheme was a simple one. The holder of the coupon, on presenting it at the office, was told that he would have to pay $1 and take six other coupons, five of which he was to give to friends, who in turn would have to return them to the office, and on payment of $1 each, receive six more coupons, each to be disposed of in the same way. On its face it looked as though a man might make somebody else pay for his shoes, but nine times out of the ten one or more of the five men who were given coupons would not go to the office and pay his dollar, in which case the whole series was cancelled and the dollars which were paid retained by the company. Even if it did happen that all paid their dollar, it was a case of paying $6 for a $5 pair of shoes, or giving the company a dollar for the privilege of buying shoes through them and taking a chance of paying a dollar for nothing. Some coupons have been disposed of, but so far no one has received any shoes, which goes to prove that all who received coupons did not put up their money.

The office of the company, or union, as it is called, was at first in Trounce avenue, but the gentlemen from whom they engaged office room considered their room better than their presence, and they now have an office in a Government street store.

Big Undertaking On Leech River

Mr. Dickie's Men Getting Down to Pay Dirt Near Big Pool.

Fifty Thousand Feet of Lumber Put into the Flumes and Sluice.

Those people who stick to the city have very little idea of the work which is being carried out on the hills and creeks within a few miles of Victoria. At Goldstream work is progressing steadily on the Phair property, which miners expect to see shipping ore very shortly; in the hills between there and Sooke there are many smaller propositions, and on the Leech river some of the old-time activity is noticed. Mr. C. H. Dickie, M. P. P., has a gang of eight men at work on the property at the junction of the Sooke and Leech rivers, and expects to increase the staff within a few days. They have erected fifteen hundred feet of flume on the Leech to carry the water over their ground, and about the same amount on the Sooke; while there is also considerable ditching and a long sluice box which carries the tailings well down the river, fifty thousand feet of lumber having been used in all. The engine and pump installed by the Albion Iron Works company is working splendidly having been started on Thursday morning last, and in three days lowered the water in the big pool sufficiently to allow of the ground around the edges being worked. On Monday the men were shovelling the old tailings from up the river into the sluice box, this being the easiest way of getting rid of them and even from this dirt colors were secured. Mr. Dickey expected to get into new and paying dirt early this week, and will then start working up the river bed, which is dry, the dam erected were the old one was holding the water even better than was expected, and the big flume carrying it over the ground, which it is expected will carry the pay dirt. On the Sooke the dam is not as tight, but a second flume has been erected to carry off the seepage. The engine besides keeping the water down in the big pool is being used to move the boulders and a day or two should see the ground clear of these as well as the tailings, and the men working in ground that has never been touched and which all miners believe will prove rich. It will take several seasons to work the whole of the lease held by the company, and if they get more than expenses this year they will have a very valuable property. The season being short, they are working night and day. A good road has been built from Henley's at Sooke lake to the property.

Further up the river Chinamen, who have been on the river for years, are again working, and still further up Mr. Lipsky, of the Empire hotel, has a number of men at work.

SUBSTANTIAL RECOGNITION

Lord Roberts Eulogized in the House of Commons and Voted $500,000

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons today, in proposing a resolution granting Field Marshal Earl Roberts £100,000 for his services in South Africa, in accordance with the recommendation of King Edward, announced in the House of Lords by the premier, Lord Salisbury, on Monday last, A. J. Balfour, the government leader, in the course of a eulogy of the field marshal, whom he compared with such men as Collingwood, Nelson, Marlborough and Wellington, said there was no doubt that but for Lord Roberts' daring and strategy and rapidity with which his plans were carried out, Kimberley and Mafeking would have fallen, 11,000 British would have been starved into submission at Ladysmith, and there would have been a general rising of disloyalists in South Africa. Great Britain might have recovered therefrom, but at what a cost!

The country was saved from this by the genius of the man he now invited the House to reward by a unanimous vote, irrespective of political differences.

The statement called forth protests from the Irish members.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, concurred in the motion.

John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, strongly opposed the vote. He protested against mentioning Lord Roberts in association with such a man as Marlborough. He declared Lord Roberts had shown the greatest inhumanity in South Africa, and said he had employed barbarous methods and had proved himself a dismal failure.

The measure giving to Lord Roberts a grant of £100,000 was passed by the House of Commons by a vote of 281 to 73.

POPE'S SWISS GUARDS.

First Raised by Pope Julius II. in 1505—Entirely Annihilated in 1527.
From London Leader.

A Morning Leader telegram from Rome announces that the Comte de Courten, having resigned, has been succeeded in command of the Pope's Swiss Guard by Baron Leopold Meyer de Schanensee, one of the old Catholic nobility of the Canton of Lucerne.

The Swiss Guards of the Vaatican, although they number only 117 men, are interesting because they are the sole survivors of the system by which thousands of gallant Swiss in the era before the conscription enlisted to fight the battles of nearly all the powers of Europe. The Swiss Guards of France, bravely defending the Bastile, are famous in the history of the Revolution, but there were also Swiss regiments during the 18th century in the service of Spain, Austria, Holland, Sardinia, the Republic of Venice, and the Kingdom of Naples. There were several regiments of Swiss in the English service, and at the battle of Maida the Swiss regiment of De Watteville in our service routed a Swiss regiment in Napoleon's service very thoroughly.

Both the Catholic and Protestant cantons supplied theses soldiers of fortune to feed cannon. In some instances Protestants and Catholics served together, and theses regiments had both Protestant and Catholic chaplains. In some instances regiments were composed exclusively of either Protestants or Catholics, whichever the engaging power stipulated. In the Pope's guard of course, only Catholics have ever been enlisted.

The Swiss Guards was first raised by Pope Julius II. in 1505 but 22 years afterwards, was completely destroyed in the sack of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon. Every man of the little band was slain defending Pope Clement VII., and it was not until 1548 that it was re-established. It is interesting to note that its four sergeants were called "exempts," which is the same word rendered "exons," still the title of certain officers of our own Yeomen of the Guard.

The Swiss Guards still preserve their ancient uniform. It consists of doublet and trunk hose of yellow slashed with blue and crimson. The officers wear steel corselets, and the privates steel morions, which with their 8-ft. halberds and basket-hilted swords have given them a decidedly picturesque appearance. In the interval between the death of one Pope and the election of another, they wear mourning uniform of black, slashed with white.

Originally the men were supplied by the authorities of the Swiss cantons by contract to the Pope, as they were to other powers, but that system having ended, they were recruited privately by agents. The corps is an aristocratic one, and as the duties are light, many men of good birth are found in the Guard. Its late commander Comte de Courten, who fought bravely in the campaigns against Garibaldi in 1867 and 1870, comes of a famous family of Swiss soldiers. It boasts of reckoning 23 general officers in its pedigree, and there was a Regiment de Courten (raised by one of its members) in the service of the Kings of France, and another Regiment de Courten in the service of the Kings of Sardinia. It may be explained that when famous Swiss soldiers raised regiments for foreign powers which they commanded the regiments bore their colonels names in the army lists of the nations they served.

Last June there was a small controversy among the Pope's Switzers, who, during the Holy Year found themselves on duty every day at the Vatican. Instead of having two days holiday a week, as had been their immemorial privilege. They represented to Colonel Courten that their pay should be increased, and ultimately this was granted in consideration of their extra duties.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

Dynamited a Car But Got Nothing But a Gold Watch.

Chicago, July 31.—The Baltimore & Ohio passenger train from the East which was due to arrive in the Grand Central depot, Chicago, at 9 o'clock tonight, was held up by five masked men at 8 o'clock, between Edgmore and Grand Calumet, Ind., 31 miles out from Chicago. One of the mail cars which contained no money, was dynamited and wrecked. The attempt at robbery was made after the two mail cars had been detached from the train and run a quarter of a mile ahead. The failure of the robbers to make a rich haul was due to the fact that the express car which contained the train's treasure was in an unusual place. It was the third car in the train. After wrecking the mail car and obtaining no booty, the robbers disappeared in the darkness without attempting to rectify their mistake. The only loot they carried away with them as a result of their adventure was the gold watch of the engineer.

A DISORDERLY ASSEMBLAGE

Shareholders of Standard Exploration Company Indignant with Managers.

London, July 30.—At the first meeting of the creditors today and at a subsequent meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Exploration Co., one of the mining concerns known as the "Whittaker-Wright group," the official receiver made such astounding revelations that he drew from the excited shareholders demands for the lynching of the persons implicated. The receiver said that the estimated assets were farcical; the fourteen mines valued at £767,000 had earned nothing. The company started with a cash capital of £500,000, but the directors took little interest in the company's mines and devoted themselves to stock exchange speculation.

"And that is where your money is gone," said the receiver, "£288,000 was lost in differences in Lake Erie speculation and £250,000 was lost in differences in Caledonia Copper. The total profits from speculations are £38,000 and the losses are £536,000."

After a few more such statements, which a shareholder said would "stagger humanity," another shareholder asked the receiver to prevent the directors from making away with their property, as it was reported they were doing."

"And these men are still at large!" shouted another shareholder.

"Yes, they are," came the answer, and immediately those present at the meeting rose to their feet shouting, "Lynch them!"

It was an exciting moment for Lord Pelham Clinton, Gen. Gough Hathorp and others who were attending the meeting. A storm of angry cries and hisses broke out, but the receiver finally succeeded in calming the shareholders by promising them every protection possible.

Donations Acknowledged.—The matron of the Chemainus General hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations received during July: Cream, Mr. Tom Porter; flowers, cream and onions, Mrs. Bonsall; flowers, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Arthur Howe, Mrs. Cathey; red currants, Mrs. Conway; sweet breads, Mr. Howe; raspberries, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Kersley; onions, Mrs. Spencer, Rev. R. J. Roberts; old linen and magazines, Mrs. Raymond; daily papers, Victoria Colonist and Times, Nanaimo Herald and Free Press.

Farewell Address.—The communicants of St. Barnabas' church presented John Knox, a prominent member of the church, with a farewell gift in the form of an album containing the photographs of the members of the choir and some of the congregation, and also a well-filled purse before his departure for the East to take up a theological course in one of the universities. Several members of the choir and congregation expressed their regret at the departure of Mr. Knox. Mr. Knox made a suitable reply and thanked the choir and congregation for their kindness.

DELIMITING THE FRONTIER

Business in Grand Forks Stimulated by Construction of V. V. & E. Ry.

Grank Forks, July 28.—The United States members of the International Boundary survey, after completing their labors in the vicinity of Midway, B.C., are now engaged in delimiting the frontier near this city. There is no foundation for the sensational report that Grand Forks would be found to be located on United States territory. The line passes a point over two miles south of the city. The surveyors intimate that the boundary is approximately correct, and that consequently no changes in the location of the monuments will be made.

There has been a marked improvement in business since the commencement of construction work on the V. V. & E. railway. The outfits of a half-dozen subcontractors are strung along the line between here and Cascade, and grading is actually in progress within two miles of Grand Forks. The clearing of the right of way is nearly finished. Construction work on the branch line from Carson to Phoenix is expected to be started within a fortnight. A portion of the outfit of Jack Stewart, of Spokane, who has the contract, reached here last week. There is still a great scarcity of laborers, and at the present outlook the demand promises to exceed the supply for weeks to come. A gang of three hundred Swedes, hired by Pat Welch, will reach here today, and will be employed in this vicinity.

There is a movement on foot to amalgamate Grand Forks and its neighbor, Columbia. The negotiations have not advanced beyond the preliminary stage.

Destructive bush fires are raging on the mountains on the Colville reservation, two miles south of Grand Forks.

An Ideal Trip.—Everything is in good shape for the excursion to Ganges harbor today, and a good time is assured to all who attend. With such lovely weather it will be an ideal outing. The boat leaves the E. & N. wharf at 1:30 p. m. sharp.

Destruction of Salmon

Traps at United States Canneries Choked with Prime Sockeyes.

Cannery Plants Unable to Handle this Season's Wonderful Run.

More than half of the sockeye salmon now flocking by immense schools in the waters of Puget Sound are let go because the capacity of the canneries is not equal to the run of fish, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Hundreds of thousands of plump, prime fish are liberated from the traps down Sound and make their way to the Fraser river, where they are either taken in by the nets of the British Columbia fishermen or else go on to the upper tributaries of the stream, there to die after spawning.

Never before in the history of the salmon packing on the Sound has there been such an enormous run. While the pack so far this year is not as great as it was four years ago, the chances are all in favor of it exceeding all records. This, of course, is based on the presumption of cannery men that the present unprecedented run of sockeyes will continue for several weeks.

Henry Fortmann, president of the Alaska Packers' Association, is here watching developments. He is registered at the Butler hotel, and yesterday told a Post-Intelligencer reporter that the three canneries owned by his company were not able to pack more than a third of the salmon caught in the traps owned by the corporation. These are located on some of the best fishing ground in America.

On Sunday last men in the employ of the association lifted the traps at Point Roberts. Here the company owns seventeen traps. The catch in two of the traps sufficed to supply the two canneries. The company's canneries at Point Roberts, Semiahmoo and Anacortes are working overtime and yet thousands of fish are turned loose from the traps every day.

Every salmon cannery on the Sound is working overtime where there are men enough to operate them. The packers find it difficult to get white men to do the butchering work now performed by Chinese. After the fish are killed and cleaned they are cooked, packed in cans, labeled and placed in wooden cases by machinery.

It is stated that as fast as the traps in the lower Sound are emptied they immediately fill up with fish, so that the supply does not diminish. The salmon are worth on an average from 12 to 15 cents each. The traps pay at the rate of from $1,200 to $2,500 a day on this basis. This would be doubled if the canneries could take care of the fish, which they cannot do under present circumstances.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

THE ASSAYERS ARE KEPT BUSY

Thirty Thousand in Gold Treated Here in Last Two Days.

The officials of the provincial assay office in this city have had a busy two days. It appears that all the gold that came down on the Islander and passed the Dominion assay office at Vancouver did not go to Seattle and San Francisco. Since the arrival of the Islander the provincial office in this city has treated $30,000 worth of gold dust, a small portion only of which is British Columbia gold, that brought from the black sand mines at Wreck Bay, on the West Coast of the Island, the balance being from the Yukon. The bullion made from the dust has been taken by the banks and the owners have received currency, the expeditious manner in which the transactions were carried out being most satisfactory to those who had the gold to dispose of. As soon as it becomes generally known that the gold will be purchased here and that a rebate of one per cent. of the royalty paid in the Yukon returned to the miner, there is no doubt that most of the dust will be brought here.

The provincial assayer receives the gold, weighs it and issues a certificate, which will be honored at any of the banks, which will pay half of its face value. In the meantime the dust is assayed and run into bars, which are stamped with the government stamp and for which the bank will pay the full value, deducting of course the amount advanced on the certificate. As soon as arrangements can be made the bars will be kept at the provincial treasury and certificates issued which the banks will cash. It is expected that today an agreement will be reached between the Dominion and Provincial governments by which the rebate of one per cent. of the royalty paid in the Yukon territory will be paid here, which means that the miner can make money by selling his gold here instead of taking it to the United States assay offices at Seattle and San Francisco. This fact will be largely advertised throughout the gold districts.

The Klondike gold treated at the assay office during the last two days averaged barely $16 an ounce.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Exports From Vancouver Island Collieries During Month of July.

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 31st July, 1901:

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.

Date	Vessel	Destination	Tons.
4	SS. Milton	San Francisco	4817
5	SS. San Mateo	Port Los Angeles	4458
6	SS Victoria	San Francisco	3386
13	SS. Titania	Port Los Angeles	5816
17	SS. Milton	San Francisco	4810
18	SS. Hermontilla	Seattle Wn.	1405
19	SS. San Mateo	Port Los Angeles	4405
22	SS. Mineola	Port Lost Angeles	3394
25	SS. New England	Alaska	41
31	SS. Milton	San Francisco	4825
Total			37,357

LADYSMITH.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
8	Dirigo	Ketchikan	194
8	Bge. Gilley	Blain	185
8	Str. Tellus	San Francisco	3710
15	SS. Bristol	San Francisco	2530
15	SS. Wyefield	St. Michael	5231
15	SS. Wellington	San Francisco	2555
22	22 Str. Diego	Ketchikan	119
22	Str. Valencia	Seattle	636
22	Str. Tellus	San Francisco	3727
23	Bge. Richard III.	Ketchikan	1730
29	SS. Wellington	San Francisco	2542
29	SS. Anthenian	Hongkong	819
29	SS. Tellus	San Francisco	3725
29	SS. Valencia	San Francisco	878
Total			28,581

UNION COLLIERY.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
18	SS. Dirigo	Port Townsend	112
19	SS. Casco	Ketchikan	126
19	SS. Danube	Victoria	115
26	SS. Kraren	Dutch Harbor	3385
Total			3,738

If a man will turn his back on fortune in contempt she will begin to woo him. By the time a man can act thus fortune has nothing to offer him that he cares for.

THE STRIKE AT FRISCO.

San Francisco, July 31.—There are no signs of a speedy settlement of the great strike ordered by the City Front Federation yesterday. Employers predict its ultimate collapse, although they admit that the struggle may be prolonged. The labor leaders express confidence of victory and say that if necessary the strike will be extended to include ports of the Pacific coast. The resolution calling out the members of the Federation has already been extended so as to cover the entire bay of San Francisco. The marine firemen will call out its full membership of 1,300, with the exception of those employed on tow boats.

The sand teamsters went out this morning. This involves directly 530 members of this union and indirectly affects 5,000 in the building trades whose supplies will be cut off, and who will of necessity be thrown out of work when they run short of material.

The strike of the packers has forced the American Canning Company to close down, throwing 400 persons out of employment. Canneries which are dependent upon it for the supplies of cans employ 5,000 men, women and children, and unless the factory can resume within a few days, all will be thrown out of employment.

Arrangements have been made by the Shipowners' Association to meet the strike of the Sailors, Marine Firemen and Longshoremen's Unions. Non-union men are to be employed if possible, and an effort will be made to handle the freight at the wharves. The Pacific Steamship Company's firemen did not go out. The men signed individual contracts with the company. The sailors, however, struck.

The coal situation of San Francisco is not considered dangerous by jobbers. According to present estimates they have enough coal on hand to supply the city for weeks.

The police commissioners have granted about 100 permits to non-union men to carry concealed weapons for the purpose of self-defence.

HARDSHIPS OF MINERS

An Arduous Trip Made by Prospectors to Kuskokwin District.

A fearful tale of hardship endured in the Kuskokwim country has just reached Nome in a letter written by one of the prospectors, says the Nome Gold Digger of July 17. Unlike most stories of the Kuskokwim, however, the men who struggled and suffered during the winter report a strike.

Last season Henry Bernstein spent considerable time prospecting in the Kuskokwim. In October he located some ground that gave such good prospects that he would have remained during the winter, but his provisions were low. He therefore left for the outside and interested some moneyed men in Los Angeles, Cal. On December 1, Bernstein, accompanied by George Wheeler, left for the Kuskokwim, traveling via Skagway and the Yukon.

The two men were sixty days reaching their destination. They started via Skagway and the Yukon with ten dogs and tried to get 1,200 pounds of provisions through. They encountered very severe weather, and four of their dogs died.

It was after leaving the Tanana, in striking across for the Kuskokwim, that they experienced the most severe hardships. Both had their ears badly frozen and Wheeler's feet were in such a condition from the frost that Bernstein had to amputate one of his toes to prevent blood poisoning setting in. They succeeded finally in reaching their destination, which is in the timber belt, and built themselves a log cabin in which with the aid of game, which they found to be plentiful, they lived till the spring with a fair degree of comfort.

When spring came they crossed over to the Yukon for more supplies and there posted the letter to their friend in Nome. They state that during the winter they worked the frozen ground and made a dump. When the thaw came they washed it out and got good pay, but they do not lay claim to a sensational strike, though at the time of writing, they were not down to bedrock.

The friend in Nome, refuses to divulge the name of the creek where Wheeler and Bernstein are working. He says it runs into the Kuskokwim about 200 miles from the mouth, and their camp is forty miles from the nearest camp of prospectors.

Last Rites.—The funeral of the late Samuel Branch took place yesterday afternoon from the Odd Fellows hall, at 2:30 p. m. Services were conducted by the Rev. M. Fraser at the hall and grave, and the Odd Fellows services were conducted by Jas. Wilby, noble grand, assisted by B. Deacon, chaplain. The members of No. 2 lodge, I. O. O. F., attended in a body. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. M. M. Myers, T. H. Cudlip, G. E. Smith, A. Graham, E. C. Shepherd and W. H. Huxtable.

The "Tragedy" at Mud Bay

New Westminster Murder Was Just a Plain, Ordinary Row.

Vancouver, July 31.—(Special.)—The sensational report of a brutal murder having occurred at Mud Bay near New Westminster, wired from that city today turns out to be a canard.

The facts are that Springer and Thompson had a drunken row in which blows were exchanged, and some blood was spilled. Afterwards Springer boasted that he had "done for Thompson." This led to a police investigation, which resulted in the discovery that no serious injury had been done to Thompson.

The blood-curdling details of the "tragedy" sent out were the outcome of pure imagination inspired by wild rumors.

No evidence of importance has been produced as yet in the New Westminster jail enquiry.

"Captain" Anderson, who made himself very prominent in the fishermen's strike, has been arrested, with another man, on a charge of cutting nets.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

July's Business at the Customs House and Inland Revenue Collector's Office.

The total revenue collected at the customs house during the past month amounted $74,549.64, the sum of $69,280.46 being collected in duties. The total exports of the month amounted to $33,047, of which the domestic goods totalled $23,594, and the foreign goods $9,453. The imports of the month were: Free, $66,933, and dutiable, $267,225. During the month but forty-four Chinese entered the country, this being one of the smallest showings for some time past.

The inland revenue returns for July were as follows: Spirits, $13,706.49; malt, $2,399.83; tobacco, manufactured, $2,317.87; tobacco, raw leaf, $300.18; cigars, $699; licenses, $1,275; other receipts, $86.85. Total, $22,786.22.

Will Work In Harmony

Civic Reception Committee Have a Conference With the Government.

Arrangements Which Augur Well for Reception to Royal Party.

While the absence of definite information in respect to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York prevents any arrangements being completed for their reception, the committee representing the citizens and the members of the provincial government have arrived at an understanding so that there will be no conflict between the civic and provincial reception to the royal party. Besides the government has undertaken the decoration of the Outer docks and the streets leading from there to the Parliament building, as well as the building and the illumination of the same at night during the stay of the party in the city. The city will decorate James Bay bridge and the streets from there to the city hall. Other arrangements in connection with the reception cannot be made pending the approval by the Duke of the programme for the tour of the Dominion. However, there is no danger of any conflict between the civic reception committee and the government, the preliminaries having been discussed at a conference between the cabinet and committee representing the reception committee held yesterday morning.

All the members of the government, with the exception of Hon. Mr. Wells, who is absent from the city, were present, and the civic committee were represented by Senator Macdonald, Col. Prior, M. P., H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., George Jeeves, C. H. Lugrin, Capt. Royds and Thomas Hooper.

Mr. George Jeeves said the committee had telegraphed for $1,200 worth of bunting and intended to decorate the streets from the south end of James Bay bridge to Yates street, and as far east as the Dominion hotel if necessary, and as far as the city hall on Douglas street, if the address is presented there.

Premier Dunsmuir stated that pending the receipt of definite information in regard to the royal visit, the government could not state positively what they intended to do, but they had already let the contract for the illumination of the Parliament buildings with incandescent lights, and if the reception was held at the Parliament buildings, the interior would be decorated. The government also intended to present an address, and would undertake to decorate the Outer dock and the streets from there to the Parliament buildings. The matter would be taken up as soon as the lieutenant-governor returned from his cruise on the steamer Quadra, as he would probably have some information from Ottawa respecting the approval of the programme submitted by the Citizens' committee.

The government asked to be kept informed as to the arrangements of the committee, and the committee retired greatly pleased with the reception they had been accorded by the government.

The participation by both the government and the city in the reception, assures one of the most interesting events in the tour of Canada.

Applications In Chambers

Interesting Point in Connection With Motion for Bail for Strikers.

Although this is long vacation in the Supreme court, the judges have been kept rather busy for several days dealing with those matters which being urgent do not come under the rule prescribing what cannot come up during the vacation. In his chambers yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Walkem heard the application on behalf of the strikers committed for trial at Vancouver on the charge of marooning Japs and committing other unlawful acts during the fishermens' strike, to be admitted to bail. A similar application was made to Mr. Justice Martin at Vancouver, but was not allowed and now application is made to Mr. Justice