. Rocke Robertson, was elevated to
ench.
m that date to the present time he
administered the duties of the
y court, the Supreme court and
Court of Appeal. His judgments
ever won respect and attention, and
s rendered to every judge who ap-
for his assistance the valuable aid
t marvellous knowledge of leading
in all divisions of law and equity;
all cases under old and recent
as has made him the pride
boast of all his legal brethren;
his disinterested communication
knowledge he possessed to all his
brethren, young and old, has
ed him the lasting love and respect
the judges, barristers and students
whom he has been brought into
contact.
hat whenever the history of these
shall be written there will be no
r honor or inducement that can be
nted for the training and encour-
ent of thorough lawyers in this
nce, of the best style and class, than
onored example and exalted name
n Foster McCreight.
already announced the members of
r will tender the retiring judge a
ll dinner in the near future as a
of the high esteem with which he
d.

ON THE WATER FRONT.

Farallon Takes North a Party Bound for Dawson City—Another Salmon Ship.

steamer Farallon reached Victoria
day morning on her way to Skag-
Dyea and Alaskan points, and after
of a couple of hours proceeded on
ay. She had in all some seventy
gers, of whom there were four or
om Victoria. One Victoria man
l Ward, who was engaged in pack-
ast summer, had a small steam
n on the Farallon for the purpose
ng her to run between Skagway
Dyea. Another passenger was R.
ith, of Dawson City, who since his
in the summer from the gold
has been living at the Dominion.
es north how as the representative
ompany who are endeavoring to
interests in some of the claims
Yukon gold field. At Skagway
has an outfit of Indians with dogs
eighs waiting for him, and will at
ush on to Dawson City as fast as
le. He already foresaw this trip
way out last summer, and in pre-
on for it cached provisions along
ute, so that he will have nothing
ay him from pressing on as fast as
eather will permit him. He ex-
o make good time over the ice on
ver.

REPORTS HEAVY WEATHER.

big tug Lorne has been so busy
that only an occasional glimpse
en seen of her in Victoria. Last
she returned from Angeles, where
ount of the rough weather she
ato shelter the wheat-laden ship
lian Isles. The Lorne towed the
lian Isles out of Seattle on Thurs-
ut when she strait were reached
eather was found so rough that it
ought advisable to take the ship
geles. Coming over yesterday af-
n the Lorne spoke the bark Top
nt, lumber laden and bound for
. The Top Gallant had been an-
f in Clallam bay, but the heavy
blowing caused her to drag her an-
She lost one anchor and put for
ngeles for shelter.

THE "COLUMBIA."

r undergoing the usual quarantine
tion, the Northern Pacific liner
bia, whose arrival was announced
day morning, came to the outer
and remained till 4 o'clock this
g. She unloaded a good cargo
efore sailing for Tacoma. Mr. J.
rase, formerly agent of the com-
here, but now stationed on the
was one of the passengers, his
ross the Pacific being taken in
of health. The saloon pas-
s were Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, Mr.
Ceylon planter, and Mrs. Smith,
Francisco.

THE CHESS CLUB.

n of Officers and Arrangements for Winter Evenings.

third annual meeting of the Vic-
Chess club was held last evening
club quarters, room 52, Five Sis-
ock when the reports of the man-
committee and secretary-treasurer
as the financial statement were
d and found to be very satisfac-
The annual statement shows the
have assets to the extent of $160
e total liabilities do not exceed
The election of officers resulted as
: President, Mr. T. Lawrie; vice-
nts, Capt. Michell and Capt.
; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. A.
rd; committee, Messrs. T. H.
B. Williams and P. T. Johnson;
; C. D. Mason. Cordial votes
ks were tendered to the retiring
, particularly to the late secre-
Mr. Piper, to whose energetic
the club owes much of its present
tory condition. The following
unanimously elected honorary
rs: Senator McInnes, Chief Jus-
avie, S. N. Babson, formerly of
al, Rev. G. Robinson, Fort Simp-
d Mr. S. M. Robins, of Nanaimo.
decided to reserve Tuesday and
ay evenings of each week entirely
s, and to extend a cordial invita-
all visiting chess players for those
gs. It is hoped that during the
telegraphic matches with other
may be arranged, and this, to-
with arrangements for local
ments, was referred to the ex-
.

THE TURF.

A JOCKEY'S DEATH.

FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Bob Isom,
ell known light-weight colored
is dead in this city. He came
th Col. J. P. Chinn, and was very
ful from his advent on the Pacific
Since the autumn races at Sac-
o, Isom has grown steadily worse
decided last week to go to Ken-
his old home, but his illness
more serious than he expected,
died last night. In his best days
as one of the most vigorous light-
riders in the country. The best
om repeatedly rode was Lissak,
ck Kentucky black colt, with
Colonel Chinn swept the board a
rs ago.

r me, I don't see how they ever keep
so many trunks."
, they check them off, of course."
elphia Bulletin.

THE AFFAIRS OF JAPAN.

Proposed Increase of Land Taxation Causes a Cabinet Crisis—Orders for Warships.

German Trade Missionaries Active—Cost of the Floods—The Dingley Tariff.

The Progressionists seem to have brought on a cabinet crisis in Japan. They oppose any increase of the land tax, they want administrative expenditures reduced, the policy regarding Formosa changed, and last, though not least to them, they desire to secure the removal from the cabinet of Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Viscount Nomura and Mr. Aoyama, ministers of education, of communications, and of justice, respectively. What were done, they could be easily located in other respects. They carry Count Okuma with them, it is said, in their opposition to an increase of the land tax, and of course their movement derives its chief force from his association. On November 4, the date of the last Japanese paper to hand, it seems that the Progressionists had definitely severed their connection with Premier Matsukata's cabinet, and there was some talk of Count Okuma resigning. This, the Telegraph has told readers, he did later. He had been preceded in this action by Mr. Takahashi, chief secretary of the cabinet, and Mr. Komura, chief of the legislative bureau in the cabinet. It is alleged that the resignation of these two officials is connected with the revision of the administrative system in Formosa. Since Marquis Ito's return there has been much talk of a coalition cabinet. The idea is that Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Count Matsukata and Count Itagaki should combine to form a ministry so that all the leading statesmen and political parties in the empire might unite their strength to carry out successfully the various measures required in the sequel of the war with China.

Japan's new battleship Fuji-kan has arrived. Her whole appearance delighted the naval men who paid visits to Captain Miura during her stay in the waters of Hong Kong. The Fuji is an exceptionally powerful fighting ship; for although she only exceeds in displacement by 100 tons the Renown, she is more heavily armed and armored.

The ceremony of launching the dispatch boat Miyako, 1,800 tons displacement, was brought off at Kure with great success in the presence of Prince Arisugawa, commander-in-chief of the Standing Squadron, Marquis Saigo, minister of the navy, and a large number of naval officers. The proceedings were witnessed by immense crowds of people.

The Japanese authorities placed orders in July last for four men-of-war, as follows: To England, an iron-clad of 15,000 tons displacement, 4,500 (?) horse-power, and 18 knots speed; to be completed by October, 1899; a first-class cruiser, displacement 9,855 tons, 18,000 horse-power, and 20 knots speed, to be completed by April, 1898; a first-class cruiser, displacement, 9,855 tons, 18,000 horse-power, and 20 knots speed, to be finished by June, 1898. To Germany, a first-class cruiser, displacement, 9,800 tons, 15,900 horse-power, and 20 knots speed, ordered in September last, and to be finished in April, 1900.

While Canada's one commissioner to Japan spent several weeks in the country, a German commission is spending as many months. The gentlemen composing the commission are representative business men, selected from various parts of Germany. Two devote their attention to raw silk; one to silk piece goods; one to wool; one to cotton; one to metals and machinery; one to leather; and one is an economist. The commission arrived at Hongkong on March 9, where they were met by Dr. Knappe, German consul, who took them to Canton. From the latter place, where work was commenced, they went to Shanghai, and thence to Chefoo, Tientsin and Peking. Some of the members went on to Corea, while the others went to Japan. Eventually the members who went to Corea rejoined the others at Yokohama. With Corea the commission was greatly disappointed; even Dr. Knappe himself was surprised. In Seoul they did not find a single shop where the total value of the goods would amount to much more than $15. When the mail left some of the commission were at Kobe.

The total subsidies required towards the repairs of damages caused by the recent floods in many provinces are estimated at over 2,000,000 yen. The rice fields and vegetable lands devastated extend over 1,725 cho (4,312 acres) and over 783 cho respectively, and the losses are estimated at 175,000 yen. Sixty persons were drowned in the flood that devastated the districts of Kaito and Nakajima on October 29. Fifteen persons were drowned at Tokushima and fourteen others are missing.

To punish the attempted escape and resistance that had been made by one of the prisoners in Tokachi gaol, Hokkaido, some warders tied him up, pierced the right eye with a tong (hibashi), cut off an ear, broke a leg and nearly did to death the poor fellow.

The Yomiuri Shimbun advocates the conclusion of a special convention with the United States in order to obtain a reduction of the immense duties imposed by the Dingley tariff on silk fabrics, cotton carpets, matting, straw-braid, and so forth. These minor products of Japanese industry promised to assume large dimensions when the Dingley duties suddenly checked their development.

The Japanese government will, it is stated, add three special ports for foreign trade to the list in the course of the next fiscal year.

The amount of the war indemnity, including the half cost of the garrison at Wei-hai-wei, and interest, received by Japan, up to the end of September last, was £25,388,589. Of the above £7,733,516 was spent in the purchase of gold bullion, £3,090,504 in the purchase of silver bullion, £7,202,000 for exchange, and £3,545,728 for payment of government purchases; leaving a balance of £4,817,839.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 17.—The Northern elevator company lost $490 in cash in a blaze in the station agent's office at Chatter to-day. The whole contents of the office were destroyed.

THE FERN MINE.

First Mill Run Gives Splendid Results and Extra Stamps Will Soon Be Working.

NELSON, Nov. 15.—(Special)—Mr. F. C. Innes, the manager and John A. Beach brought in to Nelson to-day five bricks of gold bullion as a result of the first mill run of the Fern mine, on Morning mountain, near the headwaters of the Hall creek. The bricks were deposited with the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Innes furnished the following report of the 38 days' run to November 13: Bullion shipped, $11,325; bullion on hand, $670; concentrates shipped, 20 tons; net smelter returns, $1,500; six tons of concentrates on hand, $450; total product of the mill, $13,945. Ore shipments, 20 tons; net returns, $1,200; making a total of the mine and mill for the 38 days of $15,145. The total number of tons milled was 965, or an average of 25 4-10 tons per day. The average duty per stamp in 24 hours was 2.54-100 tons

The average free gold per ton milled was $12.43. The average value of concentrates was $2.02. The estimated cost of mining and milling per ton was $4.50. At the latter figure the total cost of mining and milling for the thirty-eight days amounted to $4,342.50, leaving a balance to the credit of the mine of $10,803.50. The mine is looking splendidly, and besides a regular force of twenty-eight men there are fourteen employed on construction. Ten extra stamps will soon be at the mine and everything is ready for their reception. They will be in operation ten days after their arrival. The company has decided to put in a cyanide plant for the tailings and will get to work at it as quickly as possible. The results generally have exceeded all expectations.

THE GALENA FARM TROUBLE.

English Stockholders Make Inquiries One Year Too Late for Service.

(From the Nelson Tribune.)

The Vancouver, British Columbia and General Exploration Company, Limited, the syndicate which succeeded in floating the Galena Farm properties in London at a fancy figure, has been experiencing some rough weather lately in the financial world. This Vancouver syndicate came into prominence in Southern Kootenay during the latter part of 1896, when C. W. Callahan, its engineer, was turned loose in a scramble for mineral properties. Among other properties Callahan secured the Grover, Peerless, Currie, Currie Fraction, Stephenson and Kate — locally known as the Galena Farm properties. These properties were secured for $33,000, and the Galena Mines, Limited, was floated in London for the purpose of acquiring and working them. This company issued £525,000 in £1 shares, and for the purchase of the Galena Farm properties, which cost the Vancouver syndicate $33,000, it paid £25,000 in cash and £475,000 in Galena Mines stock. The Galena Mines therefore went before the public as a company that had paid in cash more than four times the value of the properties which it possessed, and over and above this nineteen shares of the company stock for every one which it had available for sale, for the purpose of providing funds for the development of the properties. The investing public clearly did not have a gambler's chance in the Galena Mines. The properties cost too much, and by the division of the stock had to return the vendors $20 before it could return the British investor one dollar. The following report of a meeting of the proprietors of the Vancouver and British Columbia General Exploration Company is taken from the B. C. Mining Review, of London:

"While extending our congratulations to the board of the Vancouver and British Columbia General Exploration Company, Ltd., on their decision to meet the heavy slump in the market price of their shares by calling a meeting of the proprietors and putting the facts before them in all their naked truth, we are yet sorry that we cannot equally congratulate the shareholders on the position disclosed. Rumors of an adverse character to the company and all its works have been floating about the city for some weeks, and probably inside selling of Galenas at merely rubbish prices indicated that in some quarters it was realized that the Vancouver syndicate, as it is known in the city, had been the unintentional instrument for foisting a worthless silver-lead property upon the British public. But we do not think that the shareholders of either the Vancouver syndicate or the Galena Mines, Ltd., had any idea that the real state of affairs was so lamentably disquieting.

"A great deal was made about Mr. Carlyle's reports. Mr. Carlyle, however, simply drew up his reports for the guidance of the government, and it behooved the directors of this ill-fated concern to have very carefully checked the reports made about it by absolutely impartial experts before accepting them, and making them the basis of an application to the British public for a large sum of money to exploit the property. Surely the presence of zinc should have been discovered by experts at the very outset, instead of having to be disclosed nearly twelve months after the formation of the company, as one of the reasons of the failure of the property to realize the hopes of its founders.

"Of course we know that to a large extent the blame is laid upon Mr. Callahan; but all the same it ought to be pointed ought that for some time advices from British Columbia about the Galena have been distinctly alarming, and as this was one of the chief properties of the syndicate, was quite sufficient to account for the heavy fall in its shares. While we do not for one moment impugn the bona fides of the directors of the Vancouver syndicate, we sincerely regret in the interests of the province that they should have been connected with such a frost. Very little was said about the other properties and options of the syndicate, but what was said was not, we are afraid, of a character to inspire much confidence in the breasts of the holders of either Vancouver syndicate or Galenas, or indicate a possibility of an early recovery in the market prices of these issues from the depths of depression into which they have been plunged by the series of unfortunate events which were punctuated by the admissions at Thursday's meeting by the chairman."

SOREL, Nov. 17.—The Liberals have re-captured Yamaska at the bye-election for the legislative assemly. Victor Gladu, notary, Liberal, defeated A. A. Mondon, notary, Conservative, by 269.

(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, November 20.)

CONSUL NOSSE FETED.

Japan's Popular Representative Says His Country May Buy British Columbia Coal.

The Minister of Mines Tells of the Discovery of Gold Quartz in Omineca.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 19.—Hon. T. Nosse, Japanese consul for Canada, has, during his residence in Vancouver, won golden opinions from all shades of people. Therefore on the eve of his departure for Chicago, where he takes up the important position of consul, he was last evening banquetted by his fellows of the consulate offices and the merchants of the city. In reply to a toast in his honor, Mr. Nosse dealt at some length with the possibility of extending British Columbia trade with Japan, and added: "Then, as regards coal, it has risen so high in price that Japan has had to get coal from San Francisco. Why can they not get it from British Columbia. I have lately sent my secretary to Comox and Wellington to examine into the price, and I hope that a trade will be established in coal between Japan and this country."

Hon. Col. Baker, provincial secretary, in reply to the toast of the Province of British Columbia, said that he had no doubt that all would be gratified to hear that the province is in a healthy state, after passing through a very trying time brought about by the commercial depression. "The government determined that the best way they could assist the people during the heavy financial depression, was by going into the money market, borrowing at a low rate of interest, and spending the money liberally among the people, so that they might be tided over the terrible strain put upon them. We did that, and it would hardly be boasting on my part to say that the result has been entirely satisfactory. We now find the people in such a position that they are ready to meet that great wave of enterprise that is now coming over the province, and which is, I think, going to flood us with prosperity."

Passing on to speak of the anticipated Klondyke rush, he hoped that the merchants of Vancouver and of all the Coast cities would be prepared to meet it. They knew of the extraordinary wealth that was in this Klondyke region, and he could assure them that the provincial government was doing its utmost to prepare for it by opening up the different channels that led into the district. They had explorers up the Stickine and Telegraph Creek. Their object was to get through access to the country through Canadian territory. (Cheers.) But they had not neglected other routes. They had already appointed a government agent at Lake Bennett. The government's information was that there was a large congregation of people at Bennett, which they would remember was in British Columbia, and it required a government agent there to look after the interests of British Columbia people who were going up there. Again, towards the end of the year—they could not get in now—they intended to send up a party to lay out a sleigh road from Telegraph Creek to Teslin lake. In the early spring, in conjunction, he thought, with the Canadian government, they would lay out a very good trail from Telegraph creek to Teslin lake. "I think I am not exaggerating when I say that private enterprise, possibly assisted by the two governments, will put in a railway, and you will see a railway building from Telegraph creek to Teslin lake in the early spring. These are subjects of satisfaction to all of us."

Col. Baker next alluded to the richness of British Columbia, especially in the Omineca district. The day before yesterday, he said, he received a letter from a gentleman there, saying that he discovered enormously rich free gold leads, traceable for a mile and a quarter. There was a positive trough, extending from the boundary line, 1,100 miles through Wild Horse creek and Cariboo to the Yukon, easy for a railroad. That great trough, with its numerous tributaries, was highly mineralized. Was it not reasonable to suppose that the wealth of British Columbia would be phenomenal, as far as its minerals were concerned? He thought they might take that as an accepted fact. The government would spare no pains in trying to do its duty to help along this province as well as it possibly could. (Cheers.)

A FORT STREET FIRE.

At an early hour yesterday morning the firemen were called out by an alarm from box 32 to extinguish a fire at 144 Fort street owned by Edward Sherritt. The house is a small frame one and the fire seemed to be in the cellar at first. The firemen had a good deal of difficulty in getting at it as the cellar door was piled up inside with mattresses. A stream from the chemical, however, directed through the window soon did the business as in the confined space there was not air enough to give the fire good headway. On entering the place the cellar floor was found covered with excelsior and some paper saturated with coal oil was also discovered. This was not all for still another fire was discovered in the kitchen, and then separate fires found in the bed room and dining room—in fact before they got through the firemen had to put out fire in no less than seven different places, and in each case the strong odor of kerosene was noticeable, and the furniture of the rooms seemed plentifully covered with it.

The only occupants of the house at the time were Mrs. Sherritt and her daughter, who were sleeping in one of the bedrooms adjoining that in which fire was discovered. Mrs. Sherritt states that when she went down to the cellar for wood, about 11 o'clock, she might accidentally have dropped a match, but this does not account for so many fires being discovered. The insurance on building and contents was $2,200, the house being insured for $800 in the Sun and the contents for $1,400 in the Connecticut & Hartford. An investigation into the fire will be opened to-day at 2 o'clock before the police magistrate.

THE "CORONA" ARRIVES

She Makes a Short Stay in Port and Brings Little News.

No New Arrivals from the Yukon Gold Fields Among the Passengers.

Scarcely a half hour's stay in port was made by the steamer Corona, which has replaced the lost Mexico on the Alaskan run, and which yesterday afternoon completed her first round trip to the North. There was, indeed, no necessity for a longer stay, as the steamer had practically no business to transact with Victoria. Her passengers on the down voyage numbered fewer than forty, all told, the majority being business men from Juneau, Wrangel, Sitka, and the newer cities of Dyea and Skagway, who are visiting civilization for the purpose of perfecting their preparations for next season's trade. No one had arrived from the Klondyke country since the last advices, and as the Dawson City overland mail was not looked for for several weeks yet, the Corona's news from the Yukon gold fields was meagre in the extreme.

Charles Work alone of the arriving miners claims the very distant North as his place of residence, and the reports he brings from Dawson have been in great measure anticipated. He was one of the Fries party who came out by the Dalton trail to Juneau six weeks ago, after enduring unspeakable hardships, preferring these to the prospect of starvation in the Klondyke capital. Mr. Work is interested in two of the newest mining sections tributary to the upper river, being the owner of claim 15 on Isaacs' Gulch and of No. 2 on Sulphur Creek. The former he looks upon as a decidedly promising property; in fact it has already proved its worth by returning $968 for two men's labor during ten days' shoveling and washing at a depth of twelve feet from the surface, the bedrock being as yet nowhere in sight. The general standard of fineness is good, too, the gold on the majority of the Isaacs' Gulch claims running over rather than under $16 in value.

Of the condition of affairs at Dyea and Skagway there is really little to be said. In their close geographical relationship and their friendly rivalry, the two towns are thus early in their history comparing themselves with Minneapolis and St. Paul, while each is counting upon doing an immense business "just as soon as the spring rush opens." Dyea, owing to the more favorable reports of its trail, is more especially hopeful of profitable trade; and the good work that is being done in the construction of the two aerial tramways over the Chilcoot, leads the people of the gateway city to feel confident that much of the 1898 freight will be handled through their busy little town. Nor is Skagway to be behind in tramway facilities, eighty men being now engaged on the wire road from the beach to the foot of the summit, a distance of about four miles, from which point wagon road building is being steadily pushed forward.

"There is really no occasion for our being jealous of Dyea, or of Sheep Camp, or of Wrangel, or of any other of these places," said a Skagway business man who leaned over the Corona's rail yesterday. "There's business enough for us all. I'm counting upon making big money in Skagway, for it's a certainty we'll get our share of the trade. But I'll tell you this: I'm advising my personal friends to go in by the Stickeen route. That's where the permanent trail will be. I don't mind betting that a man starting from Telegraph Creek on the 1st of May will get in ahead of one starting from Skagway for the same objective point in the interior on the 1st March. That's my honest opinion, but it would be as much as my business is worth for you to quote me as saying so. I'm going back to Skagway in a few weeks."

At the time the Corona left the North the supplies for the Mounted Police were still going forward over the passes, but little other freight was moving. The lakes at the last reports were unfrozen, and at Juneau the mercury had not dropped lower than 10 degrees. A day was spent in coaling at Departure Bay, and the steamer will probably be able to get away on her return voyage to-morrow.

THE CLAYOQUOT MINES.

Seattle Prospectors Tell of Their Favorable Promise.

Although the first mineral discoveries on Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island, were only made last July, the whole district within a wide radius has been located, and preparations are being made to continue developments throughout the winter. The first mineral found there was two small veins of free milling quartz about two inches wide, which assayed $960 and $2,500 gold, but pinched out at a depth of 75 feet.

The news of these high assays attracted attention in this city, and a party composed of L. P. Peirson, Frank Olsen, L. C. Peck, R. H. Heston and M. A. Christoph went in from this city on July 15, while J. C. Kincaid and son, of Summer, started simultaneously. The former party has secured four claims on Phillips arm, and has incorporated the Clayoquot Gold & Copper Mining Company to work them. The stringers first discovered carried free gold, but the new comers found large bodies of copper sulphide ore.

One ledge is 20 feet wide and contains a hard white quartz while the other is some six feet wide. The Kinciads have six ledges running through two claims, the capping being magnetic iron, and have bonded them to Victoria parties for $50,000. Mr. Jacobson, who runs a trading store on Clayoquot sound, has about thirty claims, is some of which he has free milling ore.

Since the Americans made known the mineral character of the country, many Canadians have gone in and followed up the discoveries.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—It is estimated that about 18,000 persons are rendered homeless by the rising waters of the Neva.

TO RESCUE WHALERS.

Two Men Who Are Going North on the "Bear" Relief Expedition.

Will Journey From Norton Sound to Point Barrow by Reindeer Train.

On the steamer Walla Walla last night were two passengers who were on their way from San Francisco to Seattle to join the relief party who are going on the U. S. revenue cutter Bear to the assistance of the whalers whose ships are frozen in by the ice fields off Point Barrow.

These two passengers are F. Koltchoff and Abraham Brown, and both of them are experienced men in the desolate country that stretches away towards the pole. Mr. Koltchoff has had great experience in Alaska travel with reindeer or dogs and besides knows the language of the Esquimaux. It was he who piloted out Lord Lonsdale in his Northern wanderings, and that he is a valuable man is borne out by the fact that he received his appointment on the advice of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who certainly should be a pretty good reference for such work. Mr. Brown, too, has had plenty of experience North and away in the Mackenzie river country, an experience that may come in extremely useful on the present trip as there is a likelihood that the journey out may be made that way instead of by the Alaskan coast.

Mr. Koltchoff thinks that the Bear will go to Norton Sound, which lies to the north of the mouth of the Yukon river. From Norton Sound Point Barrow lies 700 miles to the north, and the only way to reach the frozen-in whalers is by reindeer or dog trains. Mr. Koltchoff will go ahead to find out just what is the condition of things at Point Barrow, and feels confident he can make the journey with a sufficient number of reindeer and dogs. Supplies, he believes, will be badly needed by the whalers, for it is understood that at the Esquimaux settlement the crews of the whalers will not get food enough to keep them till July, but that two months or more sooner starvation would be upon them, as the Esquimaux would not have anything like sufficient food to feed 260 men, the approximate number of the crews of the vessels.

There is a possibility that having reached Point Barrow, the most feasable route to return will be by way of the Mackenzie river and down the Yukon, coming out to the coast by some of the ways the Klondyke miners now use. That would, as Mr. Koltchoff says, be the greatest journey ever made through that part of the north.

Mr. Koltchoff and Mr. Brown went on to Seattle last night.

FROM CAMP FAIRVIEW.

Hon. D. W. Higgins Speaks of His Visit to That District—New Discoveries.

Speaking of his trip to Fairview, Hon. D. W Higgins remarked yesterday: "I left Fairview by stage on Thursday last for Victoria. The road between Fairview and Penticton, 28 miles, is in a very unsatisfactory state and needs extensive repairs if serious accidents are to be prevented. The bridge across Okanagan river near Penticton having been partly removed to admit of the passage of the small steamer which has been put on the route between Penticton and Okanagan Falls, the river has to be forded. With the first freshet the water will rise and fording being then impossible communication will be cut off. The Tin Horn mill began crushing on Saturday morning and was running when I left. It is a triple discharge mill of the Joshua Hendy patent, and is the finest in the province. The Tin Horn mine shows a huge deposit of ore and should the first clean-up show good value a great impetus will be given to mining interests in the camp. The town is building up rapidly and many business and residential structures are in progress. The weather was clear and cool, with very little snow.

"Important discoveries of free gold ledges have been made on McCaig's mountain, eight miles north of Fairview. The ledges are of great width, and many specimens containing gold were brought in."

Mr. Higgins visited the new locality last week, and thinks that the district is one of great promise. Several companies are already operating in and about McCaig's.

A BIG SUGAR MILL.

Mr. Rithet and Associates Have Organized a Beet and Cane Sugar Refinery in California.

The opposition to the American Sugar Refineries Limited, or what is familiarly known as the sugar trust in the States has acquired additional force by reason of thirty-three out of forty Hawaiian island plantations refusing to renew the five year contracts with the trusts that expire at the end of the present year. The Hawaiian sugar crop has hitherto been entirely handled by the trust, but now the planters are entering into contracts with independent refineries. The trust still controls about 70,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar, but the balance of 150,000 tons will now be refined by independent concerns in California and New York. The fight against the trust has led too to the establishment of a great many beet sugar refineries. A large concern named the California Beet Sugar & Refining Co. has just been organized in San Francisco by Mr. R. P. Rithet of Victoria, who is also a partner of Welch & Co. of San Francisco and Honolulu, George W. McNear, George E. Fairchild, C. M. Cooke & Co., and Col. Z. S. Spalding. The capital stock is $2,500,000 and the refinery will have a capacity of 350 tons of cane sugar and 1,000 tons of beats a day. The company have acquired the former Port Costa flour mills in California for their refinery.

Nicaraguan Roads for Sale.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Consul Wiesike, of Nicaragua, informs the state department that the Nicaragua government has determined to send a commission abroad to sell or lease the national railroads.

AITKIN NOT GUILTY.

The Jury Find That His Shooting of George Brown Was Justifiable.

The trial of John Aitkin for the murder of George Brown resulted yesterday in a verdict of not guilty. The assize court room was jammed with spectators during the progress of the trial, and that there was a strong public feeling in favor of Aitkin was shown by a burst of applause, which though at once repressed by the officials, broke for a moment the decorum of the court room. The accused yesterday gave evidence in his own behalf, his testimony as to the shooting being similar to that told by his wife the day previous. Mrs. Brown was recalled to state that after the shooting Mrs. Aitkin in telling her of the occurrence did not claim that Brown was trying to break in the door when shot.

Mr. Geo. E. Powell made a strong plea of self-defence for the prisoner, arguing that the evidence proved that Aitkin was in fear of his life when he fired the fatal shot.

Mr. A. G. Smith, for the Crown, while he gave a very impartial review of the evidence, took the view that from the position of the shot hole in the door, Brown could not have been trying to force the door when he was shot in the face.

The Chief Justice charged strongly in favor of the prisoner, and the jury after a very few minutes consideration, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Upon the Court ordering the prisoner to be discharged, there was a burst of applause from the spectators, but a stern "order in court," checked any further demonstration.

Jen Wing, accused of stealing some jewelery from Dr. Verrinder's residence on August 3, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The hearing of the case was postponed till this morning, and the court adjourned.

THE CITY.

THE C. P. R. has issued a new freight tariff between European points and Victoria, the general effect being a reduction of rates.

OWING to the careless manner in which some smoldering charcoal drawn from the bake oven was disposed of by an employee at J. A. Lawrence's confectionery works at an early hour yesterday morning about $500 worth of goods were damaged by smoke.

A MEETING of the Teachers' Institute was held yesterday afternoon in South Park school, when Miss Shrapnel read an excellent paper on "Primary Language Lessons." Messrs. McNeil, Campbell, Paul and Miss Cameron took part in the discussion that followed. An interesting "Chalk Talk on Drawing" was given by Mr. Smith.

THE police continue to direct their eagle eyes upon the ways and goings of the imported rags, and yesterday another brace of these were commended to the tender mercies of the magistrate. They were remanded until to-day. A drunk contributed the regulation $5 for that privilege and was allowed to go, while a Chinaman charged with disturbing the placid serenity peculiar of the Chinese theatre was discharged.

THE entertainment given last evening in South Park school in aid of the school library fund was well attended. The programme which consisted of an exhibition of lime light views by Mr. Vernon, together with songs, readings, and recitations by members of the school and others, was admirably carried out. The indefatigable principal and her staff of assistants are deserving of all praise for their untiring efforts in behalf of the better equipment and the general interests of their school.

A STRONG effort is being made at present by the members of Perseverance Lodge, I.O.G.T., to reduce the debt upon Temperance hall. The direction these efforts are taking at present is along the line of Saturday evening entertainments, and during this month these affairs have been held every week and have been noted for their extraordinary merit for a popular 10 cent concert. It is the aim of the lodge to give only entertainments of this class, and they appeal to the citizens to support them in their laudable efforts. To-night a change from the usual concert will be made and a mock trial substituted—a breach of promise of marriage case. Wigs and gowns will be worn by judges and lawyers and officers of the court. In addition to this attraction a programme of vocal and instrumental music will be given by some of our best local talent.

CARIBOO HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

The Season's Yield Restricted by a Shortage in the Water Supply.

Advices received from Mr. J. B. Hobson, manager of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, under date of the 11th inst., state that operations have been suspended for the season, and the final clean-up made. Winter set in very early this year in Cariboo, and the temperature fell rapidly, so that the final clean-up was made hurriedly, in case the flumes should become frozen over. There was also a great scarcity of water this season; in fact, for some time past, the monitors could only work two hours daily, and a comparison of the water records of this and last year shows that the amount of water was only about half that of 1896. The result of this season's operations is thus far short of the estimate given, in the last annual report, $300,000, but is $12,000 more than obtained in 1896, and, considering the scarcity of water, and the much shorter time hydraulicing was carried on, the result is satisfactory.

The final clean-up amounted to 332 ounces, of the estimated value of $5,707. The gold brick was shipped from the mine on the 12th inst., and is now en route to San Francisco. The total yield for the season just closed amounted to close on $139,000.

It is proposed to construct a new ditch—the Moorhead ditch—of a length of 7¾ miles in time for next season's operations, and then no difficulty regarding water will be experienced. A considerable amount of preliminary work in connection with its construction has already been done, and, during the winter, a force of men will be employed in getting out lumber and doing other work, in preparation for the re-opening of operations next spring.

The Horsefly Hydraulic Company's works were closed down for the season about four or five weeks ago.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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IN YOUR EARS and noises in your head are the certain warnings of approaching danger. You ought to know by this time that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. You ought to know also of the great value of HUDYAN, the remedy treatment. This remedy treatment is for young and middle-aged men, and is reliable.

Premature weakness, spermatorrhoea and diseases and disabilities of men are curable, and the certain cure is HUDYAN. HUDYAN has been tried by 10,000 men living on the Pacific Coast, and it is highly indorsed by these people. Ten thousand living witnesses is better than the greatest fortune a man can save. Ten thousand people say HUDYAN is good; ten thousand people know HUDYAN is good; ten thousand people recommend HUDYAN. If you need a remedy treatment for failing manhood you should get the HUDYAN remedy treatment.

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The cures effected have been lasting ones. You can write yourself to these men whom we have cured.

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PAY FOR ALDERMEN.

Corporation of Westminster Declare in Favor of the Principle.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 18.—The Aldermanic Limitation By-law, introduced by Ald. Robson, may be looked upon as being virtually passed, and the future controllers of the affairs of this city will be only seven in number, and, if the by-law, which will be introduced by Ald. Robson at the next meeting of the council for the purpose of providing an indemnity for the aldermen for the year 1898, passes, the seven aldermen will be remunerated for their labors on behalf of the city's welfare. All the other cities on the Coast, as well as the municipalities, allow their aldermen a certain amount for their labors, and many claim that there is no reason why this city should not do the same. The majority of the aldermen are workingmen, and the time they devote to the city's work, in many cases, means so much cash out of pocket. Of course, there is no law to prevent a man from going before the electors on a "no remuneration" ticket, but it is doubtful if any will do this, as the citizens will recognize the necessity of allowing a small amount to their aldermen. The danger to be guarded against is to avoid making, or increasing, at some future time, the indemnity to an amount that will make it a bait to office-seekers, and, by so doing, demoralise the city's affairs.