# How the Province Is Plundered

## Startling Statements Made By a Gentleman Lately From New York.

## Priceless Relics of British Columbia's Romantic Past in Foreign Hands.

"One day as I was walking through the long show rooms of the Museum of Natural History, at 77th street, West Central Park, New York City, I was thunderstruck to come upon a veritable forest of totem poles and rare Indian carvings in stone and wood. They had a very familiar look to me, for I have spent time on the west coast of Vancouver Island and the north coast of British Columbia. I examined the placards and found that my surmise was quite correct; they were all from this province, and the collection was admirable in its range and completeness. I do not think that any one of the important Coast Indian tribes was unrepresented in that great group of totems and other clan symbols."

So spoke a gentleman who has just reached Victoria from New York City, in the course of a conversation with a Colonist reporter yesterday afternoon. Continuing his account, he said:

"Besides the totems and other bulky specimens there are cases upon cases of skilfully-arranged carvings in stone, dancing masks, primeval script tablets and picture writings, arms of every kind used by the Indians; war canoe bows; beautifully sculptured ornaments of jade and the black slate. These priceless relics of a bygone age and people were taken by Americans from the Indian villages that dot our coast from Beecher Bay to Cape Scott, and from Bute Inlet to the northern boundary. Rare and splendidly arranged is the collection from the Queen Charlotte Islands, showing the clan history of the great Haida tribe far back into the dim traditional regions ages before Cortez and the Conquistadores took Mexico and their descendants explored the far North.

"Unfortunately, at no time has the government of British Columbia ever seemed to realize the serious importance, the sacred duty, of rescuing those records of the past and placing them in proper custody somewhere within the province. The damage has been done; what is left is insignificant, and compared with that truly splendid collection of British Columbia's ancient records and relics now in the Museum of Natural History in New York City. There is also in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C., an almost equally fine assemblage of British Columbia relics.

"Why, oh why have not our leading men taken an interest in this deeply important subject and done something to save for future generations something like a coherent and continuous record of the clans who peopled this Island and the neighboring coasts? It is a duty which every government owes to posterity. How much more interested posterity is likely to be in those strange and wonderful, often beautiful, emblems of an ancient people, dispossessed and passed away, than in the dreary records of our political squabbles and petty worries of a day!

"I have seen the grand collection in the possession of Mr. Landsberg of this city, and such assiduity as he has shown in the gathering and classifying of those rare specimens is worthy of the warmest praise. I estimate his collection to be worth not less than $20,000, but I am led to believe that as he is desirous of leaving the country, he has offered the collection at a far lower figure than that, and that it has been declined. It will be a sad day for British Columbia if that noble collection be allowed to join those in New York and Washington, and I understand that both institutions are very eager to purchase.

"Take, for example, the beautiful totem pole set up in Seattle; it is almost laughable to read of the ease with which a party of Americans coolly carried off that historical record from a British Columbia village and coolly "presented" it to the city of Seattle, which, without scrutinizing too rigidly the title of the presenters, accepted the stolen goods. British Columbia should wake up to the realities of life and call a halt on this appropriation of things that can never be replaced."

# NELSON'S HANDSOME NEW COURTHOUSE

## General Description of a Substantial and Elegant Public Building.

Mr. F. M. Rattenbury is calling for tenders for the erection of the new court house at Nelson, of which he is the architect.

To a Colonist reporter who called at Mr. Rattenbury's office yesterday afternoon, he courteously showed the plans and explained the details of the proposed structure.

The building, which is designed after the graceful Renaissance type, with a massive square tower at the angle where Vernon and Ward streets intersect, will be three stories in height, covering an area of 84 feet square, and will cost $40,000. The structure will be built of the lovely Salmo marble found in such abundance in the vicinity of Nelson, and lending so elegant and artistic an appearance to all buildings in which it is largely employed.

The exterior presents a very picturesque appearance, most pleasing to the eye in its chaste proportions, and air of strength. The ornamentation is skilfully handled, and is applied with consummate taste. As in all Mr. Rattenbury's designs special attention has been given to the vitally important matters of light and ventilation. In the new court house at Nelson, ample provision has been made to flood the building with light in every part, and to ensure a constant supply of pure air. As for the almost equally important question of convenient arrangement of offices, it would be difficult to improve upon the excellent scheme set forth in Mr. Rattenbury's plans

A basement extending over nearly the whole area provides plenty of room for storage of fuel and for other necessary purposes. On the lower floor are the County Court and the various public offices. Upstairs on the first floor are the Assize Court, judges, and barristers' chambers, jury room and all the other offices required, conveniently grouped around the hall of justice. There also, in a large, airy and fairly lighted chamber will be the court house library. On the second floor is the grand jury room and other rooms, and a gallery for the public. The Assize room is a very handsome hall, measuring 60x30 feet, with clerestory lighting, and a heavy wood-panelled ceiling, which will have a rich and artistic effect. The ceiling is lofty and should aid the acoustics in an important measure.

Over the main entrance is a handsome mediaeval wrought-iron electrolier, while at the angle of the two streets, held well out from the building, will be another fine electrolier, ornamental tent ironwork, after the sightly sixteenth century design, not unlike the ancient cressets which aforetime flamed ruddily down the narrow causeway in the quaint towns of the Middle Ages.

The new court house at Nelson will make another enduring monument to the taste and skill of its architect.

### INSIDE INFORMATION.

Noble Count Acted as Sarto's Attendant and Associated Press Agent.

New York, Aug. 6.—Count Muccila, of the Noble guard, who was Cardinal Sarto's attendant during the conclave, has been one of the Associated Press staff correspondents at the Vatican for several years. He is well-known in America, having married an American wife, subsequently visiting this country.

### WASHINGTON JOURNALISTS.

Arrangements are Completed for the Reception of the American Visitors.

Following is the programme which has been prepared for the entertainment of the Washington State Press Association when they arrive in Victoria on Tuesday, August 25.

Arrive at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, August 25. Tuesday, 8 p. m., first meeting of the convention in the Board of Trade rooms, kindly lent for the occasion by the Board. Address of welcome by His Worship, the Mayor, and the president of the Tourist Association. 9 p. m., Tuesday, the members of the convention and their friends will adjourn to the Douglas Gardens to the open-air concert as guests of the committee.

# THE B.C. INDIANS HEALTHY AND HAPPY

## Superintendent Vowell Returns to Victoria After His Tour of Inspection.

On Thursday evening Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent of the Indian affairs for British Columbia, returned home to Victoria from his regular tour of inspection of the Mainland districts, and, when called upon yesterday at his office by a representative of the Colonist, said that he had found everything very satisfactory. He visited the Fraser valley, the Kamloops-Okanagan, Hope, Agassiz, Harrison Lake, Douglas, Ashcroft, Kamloops, and other reserves, and was happy to state that the health of the Indians was very satisfactory throughout the country. There had been no epidemics, and he was much pleased to note the marked general progress which the Indians were making. Many of them had gone down to the Fraser owing to the fishing season having opened and the canneries starting up.

Regarding the fishing, Mr. Vowell said that considerable disappointment had been expressed on account of the fish not running as usual, but happily, within the last few days they had come up in something like their customary numbers, and times were very brisk again. The prospects before he returned home were that the season would be a good one. Referring to the peculiar habits of the salmon, Mr. Vowell said that it had been observed that when a water in the river was high the salmon run was checked, and he had not learned the reason for this phenomenon. It has, of course, been noted for several years back that the salmon, which formerly were so very regular in their comings and goings have been very irregular and uncertain, gradually coming later and later each year. Whether this is owing to the operations and artificial hatcheries discharging their fry at times which preclude the possibility of the grown salmon returning at the expected time, or whether it is due to some unknown ichthyological law governing those great annual migrations had not been ascertained. Before he left Vancouver there was abundance of fish in the straits and up the river. Mr. Vowell said that in some of the fish caught the roe had not matured to such an extent as to warrant the fish going up the river to the spawning grounds; and until the roe is exactly in the condition the salmon will not go up the rivers.

In the dry belt, around Kamloops and Ashcroft, a most unusual thing had been experienced this year in a series of heavy rainstorms, accompanied with thunder and lightning. He did not think that any serious damage had been done, except, perhaps, to the hay that had been cut, but fortunately, that was not a very large amount, the standing crops being well forward would not suffer very severely. The rain did not affect injuriously the splendid hop crop around Agassiz. The promise of an unusually heavy crop was excellent. Business throughout the Kootenays was somewhat quiet, but perhaps had brightened very much owing to the granting of the land bounty.

The mosquitos were very bad in some places, but it was to be observed that in the more settled localities those dreadful pests were getting less formidable. He was not aware that any regular attempt was being made at the wholesale destruction of the mosquitos by means of the application of petroleum to the sloughs and pools where they reproduce themselves in millions.

### AMETHYST SOLD.

The schooner Amethyst was sold yesterday at noon by Auctioneer Jones, under commission from A. R. Milne, C.M.G., as Receiver of Wrecks. The schooner realized $250, being sold for that the amount to Uclulet Commercial company. She is lying at Uclulet, a dismasted derelict, with part of her bottom cut away, in fact, a complete wreck. The Amethyst sailed from Coquille river with a cargo of lumber on board, including a heavy deck load, bound to San Francisco, her home port, during the tremendous gales which raged in the winter of 1901-2, and she was capsized and wrecked, and all hands—there were five in all on board—lost. The schooner, which was owned by E. E. Zimmerman, of San Francisco, drifted with the northwesterly current derelict towards the Vancouver island coast, where she was sighted by several vessels and reported as a menace to navigation, before she appeared off Carmanah, and then off Cape Beal, and finally drifted up into Barkeley sound. There Indians went to the wrecked vessel, and after cutting away part of her planking, they removed some of the lumber cargo which was still left in the schooner. Afterwards Messrs. Bishop, Degrand and another settler of Uclulet district found the derelict and after much work they managed to right her, and beach her at Uclulet where she lies within a few yards from the wharf at which the coasting steamers tie up. She is a complete wreck, with no masts or anything in her and the hull is more or less broken. It is not known what her new owners intend to do with her.


# Heals Inflamed Itching Skin

Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum and Tetter, Leaving the Skin Smooth and Natural.

As a means of allaying inflammation, relieving the dreadful itching and healing and curing itching skin diseases, ulcers and eruptions, we believe we can prove by the evidence of the best people in the land that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most potent preparation that it is possible to obtain, so many extreme cases have been cured, so much intense and continued agony relieved that we challenge anyone to produce like endorsement for any ointment or any preparation which is recommended for such diseases. 60 cents a box, at all dealers.


# Aorangi Arrives From South Seas

## Brought Large Complement of Passengers Including Famous Geologist.

## Wrecked Schooner Amythest Is Sold to Uclulet Commercial Company.

Steamer Aorangi—the popular liner of the Canadian-Australian line—arrived in port yesterday at noon after another pleasant passage, during which the 180 odd saloon passengers enjoyed themselves exceedingly. Sports and pastimes were held, concerts and dances beguiled the nights, and the publication and circulation of the "Aorangi Argus"—the brilliant little weekly newspaper which is edited and printed on board the steamer—added much to the interest. Included among the large number of passengers was Sir James Hector, former-ly government geologist, and the discoverer of Kicking Horse Pass, in the Rockies, which was utilized by the Canadian Pacific railway to come through the big range. Mount Hector is named after the noted geologist, who was formerly so prominent in Canadian works. Sir James Hector, who is from New Zealand, and intends to re-visit the Rockies, traversed Vancouver Island in 1860, and during his journeys here, found samples of coal on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. He was surprised to find that since he left this province in 1861, to take the position of director of the geological survey of New Zealand, no discoveries of coal had been made on the West Coast.

The manner of the naming of Kicking Horse Pass was recalled by the famous geologist. In 1857, when he found the pass, he was kicked by a horse, and the members of the survey party believed him to have been killed. They made a grave in the pass and prepared to bury him, when he recovered consciousness. When Sir James was sent out to the Dominion by the Colonial Office, it was believed that Canada was "a few arpents of snow," but he unearthed its riches. For four years he was engaged in exploratory work in the Dominion, and located the "fertile belt" in the Northwest, so named by him, and now the mecca of thousands of settlers. The passes in the Rockies were also located by him, and Peace River and Northern British Columbia were surveyed; in fact he did considerable work to prospect Canada. His son accompanies him, and both are en route to Banff.

Among other passengers were Miss Bell-Johnson, sister of the well known Canadian artist, who debarked at Honolulu; J. F. Flodard, who for 19 years has been head of the Australian firm of Arthur & Co., and who proposes to enter business on his own account on returning from London.

The Aorangi on her voyage outward to Australia, from which she is returning, was the first vessel to enter Sydney from Victoria under the new mail contract between the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia, and in this connection the Sydney Morning Telegraph says: "It is interesting to note that her commander, Capt. J. D. Sydney Phillips, and the purser of the vessel, Mr. F. E. Bellmaine, are the only two officers at present employed in the service who entered it at its inception in 1893. Both gentlemen joined the company in June, and sailed in the R. M. S. Warrimoo, on her first voyage to Vancouver. Capt. Phillips was then third officer, and was gradually promoted until he attained command of the R. M. S. Aorangi in 1899, being transferred to the R. M. S. Warrimoo shortly afterwards. In November, 1901, he was again appointed to the command of R. M. S. Aorangi, and has held it ever since. Mr. Bellmaine joined the Warrimoo as assistant purser, was appointed purser in charge about three years later, and was transferred to the Aorangi with Capt. Phillips in November, 1901. During this time 43 round voyages have been made across the Pacific by them, the distance covered being upwards of 700,000 knots. By a singular coincidence, they arrived at Sydney on this, the first voyage of the new contract, on the same date as they sailed from Sydney on their initial voyage."

On her last trip the Aorangi won fame, according to a writer in the Sydney paper, who tells of posting duplicate letters on the same date, one for London via Brindisi, and the other for London via this port and Vancouver. He says: "Both mails were delivered in London on May 23, in 32 days. The Aorangi carried the mails to Vancouver, and the China, the crack boat of the P. & O. Company, carried the mails via the Brindisi route. I think, then, the result is a feather in the cap of the Vancouver route, and if the company had a more liberal subsidy for services rendered, it is quite possible that a more powerful class of steamers might be put on the line with doubtless still better results."

In this connection, Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, in an interview given to a correspondent of the Sydney Telegraph, says that no proposals for a faster service to Canada are before the New Zealand cabinet. The last he heard of the matter was when he was in London. At that time there was a proposal for Canada, Australia and New Zealand combining to subsidize a service via Vancouver. The Canadian government made a condition that the speed of the boats should not be under 18 knots, and on that basis Mr. Seddon gave a conditional promise, subject to the consent of his colleagues and of parliament, of an annual subsidy of £20,000. The companies interested in the Vancouver service, however, thought the condition as to the type of boats too exacting. Canada refused to be satisfied with anything less, and subject to the 18-knot speed remaining part of the scheme, the matter was left to the steamship companies interested to make proposals, and, as far as Mr. Seddon knows, the proposals have never been made. The £20,000 put forward by Mr. Seddon as the New Zealand subsidy for the Vancouver service is the sum which parliament two years ago authorized the government to offer for a Vancouver service by 6,000-ton boats.

In describing the voyage just completed by the Aorangi, Purser F. E. Bellmaine says: "The R. M. S. Aorangi, J. D. Sydney Phillips, commander, left Sydney, N. S. W., July 15, experienced moderate northeast winds with moderate sea up the Australian coast, and reached Brisbane July 15. Left again next day. Met with moderate southwest winds with moderate sea and fine weather, passed Walpole island July 18, Matthew island July 19, Cape Washington on the 25th, entered Suva harbor at 6 p.m. same date. Resumed voyage next day. Passed the Horne islands July 21 and called at Hull island on the 23rd, met with moderate to fresh southeast and northeast trade winds, with moderate sea, and arrived at Honolulu at 6 a.m., July 29. Continued journey at 4:36 p.m. same day, experienced light winds, smooth sea and fine weather until the morning of August 5. When in the vicinity of Cape Flattery, a thick fog was encountered, which delayed the vessel some 24 hours. Passed Cape Flattery at 8 a.m., 6th inst., and reached Victoria at noon."

The cargo brought by the steamer was as follows: 325 cases merchandise, 100 cases jams, 10 sacks fascue, 4 cases fruits, 21 cases personal effects, 25 cases preserved rabbits, 2 cases sauces, 30 cases canned meats, 162 cases safety cartridges, 1 case percussion caps, 5 cases cartridge cases, 1 case gun wads, 6 cases furniture, 25 bols coconaut oil, 2 cases plants, 17 boxes frozen rabbits, 55 pieces red bean, 10 cases preserved soups, 48 sacks cocoanuts, 210 bales hemp, 200 bales bags, 29 bales fur skins, 2 cases rabbit skins, 34 bags hides, 4 packages sundries.

### ALTAVIELA IN TROUBLE.

Bark (Well Known Locally) at Capetown in Distress.

The bark Altavela, which took lumber from British Columbia and afterwards took a cargo of wheat from Bahia Blanca for Melbourne, has put into Capetown in distress. According to advices received by mail the bark met with heavy weather and was compelled to make for Table Bay for repairs. The message states that part of the cargo has been damaged by water, and that it will be necessary to discharge a portion in order to effect the necessary repairs.

The Altavela is bound from Bahia Blanca to Melbourne, with a cargo of breadstuffs. She left Bahia Blanca on May 23. The Altavela is a Norwegian bark of 1,157 tons. Built of iron, she was launched from the yard of Messrs. R. Duncan & Co., of Port Glasgow, in 1868. For a time she sailed under the British flag, being known as the Colombo. The bark is now owned in Christiania (Norway) by a company, Messrs. Johnsen and Co. are the managers for the owners. Capt. G. S. Gjertsen has command of the vessel.

# THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA

## Matters Are Gradually Growing Worse And Massacres Again Almost Inevitable.

Constantinople, Aug. 6.—Consular advices received here yesterday from Monastir, indicate that the situation in Macedonia will constantly grow worse. At a meeting of the ministers, it has been decided to adopt measures of extreme severity to suppress the revolution. It is reported that Albanian troops will be employed, in which event massacres are almost inevitable

The Bulgarian Patriarch was summoned to the Yildiz Palace on Wednesday, and urged to make a final appeal to his flock to deliver up their arms and thereby avoid bloodshed. The menacing attitude of the Kurds in Armenia is causing increasing alarm at Erzeroum, Bitlis and Kharput. It is asserted in some quarters that the authorities are secretly arming the Kurds, while endeavoring to convict the Armenians of revolutionary intentions.

### STARTLING REVELATIONS.

It frequently happens that people suffer for years from kidney derangements without knowing the cause of their sufferings. Suddenly the truth is revealed to them that they are the victims of serious kidney disease, and in imminent danger. There is no medicine which gives such prompt two relief and cure for every form of kidney disease as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are positively effective, even in the most chronic cases.

# Local News

Taylor Mill Company.—Last Tuesday Mr. John Taylor ceased to act as manager of the Taylor Mill Company, a position which he has filled since the company was founded.

Returns This Fall.—Mr. William Marchant, of the Dominion Customs service at Dawson City, will return to Victoria this fall, his engagement of one year in the Yukon being then expired.

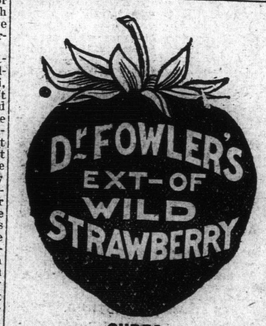
Employers Combine.—Vancouver has now a Retail Merchants' association. It was formed on Tuesday evening for the purpose of mutual help. The association will try to secure the enforcement of existing by-laws affecting mercantile concerns.

N. P. A. A.'s Great Meet.—Gratifying progress is being made with the arrangements for the N. P. A. A.'s meet. A large proportion of the entries so far are from the United States, 35 in all having come from that side of the line, mainly Portland. Almost every event will see United States and Canadian athletes competing.

Old Physician's Visit.—Dr. Dickson, a physician who practised medicine in Victoria some forty years ago, is visiting the city and is staying at the Dominion. Dr. Dickson is a resident of Portland, Oregon. He was in charge of the first hospital established in Victoria, and his presence will be welcomed by many old-timers, who will be delighted to renew acquaintanceship with the contemporary of Dr. Trimble, Dr. Powell and Dr. Matthews

Engineers' Examinations.—At the government buildings the examinations for stationary engineers' certificates are proceeding, but will probably close today. The results of the Victoria examinations will not be known for three or four weeks, because the examiners leave on Monday for other places in the province to continue the examinations there, and will take all the papers with them, the whole series being adjudged when the examinations close.

Ledge of Zinc.—News of a strike of a body of ore carrying a large percentage of zinc blende, was brought to Vancouver by Mr. H. C. Magee, timber cruiser, who, with his partner, made the find last week. The location of the ledge is on Price's channel, about 80 miles up the coast, close to the water. Samples of the ore taken from the surface gave returns of 25 per cent. of zinc, while samples taken from one foot from the surface gave as high as 35 per cent. Mr. J. O'Sullivan, who made the assays, stated that the find was a valuable one in view of the fact that the zinc deposits at Iola, Kansas, were beginning to pinch out, and the Americans were now looking to British Columbia for their future supply of zinc.


CURES

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.


# Hawaii Tires Of Uncle Sam

## Natives Who Became Americans Are Now Longing For Independence.

## Will Present Memorial to U. S. Congress Seeking Home Rule.

According to advices received from Honolulu by the steamer Aorangi, which reached port at noon yesterday, the native element of the Hawaiian islands have tired of the rule of Uncle Sam. They are longing for the reform of territorial government. Members of the native Home Rule party do not desire to be considered as Americans any longer. They want their independence, and they have been discussing the advisability of memorializing Congress to restore Hawaii its former government. This desire, which all but amounts to treason in the mouths of men who uttered it, was made evident in a most striking manner on July 27 at the session of the Territorial convention of the Home Rule party. The hatred of the white element was apparent during the proceedings and the announcement that the delegates were to be asked to sign a memorial asking Congress to restore the independence of Hawaii, was but the culmination of the general sentiment practically of all those present. The proposition came as a surprise to most of the delegates, but when its purpose became known there was a wild burst of enthusiastic applause. It was Robert W. Wilcox, the former delegate to Congress, who broached the subject.

Although defeated at the last election for Congress, Wilcox has been holding his leadership of the Hawaiians. He understands the art of appealing to their prejudices and passions, and in the introduction of the independence memorial, he saw an excellent opportunity of gaining further favor from the convention.

"I tell you, delegates," exclaimed Wilcox, in an impassioned address to the convention, "we must hold to the political power that we have. We must stand firm and not allow the strong white man to come among us and crowd us out. Let us run our government. Le our cry be, 'Hawaii for the Hawaiians.' I am now having prepared a memorial to be presented to Congress asking it to restore to us our independence, but to establish a sort of protectorate over these islands."

The mere suggestion of throwing off the rule of the white man caused the utmost delight among the delegates and there were cries of favor all over the convention hall. Wilcox had struck the hidden desire of the race and the prospect of returning to power and dominating all parts of the Hawaiian government found complete endorsement from his hearers and they were all anxious to sign the memorial sking that the Stars and Stripes be hauled down. Had the memorial been presented at the time Wilcox introduced the subject, there is little doubt but every man in the convention would have signed the document. Wilcox did not see fit to present the memorial at that time, however. Action was deferred until the following day. When the convention met again every delegate was in his seat then waiting for the appearance of the memorial that was to inaugurate the movement to detatch Hawaii from the Union.

But Wilcox had evidently thought better of secession project. "The memorial is not ready," he announced. Wilcox addressed the delegates and explained that he thought it would be wiser to wait with the memorial until two years hence, when the delegate to Congress was to be elected. The delegates accepted this postponement.

The ruse on the part of Wilcox was perfectly plain, however, and that he will use it with certain force is certain at the next election. The plan is to make this memorial and the request for independence one of the issues of the campaign for delegate. Wilcox and the native Home Rule party will insist that their candidate will agree to work for the withdrawal of Hawaii from the Union, and there is but little doubt but this plank, which is one of the most remarkable in the history of American politics, will receive the backing and the votes of a large number of Hawaiians. The idea of a delegate to the United States Congress running on a plank which pledges the advocacy of a memorial asking for disunion is preposterous, but such a scheme is now what is uppermost in the minds of the native leaders.

While the project of the memorial caused considerable comment at the time by reason of its bold character, the white people of the territory are not surprised that the natives have taken a fresh tact to try and cast off the irksome American rule. Americans are distasteful to the natives, and there is little doubt but that nine out of every ten Hawaiians would gladly return to the days of the unoncachy with Liloklani as Queen. The American Union is abhorrent to the kanaka.

the board examined the various compartments in side the vessel. J. A. Lyle and J. Dyer constituted the board. The report was of considerable length.

The libel on the vessel has not yet been settled in the courts and the vessel is still held in Honolulu under the attachment secured by the Spreckles interests in pursuit of their claim for $50,000 salvage against the Clavering, which Captain Barton refuses to pay.

### TO LAY CABLE.

C. P. R. Barge Election Towed Here by Steamer Otter.

Steamer Otter has arrived from Vancouver with the C. P. R. cable barge Election in tow. This barge is to be engaged in picking up a cable between Beachy bay and Port Crescent, which has been unused for some years. It is intended to repair the cable and put it in commission again. Superintendent J. Wilson of the C. P. R. telegraphs, came on the Otter, and a crew of six or seven men, who will be employed on the barge. The contractor for raising the Election only recently got her up from the bottom of Coal Harbor where she has been sunk for some time.

### ANOTHER SEA MYSTERY.

Another mystery of the sea is reported from the Orient. The name of Honolulu figures very prominently in the latest mystery, as that was one of the names that appeared in a life boat that was picked up at the mouth of the Yangtse river some time ago.

The Japanese Gazette has the following on the subject:

"Our Honolulu contemporaries may be able to solve this mystery of the sea: The Shanghai steam pilot boat A. M. Bisbee last week picked up outside the Bell buoy (mouth of the Yangtse) a ship's boat, painted white and with varnished gunwale, bearing the name "Honolulu," and the builder's name. In the boat were found a suit of dungarees, two flannel shirts, a pair of sea boots, a hammer and a chisel; also a suit of oilskins. She had a few fathoms of hemp rope, a line lead and a signal halyard. The rudder was shipped. The boat had the appearance of not being long in the water. There was no glass. The boat and its fittings were handed over to the Customs. One would think it was a wanderer from Hawaii."

This does not indicate that disaster has overtaken the schooner Honolulu, well-known here. She is en route from Pesagua to San Francisco.

### CAPT. POWERS' INVENTION.

Vancouver Mariner Will Soon Make Another Test.

Capt. Powers states that his little steamer, which is designed to generate electricity by her own movement through the water, without loss of power, is to be again tested. He is confident this time of success, as the first attempt showed the inventor where the fault lay.

The principal of the invention is to drive a tunnel through the vessel's hull lengthways, and turn a wheel inside the tunnel by the water rushing through the aperture. The electricity is to be generated by this wheel.

### MAUNA ALA LOST.

Word has been received by the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, of the probable loss at Topolobampo, Mexico, of the bark Mauna Ala, one of the best known sailing vessels on the Pacific. Bound to the Mexican port from Eureka with a cargo of lumber, the Mauna Ala went ashore.

Beyond the statement that the vessel will more than likely be lost, but that the cargo may be saved, no details of the disaster have been received.

# ANOTHER GRIT PICNIC PARTY

## Leaves For the Yukon to Investigate Treadwell Concessions.

Among the passengers who went North on the steamer Princess May were the members of the Commission and its secretaries appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the results that the granting of the famous Treadgold concession are likely to have upon the mining industry of the Yukon.

The Commission consists of the Honorable Byron Moffatt Britton of Toronto, Justice of the High Court of Ontario, and Mr. Benjamin Bremner, clerk of Ottawa, editor of the Canadian Mining Review. Dr. E. Lacambe, of Montreal, member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, is the secretary of the Commission; Mr. H. H. Rowatt, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has charge of the records in that department for the Yukon Territory; and Mr. J. Agnew of Toronto, who is court reporter for Mr. Justice Britton, is acting as the official stenographer for the Commission.

The powers of the Commission as defined by the government appointment are in short:

"To obtain information showing to what extent the grant and concession known as the Treadgold concession is likely to be beneficial or injurious to the mining interests of the Yukon Territory;

"To make inquiry into hydraulic concessions granted under the regulations in force in the Yukon Territory; as to how granted and as to the failure, if any, to perform the conditions of such concession;

"To make inquiry and investigate generally all facts which may afford information respecting hydraulic or other means, which it is desirable should be adopted to successfully develop mining on certain high land which requires an artificial supply of water."

Mr. Justice Britton stated that the sittings of the Court of Inquiry would be held in Dawson, although it might be necessary also to hold sessions on some of the creeks. Upon their arrival in Dawson they would hold short session to examine witnesses who would be likely to give evidence in connection with hydraulic mining concessions. The commissioners and their party would then make a tour of inspection of the various creeks affected by the granting of hydraulic concessions, after which they would return to Dawson where the remainder of the evidence would be taken.

Mr. Bel stated that they expected to finish up their labors in the North in about three weeks unless unforeseen delays should be experienced, and they would likely be able to return by September 1.

# COMPLAINS OF INATTENTION

## Capt. Schwarting Tells of the Bad Management at Marine Hospital.

Captain H. Schwarting, of the German ship, Columbia, is the latest shipping man to make complaint regarding the manner in which the Marine hospital is run.

Reinsers, a seaman of the dismasted German ship was found by campers at Rosebank, Esquimalt, on Wednesday night lying among rocks where he had Captain Schwarting secured a carriage knee. This was at 9:30 p. m. He was taken on board the H.M.S. Flora, where the surgeon of the warship did al he could for the injured man, and advised the captain to take him to the hospital. Captain Sewwhwarting secured a carriage, and at 11:45 p. m. he reached the marine hospital. It was dark and no one was to be found. He knocked loudly on several of the doors for some time before a man came from an out-house adjoining, and then the injured man was taken inside.

The attendant told the German captain that Dr. Davie was the hospital doctor, so the captain drove to the doctor's house. He was informed that the doctor was at his office, and after leaving a message at the house he went there, but failed to find the doctor.

Yesterday morning at seven o'clock he telephoned to the doctor, who, after being told of the case, said he would attend to it at once. Two hours passed and the mate of the Columbia came to the captain and told him that the doctor had not yet arrived. He then went to Doctor Fraser's house, but he was absent. Then he went again to Doctor Davies' house and found that he was at St. Joseph's hospital. At 10:30 he telephoned to Dr. Robertson and he at once went to the Marine hospital and attended the injured sailor. In the meantime, from 11:45 p. m. on Wednesday until 10:30 a. m. yesterday, the unfortunate sailor was lying in agony at the Marine hospital.

The captain said that the treatment received at the Marine hospital, where—as his ship paid the two cents per ton sick mariner's fund tax—he was entitled to have the sailor treated, was in marked contrast to the kind treatment received on H.M.S. Flora. There have been many complaints from time to time by the seamen who have been taken to the Marine hospital of inattention.

### STORM IN TEA CUP.

A novel weather test is suggested by the Parisian "Petit Bleu," which for simplicity should find favor at this holiday season. Drop a lump of sugar into the breakfast cup of tea, and notice the bubbles of air which rise to the surface of the liquid. If these bubbles group themselves in the middle, it will be a fine day; if they cling to the sides of the cup, it will certainly be either snow or rain. And if they are separated from one another without any fixed position, the weather will change in some way or other during the course of the twenty-four hours. Give it a "Fair" trial.

# Queen City in From West Coast

## Brought Shipment of Gold Dust From Placers at Wreck Bay.

## Aorangi is Due From Australia—Wrecked Schooner to Be Sold Today.

Steamer Queen City returned yesterday morning from Ahousaht and way ports on the Vancouver island coast after an uneventful passage, bringing the first shipment of gold dust that has been brought from the Wreck bay placers on the Vancouver island coast for many months. The purser brought 53 ounces of dust which was shipped to Victoria by Sing Lee, the Clayoquot Chinese who has leased the mines at Wreck bay and is working them with a few Chinese. The steamer also brought 840 cases of salmon from the Clayoquot cannery.

The sale of the wrecked schooner Amythist, which is lying on the beach at Uclulet will be held today. The sale was to have been held by Mr. Jones on Monday of noon, he having been commissioned by Collector Milne as Receiver of Wrecks, to sell the schooner. The auction was deferred, though, in order to give Messrs. Bishop, Leech & Degrnda who salved the wreck when it drifted into Barkeley sound last winter, to reach this city from Uclulet. Therefore the sale was postponed until the arrival of the Queen City.

### AORANGI IS DUE.

Other Liners on the Way Across the Western Ocean to Victoria.

Steamer Aorangi, of the Canadian Australian line, is expected to reach port today from Australia, via Suva and Honolulu. There are now seven of the Oriental liners en route to this port, and as two have already arrived in port since the commencement of the month, the arrivals of Oriental liners this month will be as great as ever. The steamer Tartar left Yokohama on August 1, and the Kaga Maru left the Japanese port on July 28, and is due here next Tuesday. The steamers Hyades, Riojun Maru, Victoria, Machaon and Empress of China are also en route.

Steamer Inverness passed up yesterday from Portland for Ladysmith.

Steamer Silesia, of the Kosmos line, passed up yesterday from San Francisco with a large consignment of sugar on board for the B. C. Sugar refinery.

### LICENSED VICTUALLERS MEET.

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting in Vancouver Yesterday.

Vancouver, Aug. 5.—Provincial Licensed Victuallers Association met this afternoon at Vancouver. Representative liquor dealers from all over the province were present. The officers elected were: president, A. Von Rhein, Esquimalt; first vice-president, H. T. Lockyer, manager Hudson's Bay, Vancouver; second vice-president, H. Lee, Steveston; secretary, C. C. Tilley, Grand Forks; treasurer, N. Nelson, New Westminster. Delegates were present from Victoria, Nanaimo Westminster, Steveston, Grand Forks, Nelson and Vancouver. The next meeting will be held October 1, at Vancouver.

"I don't care to marry—at least not yet," said the flirt.

"Why not?" asked the matron.

"Because as matters are now I have the attention of half a dozen men, while if I married I would have the attention of only one."

"Huh!" exclaimed the matron, "you wouldn't have even that."—Kansas Independent.


A Little Coal Goes A Long Way

towards heating a house if fed into a Furnace made to heat—one which does not send the fuel up the chimney in smoke.

'Sunshine' Furnaces

will extract more heat from a unit of coal than any other good Furnace.

Every square inch from the bottom of fire-pot to top of dome is a direct radiating surface.

The dome is made of heavy steel-plate, which makes it a more effective heater than the cast-iron dome put in common Furnaces.

The "Sunshine" has every improved feature and still is so simple that any person can operate it.

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