and start afresh two hundred thou; phlets published by railway system, German, have been sly to applicants at nadian pavilion, and more will be asked during the course o hese and the hand raphs of Canadia the walls are surel of the most valuable sult from Canada's e great exposition

NG CHEQUES. Clue May Be Ob-Port Essington Robbers.

Hussey, of the pro-, has sent a circular giving the following ch were stolen in the robbery: nlet Co., in favor of endorsed by him, B. B. C., by Harold R. Cunningham & 570.15. Order on S. by P. Herman & Hatrio, and endorsed n by Vital Creek in favor of Chas. orsed by him, on B. on R. H. Hall, by eamer Caledonia. Kenzie, endorsed by on B. B. C., or R. Cunningham & y them, \$202.11 ., drawn by John s. Kirby and endors son, and endorsed by ie drawn by E. J favor Indian Hazle Frank Tricehurst Indian department, & Son, endorsed by ue, Lever Bros. or am & Son, endersed

No 3a., Kinsack B. C., No. 2a., W xburg, \$45.30; Bank agasail (Jap), \$40. & Hems

Indian

25. In letter to the

A. Singlehurd, \$50.

eque, B. Applyard, \$40, on Bank of B.

were also the fol

. B. Co., No. 20, N

., No. 25, K. Yera,

No. 86, I. Condo

Hazleton

Cheque on B.

oundary. eported to be looking ore in sight Central camp, has al-

AND ACCUPATE NAME OF THE OWNER, WHEN THE OWNER,

tons of ore to tly, with the object of hoe lead. being taken out of the ood camp, by D. A.

sacks are now ready the Jewel mine, Long on begin making ship-Silica reduction works

est purposes. two cars of ore from Trail smelter gave to the ton. The copper cent., gold \$5.70

joined the list of sending ore to the Grand Forks, and it is management to connd ship all winter. prior to the first o Crown dld not ship, at that the shipments st a car a day during

shaft on the Earthf Kettle river, has atfeet. As soon as the ached drifting will be far 250 tons of ore in the ordinary course rk. A trial shipment lter is expected to be

as bonded the Evening claims, in Wellington nd R. S. Fraser. The the bond is \$45,000, over 15 months. The bley are situate about rtford Junction. The r the two claims has rening Star. A ledge 25 feet wide has been for 500 feet. Assays per cent. copper have the gold values are

of 35 tens of ore from Kinney, gave 15 ounces oncentrates, which it ich \$100 in value. The he Minnehaha stamp ore taken all the way down to the 47-foo which adjoins the Pen v W. Edwards. is down 47 feet and as but one foot wide increased to two and at this depth. The erly direction and can feet, showing free Besides the main her one about 20 feet edge of the same kind

Slocan. dozen men at work. y is now a regular

utting in a stamp mil

ion creek, is developing proportions is reported ewater. to have made a very

his property near the at work on the Red lways of a very high

Lieutenant-Governor

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere the London World's "Celebrity at Home."

Interesting Sketch of His Life and Career--In Furnished Lodgings!

The following appeared in the London Vorld on September 5th under the head-Celebrities at Home-Sir Henri ly de Lobtiniere, K. C. M. G., at Govnent House, Victoria British Colum-

'As his names suggests, Sir Henri is birth a Frenchman, being descended om French parents who had made their home in Canada-or, more strictly speaking, from a French father who had Henri intended to remain in Victoria narried a Canadian. Sir Henri himseif was born in France some seventy years ago and was educated in Paris at a penin the Quartier Latin. Very pleasant it is to chat with him about the Latin parter of that day, and to hear his ank appreciation of Trilby as a picare of his own student days.

"When Sir Henri had completed his studies in Paris he came to reside with situation. It is full not only of family relics and of presents received from many distinguished travellers who have visited it, but also of the interesting curios which the present occupant himself has picked up in his travels about the world. Small wonder, then, that there should have been a moment's hesitation on his his behind and to make a temporary people who were strangers to him. But the hesitation was only momentary, and within a week of receiving the appointment Sir Henri Joly-for by that breviated name he is always known to Canadians-was en route for British Columbia. So rapidly had these events happened that the new Lieutenant-Governor found the family of the late administrator still occupying Government House; but, with characteristic courtesy. he refused to disturb them, and took up his abode at an hotel, where he remained for some time. The present residence of the Governor of British Columbia is merely a large house rented by the government, the proper Government House having been burnt almost to the ground fire in 1898, during the occupancy f Mr. T. R. McInnes, leaving just a neap of ruins sufficiently picturesque to attract a good many amateur photographers. Its situation is beautiful, comanding as it does a perfect view over the bay of Victoria and the mountains on the American side, mountains which are snow-capped throughout the year. At midday one would imagine oneself on the

Lake of Geneva, with the deep blue of the waters and the tremendous range of "Sir Henri began life at the bar of Lower Canada in the year 1855. Six years afterwards he represented his own district of Lotbiniere in the Canadian ssembly, and sat for it until the time the Union, when he was elected by cclamation to the House of Commons nd the Legislative Assembly. He coninued to sit in both Houses until the general election of 1874, when he retired from the Commons, but still sat in the Legislative Assembly until he resigned in 1885. From then until 1896 the Conservatives were in power, with Sir John Macdonald at their head. Upon the formation of a Liberal government, however, in 1896, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Henri Joly was appointed to the office which he held until the Governor-General conferred his present | trade." post upon him. While temporarily out f parliament his services were recogn ized by the colonial office, and in 1895, on the recommendation of the secretary of state, he was created a Knight Com

mander of St. Michael and St. George "The handsome appearance and the manner which have stood the new Lieutenant-Governor in such good stead during his parliamentary career bid fair to make him the most popular administrator that British Columbia has had for many years. The art of saying the right thing at the right mement is a very small item in Sir Henri's stock-in-trade. It is rather that rare art, attributed generally to royalty, of renembering everyone, and, above all, of permitting anyone to quarrel with Those who have not lived in the midst of colonial party politics, and seen rom what class colonial politicians are argely crawn, will scarcely recognize the full the use of the soft answer

"'You would hardly suppose,' said Sir

which turneth away wrath.

Henri, when he had shown me over his new abode, 'that, with the exception of these two Louis-Quinze tables, not thing you see belongs to me, or, for the matters of that, to the government either. The fact is, I am in furnished lodgings! Those two tables were saved from the fire in 1898. I pointed to an engraving signed 'Isabel Aberdeen,' over the mantelpiece in the hall. 'Does that also find its way here by accident?" Ah, no,' he answered; 'that is one of my reasures. In Canada, you must know, ady Aberdeen, who began her career ere merely as the wife of the Governor reneral, soon became an honored instittion, and, before she left us, was semething in the nature of a religion among culture Canadians. I could not ell you half the good that wender wonan has done. If you will come here his afternoon, and help me to entertain Women's Congress, I'w sitting in ctoria, you will confer a favor upon a emporary widower, and hear for yourelf what the working ladies from all arts of Canada have to say of their resident. Lady Aberdeen. And thus it stat Sir Henri Joly will, of all people, ever speak of himself. Was it not the ated you to accompany Li Hung Chang cross a portion of Canada? Yes, ineed, and a more anxious duty never fell my share,' answered the Lieutenant-

be positive whether he really understood English or not? All our conversation passed through the interpreter, who, by the way, was no other than Sir Chichen Lofengluh, the present Chinese ambassador in London, and, for a foreigner, one of the best English scholars I have ever met. It was in 1896, about a year after I had been knighted, and as Chichen had also just been similarly honored by the British government, it we should make it a 'collar day' at Niagara for his entertainment. But, unluckily, the interpreter had not then received the insignia of his knighthood. had brought plenty of bearers with him, it was our duty as his entertainers :0 long bamboo handles of his sedam chair stuck in the stairway for half an hour until he had literally to be sawn out of would induce him to walk, and that, I think, was owing to some ailment of the legs.

"In reply to an inquiry whether Sir tended rejoining Lady Joly after the session, at Lotbiniere, where the memhers of his family, from India, England and elsewhere, were going to meet this autumn. 'And how many do you exto officers in the Royal Engineers; two this engineering bent to any hobby of your own?' 'Anyone who mentions the word 'hobby' to me may be called upon to sit and listen to a lengthy dissertation on forestry; perhaps, after all, the only subject worth discussing! Are you prepared? Well, I will not try you too severely; but perhaps the next time you part when he was asked to leave all are passing this way you may find that some of my notions on forestry are behome three thousand miles away, among ginning to bear fruit here, as they have already done in Eastern Canada. And row to prepare for the Women's Congress, which is to invade my house this afternoon."

> MANUAL TRAINING. Extract From an Article Written

Prof. Robertson. ber of The Farming World, Prof. Rob-

ertson says: "Education begins with the chi'd's life, and should continue of the right sort throughout. It seems unnecessary and wholly undesirable that the school period should be different from the years which go before and follow it in fort the child goes to school it is reses bringing it into conscious relationship with the material world around it and by doing things with its hands. are required to do things with their hands and to recognize and control their senses to be keen and alert and to report plain to se ing of the senses, of the hands and eyes, and of the mind) are some of the objects of practical and manual instruction. Manual training is a means of developing mental power, and not a short cut or a long step towards

AN INTERESTING SESSION Of the Trades and Labor Council Held on Wednesday Evening.

At the meeting of the local Trades and Labor Council on Wednesday night, among the subjects up for consideration was that on co-operation. Several sug gestions were made regarding the advisability of establishing a co-operative store in Victoria, which evoked an expression of diverse opinions on the subject. Some of the members contended that such an establishment would allow them to purchase cheaper. To counteract this point others maintained that the principle of trades union was to live and let live, as the institution of such a store would injuriously affect merchants who depended to some degree upon their patronage. The council took no action on the subject, which will probably receive subsequent consideration.

A communciation was read from Geo. Bartley, asking for the local council's as their official organ. This request was and amended to read as follows: complied with as far as endorsing the paper as a trades' union publication. The Guelph, Ontario, Trades and Labor Council wrote inviting the co-operation of the local body in the movement to engage a permanent solicitor to look after the interests of the entire organization

throughout the Dominion. A communication was received from A. G. Mackenzie King, editor of the new Dominion Labor Gazette, asking the council to furnish him with the names of all secretaries and members of trades unions in the city, in order that he may mail them the first number of the Labor Gazette. The meeting was well attended, and interesting throughout. Vicepresident James Tagg presided.

COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS.

The following is an extract from the London Gazette of August 14th, 1900: "Royal Engineers-The undermention ed gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada. to he second lieutenants dated June 25th se that the Canadian government ie- 1900: Edward Carlton Baker. Francis Hepry Walter Archbold and Gordon

Bennett Johnson." In Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, there overnor. 'Li was the most mysterious is a petroleum spring which has been han I ever had to deal with. Do you known for nearly 3,000 years. It is mensnow that, to this moment, I could not tioned by Herodotus.

COMMUNICATIONS OUR MINING LAWS

Quesnel Forks, Sept. 14th, 1900. To the Editor: I notice an article in your issue of September 4th on our was the pleasure of Li Hung Chang that mining laws by Mente Manuque, which is very timely and should receive careful plers. consideration by all interested in mining in this province. I agree with your We were often sorely troubled to get correspondent when he said the mining bearers for Li Hung Chang, for, accord- laws have been constantly altered and see that he was carried from point to be rewritten after careful consideration, point. He never walked snywhere, not I understand the government is about to the Clifton House at Niagara how the mining laws. It is hoped this commission will be composed of practical mining men, who are interested in the welhis awkward predicament. Nothing fare of the province and will thoroughly revise and simplify them. As the only surviver of the first little party of prospectors that located and worked the first gold mines in the province, I take the liberty of expressing my views in your during his tenure of office, and to bring widely circulated publication on the rehis family there, he said that he in- peal of Part VII. of the Placer Mining Act, referring to leases, and amend so as to place deep placer mines on the

Black Bear Creek,

same footing as mineral claims. It is well known capital rarely explores or prospects for mines, preferpect?' 'Two daughters, who are married ing to invest in properties when values of mines are demonstrated by the skill sons, who are in the same regiment, and and perseverance of the miner. As the two other daughters, who are married to law now stands concerning the holding his parents at the Chateau de Lotbin- civil engineers. 'So far as the profes- of leases in deep placers the prospector iere, in the province of Quebec, a charm- sion is concerned, almost a record I is practically prohibited from developing ing demesne both in architecture and should think, Sir Henri. Do they owe values of such mines, for the reason that he is required to pay an annual rent of \$50 for hill leases and \$100 for creek leases. Besides an annual expenditure in labor is required on each lease from \$1,000 to \$1,500. For this reason no prospector can afford to prove values of

> There are vast areas of deep auriferous alluvials in the interior of British Columbia undeveloped and unexplored. If favorable laws are made to encourage the prospector he will expose values in deep auriferous alluvials that will encourage the investment of capital. Give the deep gravel prospector the right to hold and explore his lease on an annual expenditure of \$100 and charge aim \$25 per annum as a tax, and it will not be long until industrious prospectors will discover valuable properties, and milfions be produced annually instead of In dealing with manual training in the less than a million, as at present. The public schools in the Exhibition Num- government will also derive a much larger revenue than under the present In regard to Crown grants to deep

placer mines, such mines should be on the same terms as Crown grants for mineral claims. We will compare a deep placer claim to a mineral claim to allus trate the difference. In the first place its influence on the development of some the deep placer miner frequently exof the most important faculties. Be- pends thousands of dollars in development work before he knows whether the ceiving most of its education by its sen- ground is valuable or not. For example, we will take the Miocene Company, of Horsefly, who have expended over \$150,000, and have not yet reached the bottom of the channel. The Horsefly After the boy and girl leave school they Hydraulic Mining Company have spent something like \$500,000, and are still prospecting. These are only a few. I relationships to the things about them could mention a number of others.

It is too much to expect that education Mineral claimants generally find a prosin the school period, while imparting in- pect at the grass roots and know someformation and developing the general thing of what they got before doing much intelligence, should have cultivated their development work. Therefore it is e that a deep placer miner is accurately and fully on what lies all entitled to more consideration in regard round them. That prepares the mind to Crown grants than what he has her for frequent experiences of 'the joy of tofore enjoyed. Capital wants a title clear apprehension.' None the less to the ground before investing their capshould their hands and eyes be trained ital. Crown grants for deep placer to obey readily and skillfully the desires mines on the same condition as Crown of the mind. These (systematic train- grants for mineral claims, would cover the difficulties we are now working nu-

I hope these notes will lead to discussion by those interested, and will express their views on this subject, as is a very important one to miners. inclose memo of suggested amend ments to the Placer Mining Act, which I hope you will find space in your valuable paper to publish and advocate the necessary legislation by the government for the same. Thanking you in advance. JAMES MOORE.

Memo of Suggested Amendments to the Placer Mining Act.

Amend section 2, chapter 136, Placer Mining Act of 1899, to read as follows: Placer mines shall be divided into two lasses, as follows: Shallow placers and deep placers. Shallow placer mines shall include all claims located on creek diggings, bar diggings, bench diggings, dry diggings, and hill diggings, in newly discovered shallow placer mining districts. Deep placer mines shall include

laims located on deep alluvial or other deosits of earth, gravel and gravel conglomerates (excepting rock in place) containing gold, platinum, osmirridium, or other valuable metals, minerals or precious stones that shall be worked by the hydraulic, hydraulic elevator, drifting or milling

Part VII of the Placer Mining Act, so acceptance of the Vancouver Independent far as it refers to leases should be repealed Deep Placer Mines.

Section 1. Everey free miner shall be entitled to locate and record a deep placer mining claim on any creek, bar, bench hill or plateau on any unoccupied and un reserved crown land, but no more than two claims in the same locality, one of which shall be a creek claim. He shall be allowed to hold any number of placer mining claims by purchase, and every free miner may sell, mortgage or dispose of his claim, or any part thereof, but in no case shall any free miner be permitted to lo-cate and record a deep placer mining claim in a newly discovered shallow placer mining district without first obtaining the consent of the gold commissioner with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-

council. Section 2. The dimensions of deep placer nining claims shall be as follows: In creek diggings or abandoned or worked creeks, half a mile in length. Section 3. In other deep placer mining ground, 8 acres, but in no case shall any deep placer mining claim extend along any creek or river more than 500 yards, creek

diggings excepted. Section 4. Every deep placer mining claim shall be as nearly as possible rectangular in form, and marked by four legalmarked as the initial post, and on that or unoccupied crown lands for the purpose one of skill and not of chance. To demon-

writing stating the name of the claim, its length and breadth in feet, and a general scription of its boundaries, commencing stance and general direction therefrom each of the other corner posts, which shall be marked Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

Section 5. A deep placer mining claim shall not include any portion of any mining ground occupied by free miners, unless with the consent in writing of such occu-

Section 6. Every free miner locating a deep placer mining claim shall record the same with the mining recorder of the district within which claim is situate, within fifteen days after the location thereof, if ing to Chinese etiquette, although he tinkered, but are now most unjust in located within ten miles of the office of some ways and indefinite. They should said mining recorder; one additional day shall be allowed for such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. Such record shall be made in the regular even upstairs; and I remember well at appoint a commission to investigate the book of records kept by the mining recorder for that purpose, in which shall be inserted the name of the claim, the name of the location, the number of the free miner's certificate, the locality of the claim, and a general description of its boundaries. A certified copy of the record shall be given by the mining recorder to the free miner or his agent. A deep placer mining claim which shall not have been recorded within the prescribed period shall be deemed to have been abandoned.

> Section 7. A free miner shall not be entitled to a record of a deep placer mining claim until he shall have furnished the said mining recorder with all the above particulars, and shall have paid in advance to the mining recorder the annual deep placer mining tax of \$25, together with the customary fee required for making such record.

such free miner shall do or cause to be lone work on the claim itself to the value of \$100, and shall satisfy the gold commissioner or mining recorder that such tailed statement of such work, and shall obtain from such gold commissioner or mining recorder, and shall record, a certifleate of such work having been done; faction of the gold commissioner or mining recorder, for the purpose of this section, to be work done on the claim; pro- the bulletin board of his office. yided further that any free miner or complacer mining claims, or any two or more the sions of any act for the time being in force, shall, subject to filing a notice of their intention with the gold commissioner mining recorder, be allowed to perform required to entitle him or them to certificate of work for each claim so held by him or them; privided also that such free miner or company of free miners shall pay in advance to the mining recorder the

held by him or them. If such work shall iot be done and such tax shall not be paid, of M such certificate shall not have been 29, 100, 101 and 102, inclusive of part VII Franklin's party, and felt sure that Hood so obtained or recorded in each and every year, the claim shall be deemed vacant and abandoned, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding. Section 9. The owner of a deep placer

mining claim shall be entitled to all the

surface rights, including the use of all

timber thereon for mining and building

purposes in connection with the working

of said claim, so long as he holds said claim for the purpose of developing the minerals contained therein, but no longer. Section 10. Where the physical condition surrounding adjoining deep placer mining claims intended for operation by hydraulic process, drifting process, or milling process, are such as to make it practically impossible to equip and operate such claims separately, it shall be lawful for the gold commissioner, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, to authorize a consolidation of such adjoining claims and water rights appurtenant thereto, so that they may be equipped and practically operated under one general system. Each application made to the gold commissioner for such consolidation of deep placer mining claims shall be accompanied with a deposit of \$20, and shall contain a schedule of the number of the claims and water rights desired to be consolidated, and shall also be accampanied with plats in quadruplicate showing the several adjoining claims and water rights desired to be so consolidated. If the application is granted, the \$20 deposited by the applicant is to be retained to cover the cost of making out the necessary papers, and if not granted the deposit to be African millionaires, the majority of whom returned to the applicant. A copy of the he holds very strong opinions about. plat shall be filed in the office of the Min- | Neither has he a high opinion of the Boers ister of Mines, the gold commissioner, the mining recorder of the mining division in four years to obtain equal rights for prowhich claims are situate, and one copy fessional, mercantile, and working men shall be returned to the applicant with the notice of approval of consolidation. After earn their living in the Transvaal in a found, but he had loaded his gun! The receiving notice that such consolidation has been authorized, the holder or holders sident of the Johannesburg branch of the journey, and after a terrible march at last thereof shall be allowed, in each and every South African League and drafted the cele- arrived at Fort Enterprise. -From Heroes year, to perform on any one or more of brated Uitlander petition to the Queen. such claims all the work that is necessary to be performed to hold the whole of such claims included in such consolidation. The of humor, and is a man of very strong holder of such consolidation may, in lieu likes and dislikes. He has been all through of the required expenditure in work in Mashonaland on a pioneering expedition such claims in each year, pay to the min- With regard to his being a theatrical maning recorder of the mining division in ager, there is only a substratum of truth which such claims are situate the sum of in the suggestion. Always a keen lover the aggregate amount required to be ex- of amateur theatricals, Forster was, for pended on the consolidated claims, to short period of his life, persuaded to go on gether with the amount of the aggregate the stage professionally, and he actually deep placer mining tax, and receive from appeared under a nom de theatre in sevsuch recorder a record and receipt for such eral of the West End theatres, but he payment, and the payment and record soon gave up his freak, and returned to thereof in any year shall relieve the per- the stern business of the law. son or company making it from the neces-

sity of doing any work during the year in and for which and upon the consolidation Chinese, who at one time formed quite a of claims in respect of which payment is little colony there. Few Chinese would ecorded. mine shall be entitled to a grant from the as Forster is a great getter of verdictsappropriated water of any stream or lake, would assemble round the "Advocate's" together with the right and privilege to construct and maintain dams, gates, ing pieces of paper and letting off crackcanals, ditches, flumes and pipe lines for ers. the purpose of controlling such water as may, in the opinion of the gold commissloner, be necessary to work the said min-

post shall be placed a legible notice in of constructing canals, ditches, flumes or strate this, Forster obtained the consent of pipe line to carry said water to the deep placer mining ground so held; said grant at the initial post marked No. 1, stating placer mining claim or mine, or consolidaout or abandoned.

provisions of section 36 of the Mineral ing the application for crown grants, so placer mines.

Section 13. The holder of a mineral consolidation of deep placer mining claims, shall expend annually on each claim or mine containing 80 acres or less at least \$200 for exploratory or developmanual labor, permanent improvements a member. made on the mine in buildings, roads, shafts, tunnels, machinery, dams, canals, ditches, flumes, pipe lines, or any mining work necessary for the equipment of such claim or mine.

Section 14. The holder of a crown mineral grant for a deep placer mining claim or mine shall, in lieu of the work required to be done by section 13 of this act on each mine or consolidation of mines in each year, pay to the mining recorder, in whose office the mine or mines is located. \$200 for each deep placer mining claim or mine so held, and receive from such re-Section 8. Any free miner, having duly corder record and receipt for such paycated and recorded a deep placer mining ment, together with the payment of the claim, shall be entitled to hold the same deep placer mining tax and the record for the period of one year from the date thereof in any year shall relieve the perthe period of one year from the date thereof in any year shall relieve the perof the recording of the same, and thence son making it from the necessity of doing from year to year without the necessity any work during the year in and for which of re-recording, provided, however, that and upon the deep placer mining claim or during each year and each succeeding year mine in respect of which such payment is ng each year and each succeeding year mine in respect of which such payment is recorded.

Section 15. The holder of a crown min eral grant for a deep placer mining claim or placer mine, or a consolidation of deep ork has been done, by an affidavit of the placer mining claims or mines, shall pay miner or his agent, setting out a de- annually the deep placer mining tax of \$25 on each and every placer mining claim or

mine so held. Section 16. The failure of the holder or holders of crown mineral grants for deep provided also that all work done outside of placer mining claims or mines to comply a deep placer mining claim with intent to with the provisions of sections 13, 14 and work the same shall, if such work have 15 of this act shall be deemed an abandondirect relation and be in direct proximity ment, and such mines shall be declared to the claim, be deemed, if to the satis- open for re-location by the gold commis- plies. sioner or mining recorder in such district. who shall post notices to that effect on

Section 17. It shall be lawful for the pany of free miners holding adjoining deep gold commissioner, with the sanction of Lieutenant-Governor-in-council. to free miners who locate and record adjoin- grant the right to lawful holders of leases deep placer mining claims to be work- of placer mining ground for hydraulic or both in partnership under the provideep mining purposes to avail themselves of the provision of this act without in any way prejudicing the rights or other privileges appurtenant thereto. The lawful holder of a lease for placer mining ground n any one or more of such claims all the and water rights appurtenant thereto shall be entitled to a record for same dating back to the date of original lease and water grant so held as appurtenant thereto, but in no case shall the holder of a lease be entitled to such record until he leep placer mining tax on each claim so shall have fully paid up all leasehold rents due on such leases

Sections 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, of the Placer Mining Act of 1898 and 1999, should be repealed.

ROBERTS'S LEGAL ADVISER. ster. Who Is Advisory Counsel at

Pretoria.

Mr. John Douglas Forster, appointed temporary legal adviser to Lord Roberts, lately, is probably one of the best known men in South Africa. He is a member of English bar, and, years ago, went on northern circuit, where he was a friend contemporary of the late Sir Frank the English bar, and, years ago, went on the northern circuit, where he was a friend and Lockwood. However, after a short Euglish experience he settled down in South doomed men felt morally certain that they Africa, making his home in Kimberley in would never reach that place they knew the days when Johannesburg was practic- that with the evidence of guilt they had ally unheard of. At the "Diamond City" was for a long time one of the leaders of the bar, and on various occasions he exercised judicial functions on circuit as

a commissioner of assize. On the decadence of Kimberley he went to Johannesburg, where, however, he had stayed behind for a little while on the preto content himself with practicing as an text of gathering some tripe-de-roche. advisory counsel in consequence of the Richardson's suspicions were at once excitnot speak. It was in this capacity that he defended Von Feltheim for the alleged murder of Woolf Joel, and the acquittal which ensued was due in no small measure to the splendid way in which Mr. Forster coached Von Feltheim's advocate. He is anything but a persona grata to the South | the as a class, but he has labored for the past last moment of need; it was taken not who want to carry on their business and proper and legitimate maner. He is Pre- two then set forward together on their Mr. Forster is short, slightly-built, with

a sharp, alert manner, an unfailing supply

When he was practicing at Kimberley, Forster was a great favorite among the go to law unless they had "Advocate For-Section 11. Any free miner who is the ster" on their side, and in the event of older of a deep placer mining claim or his winning-which was often the case, gold commissioner of such quantity of un- the successful litigant and his friends house, and show their gratitude by burn-

There is a good story of Forster's once being hoist with his own Chinese petard. He was defending a Celestial on a charge posts at the corners thereof, firmly fixed in ling ground efficiently, and shall have the of keeping a common gaming house, and the ground, one of such posts shall be right of way through any mining ground the defence was that the game played was

the court to Ah Sin's giving a practica exhibition of the subtleties of the game. shall continue in force until said deep Leave was given and the Chinaman proceeded to demonstrate, but protested that tion of such claims or mines, are worked he could not show the exact skill required unless some one took a hand against him Section 12. Any lawful holder of a deep and played the game with reality. This his placer mining claim shall be entitled to a counsel readily agreed to do, and staked crown mineral grant for the exclusive some ten or fifteen shillings on the table right to mine and extract the precious against an equal amount staked by his metals and minerals from said mining client, and the spectators drew round to claims until the same shall have been see the game of skill. Ah Sin shuffled his worked out or abandoned, on payment to cards, dealt them, played several, told his the government of British Columbia of the opponent what to play, and then remarksum of \$500 in lieu of expenditure on the ing "me winnee," swept the whole of the claim. The intending purchaser of said money into his capacious pocket amid the right to mine shall comply with all the roars of laughter of all present in court, which, for the time being, was a theatre! Act and the amendments thereto concern- Forster had the satisfaction of knowing that the fine ultimately inflicted upon his far as they may be applicable to deep client was lightened somewhat by the line of defence adopted. Mr. Forster is an eminently clubable man, and his society is grant for a deep placer mining claim, or greatly sought after at the Band Club in Johannesburg, the Kimberley Club and the Civil Service Club at Capetown. When he is in London, he is never so happy as when he is at the Greenroom Club, ment work. Such work shall consist of which "Actor's Home" he has long been

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Journeying With a Man-Eater in the Arctic Regions.

While Franklin was on his journey terrible scenes were enacted in the encamp ment of Dr. Richardson and his friends. Two of the men died, but an addition was made to the party by the arrival of one Michel, an Iroquois Indian, who started off with Franklin, but had fallen back, being, as he said, unable to proceed. He was one of four (as it subsequently became known) who had been left on the road, but the other three were never heard of again. When Michel arrived he brought with him some pieces of flesh, which he said were parts of a wolf which he had killed on his journey. He soon became gloomy and sullen, and his manner excited suspicion, for it was observed that while others were

Fading Away From Starvation,

he was strong and robust, and capable of hunting. He haunted the presence of Richardson and Hepburn, suspiciously watching all their movements, and never allowing them to be for a moment alone. He refused to assist in collecting tripe-deroche, or in searching for food, and as poor Hood was lying in the tent, unable to move, and apparently near to death, the doctor and Hepburn were bound to go out themselves to try and obtain some sup-

One day when they were so occupied they were startled by the sound of a gun fired in the tent, and, rushing in, they found their brave, noble comrade lying dead, and killed by a bullet through the head. Lying by his side was Bickersteth's "Scripture Help," open, as if it had just fallen from his hand-open, as if he had been reading it at the instant of his death Michel, the Iroquois, was at the tent when the gun was discharged; he came forward to say it must either have gone off accidentally, or Hood must have committed suicide, and then, seeing the faces of his companions, said incantiously, "Do you suppose I murdered him?" Neither Richardson nor Hepburn dared to utter a word. but they both felt all their worst suspicions confirmed. They were satisfied that the flesh Michel had brought with him was not wolf's, but human flesh, parts of the bodies of those who had fallen in had been murdered by Michel, for the bullet had entered at the back of the head, and they did not doubt that they were re-

served for The Same Fate. situation more terrible can scarcely be conceived; two companions dead of starvation; a third, young, talented, pure of heart and life, cruelly wurdered; and themselves both weak and ill, at the mercy of a strong man-strong by cannibalismand alone in the vast wilderness of ice and

their way to Fort Enterprise, but the two Michel would never allow that they knew that every movement was watched, insomuch that from the moment of Hood's death they had never had the opportunity of saying one word to each other alone On the first day of their march Michel proceedings in the Transvaal courts being ed; it was the first time he had had an conducted in Dutch, a language he does opportunity of speaking to Hepburn alone, and speak. It was in this capacity that he with his own. He resolved in a moment on the course he would pursue. Michel was approaching. Richardson turned to meet him, and taking from his bosom a loaded pistol, fired its contents into the head of

Fiend in Human Guise,

who fell dead at his feet! It was a step not taken until the very one moment too soon, for they found that Michel had not gathered any tripe-deroche, although there was plenty to be of Britain.

DINNERS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Writing of "One Hundred Years in the White House," and recalling some of the notable entertainments given by our Chief Executives, Rene Bache, in the September Ladies' Home Journal, says that "President Madison revived much of the formal ceremony which Thomas Jefferson had discarded, and under his administration great attention was given to the state banquets, no expense being spared in making them as fine as possible, President Jackson disliked ceremony even more than did President Jefferson, and, preferring a steel fork himself, he always provided each guest with one silver fork and one of steel. After dinner he smoked a long-stemmed corncob pipe. He wished to throw the doors of the White House wide open to the public, but this idea he was forced to relinquish after the experience of one occasion on which he extended an illjudged hospitality to all comers. The carpet in the east room was ruined by punch which the mob spilt in its eagerness to get at the buckets containing the beverage; the gowns of many ladles were spoiled and the furniture was broken. At his farewell reception President Jackson in-troduced a curious neverty in the shape of a gigantic cheese, which was cut into pieces and distributed among the guests."