Tahkeena Not A New Discovery

Stranded Prospectors Camped There in the Winter of 1897.

Located Good Ground But Did Not Have Supply of Provisions.

Geo. D. McKay is authority for the statement that the big strike on the Tahkeena river, northwest of White Horse, is no new find. "That placer ground was prospected and proved by a Mr. Moore, of Boston, who, with two companions, wintered on the shores of Kluk-wan lake, in 1897," said Mr. McKay, who has been over every foot of the trail by which entrance to the new district can be made.

"Early in the spring of 1898," he continued, "I went in from Plymouth harbor over the Dalton trail with a pack train of thirty-three horses. J. J. McArthur, government surveyor, and Mr. Tyrrell, of the geological survey, were on the trail at the same time, with a pack train of twenty horses. We traveled together all the way, and when we reached the point where Moore and his two companions had wintered, they were awaiting arrival of supplies to make their way out.

"Mr. Moore pressed me earnestly to turn over a portion of the supplies I had as a grub stake to him, and he and his companions would return to a rich strike, he said they had made. They were willing to prove that they had found gold in very paying quantities. Moore had over $100 in coarse gold, and each of his companions had $60 or $75.

"It was impossible for me to join with them, or to grub-stake them, as I was determined to push on for Dawson, for the excitement there was then at its height. Moore afterwards went out to the Coast and returned to Boston. I never heard of him again or of his two men returning. They had been in a party of ten, and in making their way in over the Dalton trail, they had lost their pack horses in a bog. The other seven men returned and left the three to camp all winter.

"During the time they were there, they explored the country round Tankeena river thoroughly, and were most emphatic that they had found just as good placer ground as the Klondike."

Mr. McKay now regrets that he did not take more notice of the find at that time. He is confident it will prove very rich.

A GROWING CONCERN.

About four years ago Messrs. Swarn & Champion started a small repair shop for upholstered goods, mattresses, etc. By carefully fulfilling all contracts undertaken, and by charging moderate prices, their business has increased until now they have found it necessary to enlarge their already large premises. With this object in view, they are now engaged in tearing out partitions and re-arranging the upstairs of their premises, 100 Douglas street. More work room space is required, also another show room. The latter will be in the front of the flat, and the former at the rear. While the firm has been manufacturing goods right along, the idea now is to go into this department more extensively and incidentally cater to the wholesale trade. Mr. Godfrey W. Smith, the senior partner, intends to take a trip up the line next week, visiting en route Duncans, Crofton, Chemainus, Ladysmith and Nanaimo.

The firm manufacture all classes of upholstered goods, mattresses, awnings, blinds, and are in shape to do repair work of a very high class, and invite inquiry either by 'phone, mail or direct call.

In connection with the business are men well versed in carpet laying, contracts being entered into whereby they take up, clean and relay old carpets or lay new ones. Particular attention is devoted to this feature, and this portion of the business is steadily increasing.

The firm expects to have the alterations all completed by the end of the present month, and will then be in shape to undertake a very much larger volume of business than heretofore. The work turned out is in every sense a credit to the firm, nobody being engaged except experienced hands; the general public need have no fear that any repairs intrusted to, or goods bought from the firm are of an inferior quality. Any interested are cordially invited by the firm to call and see for themselves.

PRESENTATION TO MR IAN St. CLAIR

Handsome Birthday Gift From Pupils of the Swimming Baths.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Mr. Ian St. Clair's birth, and the occasion was taken advantage of by the children, whom he has been instructing during the summer in the healthy and useful art of swimming, to present him with tokens of their love and esteem. Mr. St. Clair was made the recipeint of a purse of gold coins and of a silver mounted cane. Mr. Beaumont Boggs, in making the presentation on behalf of the boys, who have profited so much from Mr. St. Clair's instruction, mentioned that his services were especially appreciated inasmuch as he had given them without compensation from the Board of Trustees. Mr. Boggs bore testimony to the splendid work accomplished by Mr. St. Clair and his unfailing efforts to further the progress of the children under his care.

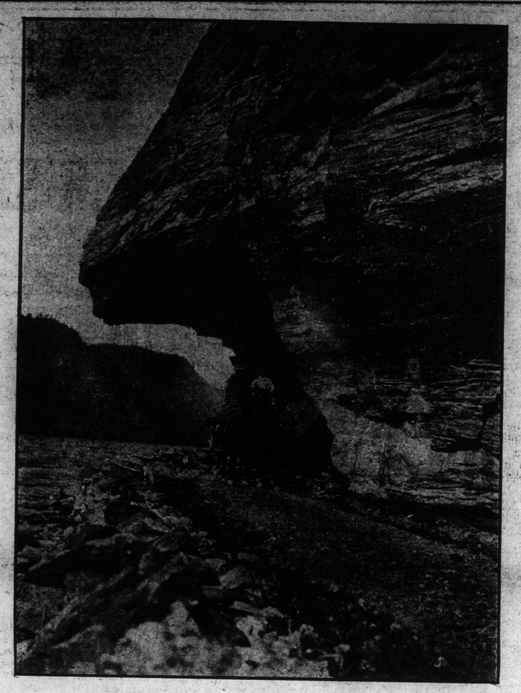
The following is the letter accompanying the gifts:

To Mr. Ian St. Clair, Physical Instructor, Victoria Public Schools:

Dear Mr. St. Clair,—We, the children and friends who have attended your swimming bath during the summer holidays, wish to express our thankfulness to you and our appreciation of your untiring efforts in teaching us to swim, and for your loving kindness in looking after our safety both in the bath and transporting us on the ferry. Sometimes, we are sure, you must have been weary and cold, but you were ever the same dear, kind instructor, and we ask you to accept this small token of our love and gratitude, with our best wishes for many happy birthdays to come.

horizontal structure that the overhanging gallery has been formed by erosion from below by the waters of the lake. It brings to my mind one of the most remarkable illustrations of erosion that I have ever seen. It is a circular pillar of conglomerate on the north shore of Graham Island. This pillar has been formed entirely by the erosion of the sea, and it stands as a sentinel on that lonely shore. The Indians have some weird legends connected with the place. I enclose a photograph of same.

W. J. SUTTON.



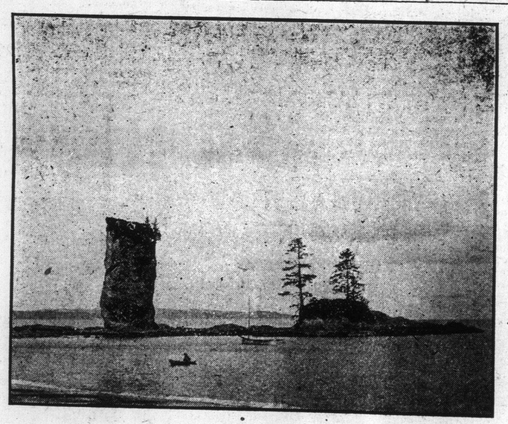
View of Natural Gallery, Supposed to be the Same as Shown in Malaspina's Voyages.

SCENIC FREAK FOUND AT LAST

Situated Along the Wagon Road on Shore of Vasseau Lake.

The accompanying photographs on this page were forwarded the Colonist in proof of the establishment of the discovery of the natural gallery shown in an old publication of Malaspina's voyages, about the location of which there has apparently long been doubt. With the photographs the editor received the following letter, which explains quite fully the point sought to be established:

Sir,—I herewith enclose a photograph of the natural gallery mentioned by Mr. Losee in his communication as being most likely the locality of the picture mentioned in Malaspina's voyages, an illustration of which was given in the Daily Colonist of the 9th instant. The photograph was taken about two years ago, and the locality is along the wagon road on the shore of Vasseaux Lake. The picture shows the stage coach passing under, from which the roof may be touched. That it is the identical place referred to is most conclusively proved by the crude carving of an image in the rock shown in both pictures in the same place. A portion of the overhanging rock has been blasted away for the road, and the slight differences in the pictures may be due to the embellishments of the artist. The rock is a gneiss, and it is owing to its laminated



Remarkable Example of Erosion Found on Grahame Island.

ATMOSPHERE AROUND GLOBE.

We hear a great deal of talk about malaria nowadays, but there is more malaria to be found in most modern bedchambers than anywhere else.

Persons who are moderately intelligent on other topics appear to have small thought on the subject of hygiene in their sleeping rooms, and especially those occupied by children. The ventilation of a bedchamber cannot be too carefully attended to; and, as says Horace Mann, "seeing the atmosphere is forty miles deep all around the globe it is a useless piece of economy to breath it more than once." Yet nine mothers out of ten will carefully close the windows, "for fear of colds and night air," and leave two or three children to sleep in a stifling atmosphere, and see no connection between the colds and throat troubles they have and the vitiated air she compels them to breath night after night.

Let the morning air and sunshine into the room as soon as possible after occupants have risen; and, if there is no sunshine and it is not raining, let in the air. Do not make up beds too soon after they are vacated. You may get your house tidied sooner but it is neither cleanly nor healthful to snugly pack up bed clothing. xx

Practice for Cantata.—The practice of the cantata, "King Rene's Daughter," will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 4 p.m. at Alexandra College of Music and Art, under Mr. Watkis' able direction.

BOND VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

The Jury Found That Death Resulted From Misfortune and Blame No One.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by the coroner, Dr. Hart, touching the death of the late William Bond, who fell from a Fort street car on Thursday night and sustained fatal injuries. The jury, after hearing the evidence of the hospital doctor, Dr. Hasell, and witnesses of the accident, found that the deceased had come to his death through accident, and neither the street car or the motorman in charge of the car were blameable. Dr. Hasell gave evidence that between 10:30 and 11 p.m. on Thursday night deceased was brought to the hospital suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull, with hemorrhage of the brain, which continued until death occurred three hours later. There was a cut on the right side of the scalp and some minor bruises.

Alexander Muir, who was on the front of the street car, deposed that deceased was already on the car when he boarded it. He had three or four pieces of iron piping, untied, with him on the front of the car. Near School street, as the car rounded the curve, he appeared to lose his balance when trying to keep the piping in position. In falling he struck the iron on the front of the car, which hurled him away from the car into the street. He appeared to strike the ground with the back of his head. The car was stopped at once. Deceased had stood close to the edge of the piping and did not hold. He did not appear to slip on the edge of the platform.

Thos. Davidson, motorman of car 12, heard the rattle of the piping and looked around. He saw a man falling into the road from the car. He stopped the car at once, and called Dr. Hart, who was in the car. He went back to the man, who was lying with blood streaming from his ear. They took him to a house nearby. The car was running about five or six miles an hour and on a stiff up-grade. He had no orders not to permit people to stand on the front platform. It was a common thing for passengers to do so. There was a notice that they did so at their own risk.

H. Gibson, traffic manager of the tramway company, said this was the first accident that he could remember of a passenger having fallen from the front of a car. There was no order to refuse to allow passengers to ride on the platform. It was the custom for them to do so. They did so at their own risk, and there was a notice to that effect on the car.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased, Wm. Bond, came to his death by falling from a car and sustaining injuries from which he did die, and that he came to his death accidentally and by misfortune, and the jury did not impute any blame to the company or motorman.

The funeral of the late William Bond will take place this afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Association, which will be left at 2:30 p.m. He was a native of Manchester, England, and 45 years of age. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter to mourn him.

Cleanup on the Cariboo Hydraulic

Return Expected to Be Small Owing to Shortage of Water Supply.

Whole Result is Disappointing Not Due to Any Fault of Mine.

The Colonist Thursday had brief information of the clean-up at the Cariboo Hydraulic mine. Additional particulars are now at hand. Till the assay returns are obtainable the actual value of the season's clean-up will not be known, but it is common knowledge that it will be unusually low and not up to last year's output which was in the neighborhood of $70,000. The cause for this low clean-up is entirely attributable to the failure of the water supply and not to a decrease in the richness of the gravels which are classed amongst the best gold-bearing placer grounds, of any magnitude, in the world. The water shortage was more acute than has been experienced for many years in the history of the operation of the mines, the company's excellent system of canals and reservoirs having in previous years enabled it to secure a very fair supply. In 1900 460,878 miner's inches were used and in 1899 463,056 inches were available.

At the commencement of this season there was every indication of an ample water supply, as the precipitation throughout the winter and spring had been heavy and the outlook was good. Climatic conditions, however, caused a large portion of the snow and water relied upon to be evaporated and otherwise lost before it could be utilized for hydraulicking. A succession of extremely hot days followed by cold nights caused an exceptional evaporation of the snow and moisture on the mountains and resulted in the source of supply for the company's reservoirs being largely cut off. As a result only a short season's work could be done and even then the monitors were working for a large portion of the time under half a head of water.

The actual piping or clean-up commenced on April 21, and by August 5 the water had given out, there being hardly enough in the flumes to wet the bottom boards. The men were accordingly paid off and the season's work practically closed. Mr. J. B. Hobson is remaining up at the mine for a short time to get things in shape for the winter and for the resumption of work next spring.

The failure of the water supply and consequent small clean-up will be very disappointing to those interested in the Cariboo Hydraulic as the high precipitation reported up to last spring had caused rosy anticipation. That the lack of richness of the gravels is not the cause of the small returns is, however, a source of satisfaction. The work this season was chiefly in the lower bed gravels which were known to be rich and some anticipated a return almost equal to that of 1900, when $350,085.77 was the value of the clean-up, if only the water supply had held out. As an indication of the richness of the gravels it is worthy of mention that one nugget, valued at $150, was washed out. While the result of this summer's work is disappointing it is not regarded as any fault of the mine but the result of exceptionally adverse climatic conditions and with the prospect of a tangible scheme for tapping the new chain of lakes, discovered in the mountains in close proximity to the mine last winter, the impression prevails that such exceptional conditions can be provided against in the future.

FOR A SPECIAL FAIR EXHIBIT

Committee to Endeavor to Arrange For Display of Victoria's Industries.

A combined meeting of the executive committee of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, and committee representing the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Tourist Association, was held last evening at the City Hall in connection with a special display of manufactures at the approaching exhibition. His worship the mayor, in outlining the objects of the meeting, stated that the executive considered it would be advisable to install power for the purpose of showing industrial machinery in motion.

Mr. Carter, president of the Chamber of Commerce, heartily endorsed the proposition and considered that an exhibit of manufactures would possess more interest for the public if presented with machinery in motion, giving an object lesson in the actual production in leading industries. He recommended the advisability of the manufacturers having competent persons present to explain the exhibits and processes of manufacture.

A. J. Morley and F. Norris spoke on the same lines in approval of the suggestions offered, the latter mentioning that he had been approached by manufacturers who were desirous of exhibiting machinery in motion, provided power were installed. He cited Mr. Taylor of the Iron Bedstead and Wire Mattress factory, who had expressed a wish to put in machinery to manufacture wire mattresses at the exhibition.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Norris and Morley, was appointed to ascertain the names of the manufacturers who would be willing to make exhibits of moving machinery and to report within a week on the cost of putting in power, and also as to the names secured.

R. H. Swinerton, secretary of the B. C. Agricultural Association, requests that manufacturers desiring space should make application for the amount of space required.

Verdict in Cumberland Disaster.—The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury which has just concluded the inquiry into the causes of the recent mining accident at Cumberland: "We, your jury, appointed to inquire into the cause of the death of one Chung Chi, find that said Chung Chi came to his death by an explosion of gas in No. 6 mine, caused by a sudden outburst of gas, which was liberated by a squeeze. From the evidence before us, we are unable to decide as to how the gas was lighted. It may have been lighted by the broken lamp, exhibit 'A,' or by matches used by Chinamen while lighting their cigarettes or pipes. We are also of opinion that the inspector of mines should see that the Mines Regulation Act is more strictly enforced."

MAKING SUGAR FROM SAWDUST

A Curious Sugar Problem for Modern Chemists

Many Kinds and Sources of Sugar Rarely Heard of by Average Consumer—Massachusetts Institute of Technology Studying Sugar Made from Milk.

A Boston despatch says: Although science has long ago given up its search for the mysterious "Philosopher's Stone" with which the mediaeval "alcademists" cheerfully imagined that the baser metals could be changed to gold, there still remain problems almost equally tempting to the imagination and probably quite as hopeless of practical solution. To turn sawdust into table sugar is one of these problems. In fact, sawdust has already been turned into sugar, only this sugar is not the ordinary table variety that, could it only be produced economically and on a large scale from the mountains of sawdust that yearly accumulate in American lumber yards, would make the fortune of whoever invented the process. As in the case of the Philosopher's Stone there are difficulties; and even at its best the process has only proved that grape sugar—a variety such as is found in many fruits and may be seen and tasted crystalized naturally on the surface of dried grapes—can be made from sawdust by a process altogether too costly to have a practical value. To transform this grape sugar into the vastly more profitable table necessity now derived from cane and beet is generally admitted to present insuperable obstacles.

Despite the general pessimism of the sugar chemists, however, the grape sugar end of the problem is considered only of the very interesting side investigations of the sugar laboratories. If we include all these laboratories—the private works shops of individual investigators, the commercial laboratories of the big manufacturing plants and such student laboratories as that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where student research is often conducted along lines practically parallel with those of the big manufacturers themselves—we should probably find some hundreds of sugar chemists pondering the problem of making grape sugar into table sugar. Nor is grape sugar the only popularly unfamiliar variety of this very everyday substance that receives the attention of the modern sugar expert, for sugar is almost as widely distributed as a well known poet once declared sermons to be. But ordinary sugar, ever since it was introduced into continental Europe by crusading knights who thus returned sweetly if not always triumphantly from their campaigns in the East, has had the centre of the table; the other varieties are known chiefly to the chemists who have since discovered them and the manufacturers who use them in an almost countless number of modern industrial processes. Naturally the members of the medical profession made that the first scientific body to interest itself in studying sugar, and some very curious ideas they originally evolved concerning it.

"Coarse sugar," said Dr. Thos. Short, who wrote his "Discourse on Sugar" together with some "Plain and Useful Rules for Good People," only 150 years ago, "affords much Oil to the adipose Vessels, makes it fitted for thin, meagre, unhealthy, or hectically disposed Habits. But fine Sugar is the Opposite to very choleric Constitutions; for being too stimulating, it increases the Motion of the Fluids; its Salts wear the Insides of the Vessels, and dry the Body; For this reason should meagre persons take care how they make too free with it."

Little did Dr. Thomas Short realize that there would be found special kinds of sugar especially adapted to "meagre Persons" or that the article, in one form or another, would be produced not only from sugar cane but from beets, parsnips, corn, apples, carrots, chestnuts, dates, grapes, honey, maize, melons, maple, palm, pine, plums, potatoes, rhododendrons, milk, and various other sources—to say nothing of wood, sawdust and old linen. Of all these sources comparatively few can yet be utilized successfully, and for commercial purposes ordinary sugar is made only from sugar cane and beets; milk sugar from potatoes and grains, chiefly corn; maple sugar, of course from the maple; date sugar from the date palm; and "Jaggery," which was quite largely imported from China until recently, from palm oil.

Ordinary sugar, as we all know, is used primarily for sweetening. The other sugars are chiefly valuable for their food properties as well as their varying power to make life sweeter than it would be otherwise. Milk sugar, for example, is hardly sweet at all while ordinary brown sugar apparently tastes sweeter than any other variety. Not long ago, indeed, there was a little revolution in Germany and the German housewives even declared that the German scientists knew very little about sugar because, forsooth, did they not say that white sugar was sweetest when anybody with a tongue knew that brown sugar was sweeter. Perfect idiots, these scientists! Whereupon the scientists proved that the presence of impurities—say salt, or quinine or any other bitter substance—made any sugar apparently sweeter than before they were added. Hygienically considered, moreover, sugar stands in the same relation to most other food substances that a dollar bill stands to a bank cheque; it is ready currency, so to speak, and goes into immediate circulation. The needs of the body immediately absorb all of it that they require and anybody who has eaten too much candy knows the cloyed sensation which is the stomach's way of saying that it has all the sugar that it can use at present.

Malt sugar and grape sugar—the chemist call them maltose and dextrose—are therefore the most vital items in the making of health foods and in the production of malt liquors; and they can be used economically because they develop naturally in the series of chemical operations that help produce the different substances in which they are used. They don't have to be made separately and put in with a spoon. In common glucose, for example, a syrup extracted from corn and used very largely in the manufacture of confectionery, jellies and soda fountain syrups, there is about 40 per cent. of maltose and the expense of extracting it would make it worth several dollars a pound. But it isn't extracted and therefore does its work quite as satisfactorily at a minimum of expense to the consumer.

Milk sugar is another sugar very little known to the general public. Its commercial value lies in the fact that it doesn't ferment nearly as readily as ordinary sugar after it has been swallowed, and is therefore the sugar par excellence for infants, invalids and others whose stomachs are not the most reliable sections of their inner clock-work. But even this fact would hardly lead to its production if it were not an excellent way of getting profit out of surplus milk that would otherwise go to waste. Therefore it is now made in considerable quantities both in this country and particularly in Switzerland where the number of cows is altogether out of proportion to the milk-drinking ability of the population. According to one of the latest methods of producing it—a method which originated in the student laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the instigation of one of the big eastern milk producers, and illustrates, incidentally, one of the important relations of modern institutions of learning to modern manufacturing processes—milk sugar is the final product of milk, made from the the whey remaining after part of the milk has been sold as milk and the rest disposed of as cream or butter.

That sugar, at least grape sugar, has been made from wood is due to the action—which a sugar chemist would explain to you nicely if you caught him when he wasn't busy—of sulphuric acid on cellulose or woody fibre, found both in wood and linen; theoretically therefore either an old house or an old suit of clothes might be turned into sugar. As long ago as 1819 a French chemist surprised the French academy by an exhibition of sugar made from old linen—commonly believed to have been his own shirt. But nobody believes, or at least very few, that such a process will ever be anything but a curiosity. Other sources, however, such as the melons of the South, or corn grown under certain actual conditions, are believed to contain actual commercial probabilities, especially when one considers the difficulties that were overcome before the beet entered the ordinary table sugar market as a real competitor with the longer established sugar cane.

NEWSPAPERMEN FROM WASHINGTON

Will Meet In Convention In This City on August 25th.

In a circular issued by Will A. Steel, of the Washington Press Association, dated August 10th, he announces that arrangements are nearing completion for the seventeenth annual meeting of the Washington State Press Association, which promises to be one of the most enjoyable and profitable in the history of the association. The convention will convene in Victoria on Tuesday evening, August 25th, and continue in session until Thursday evening. It is expected that present negotiations will result in the association leaving Seattle on the Canadian Pacific steamer late Thursday night for Vancouver. After a half holiday there, the return trip will be made by daylight to Victoria, reachhere Friday evening in time to take the steamer for Seattle

During the stay at Victoria the regular business sessions of the association will be held, and it is expected that every legitimate newspaper man in Washington, accompanied by his wife, will be present upon those occasions. The people of Victoria, through the Tourist Association, will extend a cordial welcome and contribute to the social pleasure of the members.

The party will rendezvous in Seattle, and leave Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock on the steamer Clallam. A half-hour stop will be made at Port Townsend, reaching Victoria at 3 p.m. At 8 p.m. a general meeting and public reception will be held at the Board of Trade rooms. Addresses of welcome will be made by Mayor McCandless and President Hayward, of the Tourist Association. Response will be made by Will A. Steel president of the Press Association. At 9 o'clock a visit will be made to the Douglas Gardens where a special band programme will be rendered.

On Wednesday at 9 a.m. the first business session of the association will be held. At 11 o'clock the party will divide some to inspect the parliament buildings and museum and others to take the trip in launches to the beautiful Gorge. At 2 p.m. the electric cars will be boarded for a trip to Esquimalt, where the naval yard, dry dock and warships will be inspected, returning to the city at 5 o'clock. At 8 p.m. a public meeting of the association will be held.

Thursday, 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon, will be devoted to a drive through part of the residence portion of the city, Beacon Hill Park and around the sea coast to Oak Bay. At 2 p.m. the association will hold a business session, concluding its labors late in the afternoon. At 6:05 p.m. the party will be taken on a trip to Shawnigan Lake, returning to Victoria at 9 p.m.

USED LECTURER'S BOOK.

Work That Sold on Victoria Streets Part of Counterfeiter's Outfit.

Some days ago a street hawker was lecturing on the corner of Yates and Broad streets nightly, selling a little book called "The Secrets of Wise Men, Chemists and Physicians." This book is said to have been part of the stock-in-trade used by Alice Roeper, an alleged counterfeiter, and her son, Charles Johnson, who have been arrested at Tacoma and have promised to the police the hiding place of the money. Frank Lundstrom was arrested at Seattle as an accomplice, at the residence used by the counterfeiters in Seattle. Evidence has been collected which shows coin manufacturing. The most interesting specimen is a book sold on the streets by a lecturer, entitled "Secrets of Wise Men, Chemists and Physicians." Buried among all conceivable remedies and prescriptions is a formula for "the plating of gold without a battery." At this place the leaves are worn and thumb marked, and the rest of the book is clean and unused.

The recipe calls for the use of gold amalgam dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid and mixed with alcohol, to be applied to the coins with a brush as a varnish and rubbed with a chamois skin. Most of the required materials were found with the book in the abiding place in Tacoma of the pair, and in addition other articles of a counterfeiter's kit were discovered, such as a pipe fitted at one end with a stop, which may be used as a crucible; an alcohol lamp with an attachment to produce an intensely hot flame, some babbit metal and block tin, a plaster of paris crucible and a coin mold of the same material. This mold will form an important item in the evidence of the prosecution. It was taken out of the crucible when it was still in a plastic condition and the imprint of a human thumb is indented in its side. By the Bertillon system an exact model of the thumb can be made, and it is the expectation of the officials that the model will be a duplicate of the thumb of Alice Roeper.

An Awakening At Revelstoke

Fatal Saloon Brawl Draws Attention to the Evils of Gambling.

Nanaimo Men Ballot on Question of Maintaining Connection With W. F. of M.

Revelstoke, B. C., Aug. 15.—The jury returned the following verdict after being out three hours, in the case of Frank Stewart, who was found dead in the Climax hotel:

"Deceased came to his death by misadventure at the hands of either C. Timmins, J. Perks or E. Dupont, or two or all of them, from a blow on the nose, predisposed by an extreme state of alcoholism, in the building known as the Climax hotel."

They added the following rider: "We finally earnestly recommend the City Council, in our capacity as jurors, selected from the citizens, to represent on this occasion that in the interest of justice and the interest of the law, an absolute end be put to gambling in the hotels of this city, and that extreme measures be taken to effect the same and safeguard the moral welfare of the city."

After the result of the inquest was given, J. V. Perks and E. Dupont also were arrested. Mr. Dupont was admitted to bail in $6,000.

Nanaimo, Aug. 15.—(Special)—The ballots on the question of severing connection with the Western Federation of Miners were counted at a meeting of the local union tonight. A majority favored the Federation, but the necessary two-thirds majority was not reached by 13 or 14 votes. Less than one-half of the members cast ballots. The closeness of the vote will probably lead to the question being brought up again.

Things are busy at Ladysmith today, this being the first pay day the town has seen since last March, when the strike commenced.

To Mr. T. T. Gregg, a local draughtsman, has been awarded the prize for the design for an apron for the Native Sons, the Grand lodge of which organization opened a year ago a competition in which all the subordinate posts took part.

The latest report from Ladysmith is to the effect that Chadwick, a miner over whom four cars ran at Extension on Thursday last, is doing very well in spite of terrible injuries, which include a fractured thigh, and that his iron constitution bids fair to pull him through.

The suicide of Ernesto Cavallero last Thursday has reminded Nanaimo people that, singularly enough, his brother died a violent death also, being, indeed, the victim of a murder, which was a cause celebre in its time. The tragedy occurred over ten years ago. John Cavallero had, not without cause, excited the jealousy of a fellow-countryman named Teragnolla. The latter had gone to Alaska, where candid friends notified him that Cavallero was paying very marked attentions to his wife, whom he had left behind at Northfield. Teragnolla returned swiftly, meditating on vengeance en route. He landed at Victoria and came up the E. & N. to Chemainus. There he left the train and walked up the track, his idea being later to establish an alibi, for, after accomplishing his purpose, he returned in the night to Chemainus, and later tried to show that he had never left it. He reached Northfield late at night and went straight to Cavallero's cabin, knocked at the door, heard his wife's voice inside, stabbed Cavallero without a word, as he answered his knock, and left as quickly and as secretly as he had come. The evidence upon which Teragnolla was convicted was entirely circumstantial with the exception that an utterance of the murdered man, who lived for a short time after the deed, pointed to his having recognized his assailant, but having doubted the evidence of his eyes in the dim light, as he supposed him still to be in Alaska. Teragnolla denied his guilt to the end, and there are still people in this neighborhood who believe that there was a miscarriage of justice when he was hanged.

The murderer did not go to the scaffold alone. There died at the same hour a Chinaman who had shot a fellow-countryman owing to a quarrel over the division of the plunder which a gang of Chinese had secured by the robbery of a cannery up the coast. The party had been gathered in one room, and it was an attempt to adjust differences with a Winchester, which he turned loose upon them all, which placed the aggrieved member of the combine alongside Teragnolla.

Of the two, the Chinaman figured the best at the supreme moment. The Italian was carried out to his doom in a state of utter panic and grovelling fear. The Chinaman met his fate with the stoicism of his race. In the same room in which the jury last Friday found that Ernesto Cavallero had committed suicide another jury, ten years ago, certified that his brother's murderer had expiated his crime in the yard outside.

FREIGHT CARS BURNED.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—(Special)—A large number of cars and material in the Canadian Pacific repair yards was burned tonight, causing a blaze that attracted many thousands to the scene. The loss will be about $9,000.

AN ONTARIO FIRE.

Hagersville, Ont., Aug. 15.—A fire, which started in the rear of Forsythe's butcher shop last night, destroyed the Standard printing office, Simick's bakery and dwelling, Charlie Lee's laundry, and the tenement house of Mrs. Midforth. The loss is $9,000; insurance $3,500. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

CHAMBERS OF EMPIRE.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—(Special)—Lord Strathcona will arrive in Montreal tomorrow to be in attendance at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and during the next few days he will entertain extensively at his local mansion. The Allan line steamship Bavarian arrived in port this morning, carrying the last of the delegates to the Congress, which opens on Monday. Lord Brassey, who will preside at the Congress, will arrive [illegible]

PROF. RIDDELL ILL.

Edmonton, N. W. T., Aug. 15.—Prof. Riddell, founder of Wesley college, of Winnipeg, is seriously ill of typhoid.