A PEEP AT SOUTH EAST KOOTENAY

Interesting Description of the Past and Present of This Promising District.

Its Rapid Development and Mineral Wealth-A Splendid Outlook.

(From the East Kootenay Miner.) The East Kootenay Mining District comprising a large tract of country beginning at the international line and running north some 250 miles, is cut nearly in the centre by the Kootenay river, on the east side of which is the main range of the Rocky mountains and the west spurs of the same, the northern which is the Selkirks - Although much has been known of

district for the past thirty years, that knowledge was long confined to a few people, a class of old time prospectors, who went into the country in the early Virginia City, Nev., Bodie, Cal., and the various camps in But as Montana, Idaho and Washington in later years began to develop, a few of the more inquisitive and adventurous of the ever-roaming army of prospectors made periodical trips and thus more and more was known regarding the mineral resources. Little attention, however, was paid to this district until after the wonderful strikes and subsequent developments in the West Kootenay districts. The overflow from the rush then be-gan drifting towards East Kootenay and among the first rich discoveries made was in the summit of the mountains at the head of St. Mary's river, the first

But the means of transportation being difficult and prospectors having to cut their trails as they went, only a few made the trip, but the samples brought out proved to be of good value in copper and gold and encuraged those few had made locations in that section to keep up assessment work.

ed and, encouraged by the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, as it is generally spoken of (British Columbia way, known as the Crow's Nest Pass branch would be built from some point pectors to thoroughly prospect the country with the result of locating about 50 claims, which he almost invariably the south end of the Kootenay lake.

This year he is On the west side of Crow's Nest Pass purchased from them. This year acount of development the road passes through a coal section of the road passes through a coal section of work and this section bids fair to become one of the important camps of the discan be placed on the ores or the extent to be come an important place, and size of the ledges, but it is understood that this gentleman is backed by English capital and that the intention is make a thorough and business-like campaign, which will not necessarily be of one, two or even three year's duration. It is also too early to determine the preponderant character of the pro-duct, although at this time it seems to

miles north of St. Mary's river and 20 lake, and next moyie cut, at the mountain on which is the St. Eugene an extended account of this mine would take an article by itself. It has been working and shipping for three years, while they carry very light loads from Moyie and Kuskanook (head of the lake) but in all probability there will be many but in all probability there will be many this country agriculture implements, while they carry very light loads from New Zealand here. At the present time is out here now to send in tramway mathematically and other things, while they carry very light loads from New Zealand here. At the present time is out here now to send in tramway mathis country agriculture implements, this country agriculture implements, while they carry very light loads from New Zealand here. At the present time is out here now to send in tramway mathis country agriculture implements, this country agriculture implements, this country agriculture the proposes to go on to Liverout its owners express themselves well pleased with results. No great depth pleased with results. No great depth has been obtained, the ledge being very wide, sometimes as much as 40 feet. T. e ore is principally lead and silver, though

it carries some gold.

Near this is the Sullivan group, owned by the principal stockholders of the Le Roi mine. Not much work has been done, but recently a rich strike is report-ed of a 12-foot vein of almost solid lead

and silver ore. There are numerous other good prospects in this camp, which is known as the North Star section. Much assessment work is being done and the year is quite likely to develop other mines, that is, as distinguished between mines and

South from these sections between the Kootenay lake and Kootenay river to a line drawn east and west, which would cross the lower end of Moyie lakes, some 800 locations were made last year and the assays and analysis of ores from these various sections have shown such value as to induce much development work to be done, principally on Perry, Hell Roaring, Palmer's ber and Nigger creeks. It is too early to say what the results of this work will be, as it has only commenced, but it may give some

surprises for mining men. One and a quarter miles up the mountain on Lower Moyie lake is the St. Eugene, owned by John Finch and Jas. Cronin and others. This is a lead and silver proposition, the ore running 60 per cent. lead and 50 ounces silver on an They have 900 to 1,000 feet of average. tunnels and have a depth of about 350 feet. They have beyond a doubt proved strong and lasting vein of mineral They are preparing to build a concen-trator, have built a new bunk house with rooms for 200 men and other buildings equired for a large mine. They have about 5,000 tons of ore on the dump, one half of which does not need concen-This ledge extends down to on this lead, the Moyie and Lake Shore, besides numerous prospects straight across the lake. The ledge has been rencovered and locations made on it for

one mile west, but no work to speak of

north of the North Star section and west of the Kootenay river, as but little is known of it. Possibly it is a field for residence, outside the city-limits; and on prospectors-no one can tell until it is the same afternoon a grass fire occurred

Beginning at the international line east of the Kootenay river about the first location of interest are on Elk river, caused by electric wires; no loss. At 9:45 while good showings have been made on values of ores and size of ledges. No mine has yet been developed. Then comes Bull river. T This section

Then comes Bull river. This section is attracting attention from Colorado, Montana and Utah parties, because of the high grade of copper which recent developments have shown. This section developments have shown. This section of country is close to the line of the Crow's Nest Passs railway and without district.

The developments have shown. This section brigade a run. The next day, in the morning, fire broke out on the roof of the two-story frame building, 31 Chatham street, caused by sparks falling on the shingles; loss, \$10. The last fire occurred on the 28th at 9:30 p.m. from an overheated transformer at the provincial museum; no loss. doubt will become one of the most important camps in the district.

Next comes the famous old Wild Horse where you will find Honest Old Bob Dore and Colonel Doherty, two old-time where you will find Honest Old Bob
Dope and Colonel Doherty, two old-time
forty-niners in California, later in Virginis City and afterwards in all the old
placer camps, who can tell you more

Are free from all crude and irritating
matter. Concentratedmedicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very
placer camps, who can tell you more
ing. Try them.

interesting tales of mining than I could set down in a month. They are the old style, genial, open-hearted, manly mining

gentlemen.
On Wild Horse much placer work is being done by one English company and one Chinese company by use of hydraulics. Other individuals are working who bid fair to have as good ground as any with a few months' more work Near Wild Horse is the Dibble group an old location and practically new mine It is now owned by an English company and being worked in a thoroughly min-

ing way and will begin shipping when the railroad reaches Wardner, sending the ore by wagon to Steele and thence by boat to Wardner,
Last year near Wild Horse the Coronado was struck, undoubtedly a large and valuable ledge. Some work was done last fall but litigation has tied it up so far this season. It has, in the judgment of mining men, the making of a mine.

Between Wild Horse and Tracy creek still going north are Six-Mile and Grundy creeks with many locations and good prospects, and much assessment work

oeing done this year. On Tracey creek is one mine, the Es tella group. It is being worked regularly and will be a shipping mine when the railroad reaches the river. This section shows up well in prospects, the ore possessing good value and strong, well defined ledges. Probably as much work s being done here as in any camp in the

Farther north is Lewis creek, where some rich strikes are recently reported. Utah. It is a promising section as is also Wasa creek, a few miles still farther north. The district extends about 100 miles farther north and takes in the mining country around Windermere and Golden, No large mines so far have been deve oped in that section, although there are good properties which I understand are in some instances paying the owners good returns on their investments.

Thus it will be seen the district is a arge one. That it is a mineral country large one. in all that the name implies has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of mining men. Its principal drawback has been lack of transportation of which there was none with the exception of the Canadian Pacific on the north, which is far removed from the most important sections, and the Kootenay river running south to the Great Northern railway at Jennings, Mont., and only navigable a few months in the year. Capital has been shy of going in, but with the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway year a Mr. Petty became interest- East Kootenay will take its place as a

way, known as the Crow's Nest Pass introduce those Antipodean goods which the chartered name) through railway by reason of its crossing the the district and the assurance that a Ricky mountains at a pass of that name, branch would be built from some point at starts from Letabridge, Alberta, and near Fort Steele to a point on the St. runs as near due east as the topography Mary's river near the North Star, and of the country permits, striking the Sullivan group of mines, which are Kootenay river at Wardner where it almost due east some 25 or 30 miles from crosses and runs north to a point five almost due east some 25 or 50 inites to crosses and runs north to a tone runs the summit section, he grubstaked or miles west of Fort Steele, then runs otherwise induced some 30 or 40 prospect the miles west of the mountain and runs south to pectors to thoroughly prospect the Moyie lake, follows the Moyie river from

hundreds of thousands of acres in th the important camps of the dis-nidst of which on the line of the road is It is too early to say what values the town of Coal creek, which promises

> crossing of the Kootenay. The most important town near the of road is Fort Steele, 20 miles north of Wardner on the river and five miles from the present line of the road. are located the government offices for this district.

Next on the line of the road south is Cranbrook, a growing place, and probably destined to be an important division-Mining men and most of your readers bly destined to be an important division-know or have heard of the celebrated all point onthe road.

North Star near Mark creek, some five.

Next is Swansea, at the head of Moyie miles north of St. Mary's river and 25 lake, and next Moyie city, at the foot of miles northeast of Fort Steele. To give the mountain on which is the St. Eugene steamers are often forced to leave

> be built as the country demands. It is said that it has been fully determined to build from Palmer's Bar to the North build from Palmer's Bar to the North the to expect New Zealand to further mine so soon as the main line is ther reduce her tariff until Canada Star mine so soon as the main line is completed, and this would no doubt be extended from a point on the south side having a very long free list. of the St. Mary's to the summit if Mr.

Petty an his company succeed in developing mines in that section. A line is also projected from the near est point to Fort Steele, crossing the river at that point and running along the base of the mountain passing Six-Mile Grundy and Tracey creeks, and for the present ending near the mouth of Lewis creek. It is not improbable this branch will be built this coming year if the development work in that section warrants the expenditure.

In this letter I have not attempted to go into formations or descriptions of pro-perties, but to give a general idea of the country and what is being done in the districts.

That there are mines in the various sections of the district is demonstrated by the St. Eugene, North Star, Dibble, Estella and Coronado. These are from 30 to 40 miles from one another. ores are mostly copper and gold, although much lead and silver is found. ally the country formation is slate and granite. Of course the geologist and mining expert will give you, I suppose, a hundred different kind of "ites" but I leave that to them and invite them all as well as mining investors, to look the country over and prove it for themselves.
You will find an intelligent, thrifty people, who will give you a hearty welcome.

JOHN I. BOOGE.

Moyie City, July 17th, 1898. FIRES OF A MONTH.

Record of the Department During the Month of July.

Chief Deasy reports the following calls upon his department during the month which closes to-day: On July 2nd at 8:30 p.m. a fire occurred at a one-story frame residence, Rendall street, James Bay, caused by burning clothing in the back yard. The building is owned and occupied South from Moyie to the international by C. Marsden, and the loss was \$160. line are many prospects, but up to this Blaze occurred on the evening of the 6th at one-story frame building 168 View street, time no mines.

I have said nothing of the district occupied by A. G. Hay; caused by live on Blanchard street. The same evening anp.m. a telephone alarm was sent in from Dallas road, where a fire on the beach was endangering houses; no loss. On the 25th, in the forenoon, a bush fire occurred at Oak Bay junction; no loss. In the evening of the same day a chimney fire on a two-story residence, Cook street, gave the brigade a run. The next day, in the morn-

British Columbia Merchants Have an Opportunity of Exchanging Commodities With New Zealand.

Produce and Woolens From the Antipodes Where Lumber and Fish Are in Demand.

The question of an active intercolonial trade between Canada and the Austra-sian colonias promises in the near future to be brought prominently before the people of this city. This week there has been opened in the Board of Trade building an office for the express purpose of promoting the growing trade between canada and those colonies, but particularly between the province of British Columbia and the colony of New Zealand. The offices lately occupied by F. C. Davidge & Co. have been taken, and in a few days wholesale merchants in this city will have an opportunity of studying the situation. This is the second serious attempt to extend the trade in question, Philip Brown & Co., of Sydney, having opened an office in Vancouver some years ago. The protective tariff then in force, however, in Canada was so high that it was found impracticable to extend trade, and after two years that firm withdrew their representations. sentative.

The firm of Fripp & Girvin, who have The firm of Fripp & Girvin, who have decided upon repeating the attempt, are specially qualified for the task. R. M. Fripp was from 1880 to 1887 a resident of New Zealand, having prior to that time been in India and South Africa. In 1887 he came to this province and opened an architect's office in Vancouver, having learned that profession in England and being a Fellow of the ingland and being a Fellow of the doyal Institute of British Architects. For the last two years he has been in New Zealand, returning to British Columbia on the Warrimoo about two weeks ago. His partner, Jas. W. Girvin, was originally a Toronto man, spent several years on the coast as re ver, and has for some time been travel-ling in Australasia collecting information preparatory to embarking in the en-

terprise indicated above.

The business of the new firm will be to represent some of the largest whole-sale establishments in New Zealand, to are likely to find a market in this country, and, on the other hand, to introduce to New Zealand some of those British Columbia articles which should find ready sale in that colony. The New Zealand firms which will be represented will embrace produce and woofiens, and the articles which will be consigned from here will include lumber, shingles and fish. As trade develops other lines will

be introduced.

Mr. Fripp is an out and out free trader, and thinks that the Dominion is killing its trade by maintaining a protective tariff so high as to be practically prohibitive. He points to the vast in crease in the commercial returns of the country since the adoption of a partially ies of trade expansion. A comparison of the tariffs of the two countries shows Canada's average to be about 30 per ent. while that of New Zealand is only 15, and until a few years ago was only 10. It was found necessary to raise it somewhat on account of the commercial depression then existing, but this year and the tendency is to lower the tariff rates. The tariff is maintained for leville the start that it is effective. enue only, and the fact that it is sufficiently light to stimulate trade with other hunds, while Canada's is not, is eviothers in due course of time.

Branches from this road will no doubt

Branches from this road will no doubt

Canada takes comparatively little from her. It is argued that it is unreasoneciprocates, the former colony already

Speaking of the outlets for British Col-nmbia products in New Zealand, Mr. Fripp expressed surprise that a more vigorous effort had not been made to further the trade of the province in that direction. British Columbian canned salmon sells for a shilling a tin and would be very popular if it were within the means of the ordinary purchaser. But he predicts that if fresh salmon and halibut were taken over a most remunerative trade would at once spring up for the fishery firms. Occasional cases are exposed for sale, but they are regarded nore in the light of a curiosity than of a commodity of commerce. The New Zealand colony being more tropical than this province, has no fish to compare in excellence with those caught on these shores. The Australasian steamers already provide cold storage at 2 c. a. oound, so that the cost of transportation

Within the next ten years New Zea-land will have to impotr all her lumber the supply there decreasing very rapidly. First-class lumber costs \$40 for 1,000 feet, much harder to work and consequently more expensive even at the same price than British Columbian timber. A ittle of the Pacific coast timber has been brought in from San Francisco to Sydney, and thence in small steamers to New Zealand, but this has advanced the price to an exorbitant figure. Even at the price named it has been bought readily for door and window casings, it been found much more desirable than native woods when exposed to the weather. Sometimes in order to secure it for these purposes, 30 shillings a hun-dred feet is paid, while 18 shillings is often paid for four bundles of redwood,

should not be serious.

An important feature in connection with the trade between the two countries is the fact that in the matter of seasons they are the exact antipodes of one another, and that their trade would be most natural in its character. By the next boat from Australia Mr. Fripp expects samples of the tweeds and other goods of that land, which will be opened for inspection by the new firm for sale to the trade. The high grade of weol which is used in New Zealand enables them to manufacture rugs and blankets equal even to the Canadian article, while their tweeds are said to be unexcelled the famous Scotch and West of England firms.

Considering the fact that New Zeaand, with a population of nearly a mil-ion people, is anxious for British Col-ambia's lumber and fish, and that the can supply this province with the artitablishing an extensive and remuneraive trade would seem to be bright in-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children, The fac-simile has H. Hitchers is on or chart Hitchers wrapper.

DAN SANDERSON'S FIND. A Klondiker Who Thinks He Has Dis-

Newly returned Klondikers were as french creek at Dawson as were the public generally, says the Seattle Times. The announcement that Daniel Sanderson was the discoverer of the great quartz ledge from which all the Klondike gold originally came is not taken in great seriousness by more than a very few. W H Armstrong should be one of the best posted men on the subject, as his El Dorado bench claim lies next to that of Sanderson's, and the two men have been nore or less closely in touch since they both went to Dawson over a year ago

from Juneau.
"I know that Dan has found some rich it, but up to date no quartz has been found with gold in it, so far as I know.

Maybe Dan has found it. But whether he has or not, he has got rich stuff; all he needs, with his fraction at the mouth of French Gulch and his benches higher

'Arizona Charley" Meadows believes that Sanderson has found a very rich vein of gold-bearing quartz. Whether it is the so-called mother lode or not he loes not pretend to say. "I have seen the quartz," said he this morning to a Times man. "The largest piece is about three inches thick and about four or five inches square. The experts say that the size and shape of he pieces that have been taken out show the vein or whatever it is to be very nar-row, probably ranging in thickness from

a half inch to three "Why do you think it is the mother lode?" Mr. Meadows was asked.
"I say I don't even guess whether it is or not, but I can show you how it might very well be," and Mr. Meadows proceeded to draw a diagram showing the ceeded to draw a diagram showing the Klondike, Bonanza, El Dorado, Big and Little Skookum and French Gulches coming off of El Dorado. The dome was marked off in the distance. Then a northern canneries. He got the idea he straight line was drawn from the dome was possessed by an evil spirit, a siwash. westward cutting across El Dorado at 16 and across French Gulch at just the point in the hills where Sanderson is said

o have made his quartz discovery.
"Here at 16 on El Dorado," said he, Joe Barrett found quartz in the botto of the creek, and it looked very much like what Sanderson found. He would not et any one go down in the hole, but there is no doubt he got the quartz there. Now a vein running through there and along where Sanderson made his find, and running all the way back to the dome, would accornt for the El Dorado gold, that on the high benches that have proved so rich, and that across the range

the north tributaries of the Indian Daniel Sanderson, who thinks he has found the mother lode of the Klondike, is an Englishman who went from Juneau to the interior about fifteen months ago when the first news reached the Alaska town of the Klondike find. He managed to get a fraction of a claim, about 300 feet, at the junction of French Gulch and El Dorado. It was one of the richest of the El Dorado claims. He and his partner, Martin Wolstart, also bought three bench claims on French Gulch last winfor \$1,000. During the past working season they have taken out over \$100,000 from these benches and have re-fused \$50,000 for the property. They

will not talk about selling.

It was in May last that Sanderson took his pick one day, as many of the Klondikers do occasionally, to go out "rubber-necking" for quartz. He turned over an old moss-covered boulder and lay the quartz, almost haif gold. The one piece contained over \$1,000 and England, to spend several months

with relatives. THE LE ROI OUTPUT.

It Continues to be at the Rate of 250 Tons per Day.

The decision of the Le Roi direcors to reduce the output of the mine in order to carry on more extensive development work, does not seem to have applied to the property as yet. No orders to cut down the production have yet been received by the manager, W. J. Harris, or the superintendent, Nicholas Harris, or the superintendent, Nicholas Tregear, and the output is being continued at the rate of 250 tons per day and better. I looks now as if this week will break all records in the way of ore production at the mine.

Twenty-two machines are at work, of the mines are paying well, and some affairs that it would seem they have and the pay roll numbers just 218 men. Of the machines, just half of them, or, 11, is engaged in development, while the others are breaking ore. The number of of the machines, just hair of them, or, and their winders work, and the strength of the same of the sa happens, work will be commenced sink-ing the shaft from the 700 to the 800 levels.

Development is going ahead all over the mine, and the showing everywhere is most satisfactory.—Rossland Miner.

NEARLY DISCOURAGED The Experience of Mr. Ralph Giberson, Who Suffered Greatly From General

From the Advertiser, Hartland, N.B. Ralph Giberson, postmaster at Mon-quart; Carleton Co., N.B., is also known as a prosperous agriculturist and an enthusiast in his line. Now stalwart and rugged, weighing 250 pounds, he scarce would be recognized as the man who six months ago was the picture of one sufmonths ago was the picture of one suf-fering the terrible symptoms of general debility. He was run down in health, suffered much from dizzness, almost blindness, general duliness and depres-sion of spirits. He had a poor appetite and such food as he ate gave him great distress. He was incapacitated for the work that fell upon him and was well nigh utterly discouraged. The symptoms by Dr. Chase bordered on to those by which hypochon-dria is manifested. Through reading the Advertiser he learned of the particular benefit that several of his friends in this vicinity had received by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the hope held out by their testimonials he secured a supply and took them according to directions. The result was almost magical; immeriately his symptoms began to become less disagreeable, and he steadily gained until now he is perfectly free from his old troubles. He gladly and freely gives this testimonial that all who may read it may know the remedy ever they are troubled with general Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going

to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. The genuine can only be had n boxes, the wrapper around which pears the full trade mark. liams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Mrs. Geo. L. Howe, of Seattle, who has been spending the last fortnight with her brother, S. Jones, of the Dominion, returned on the Kingston this morning.

much surprised to-day at the news that A Budget of News From the North the "mother lode" had been found on Reaches the Terminal City.

> Swindled Miners Come Home-Curious Death of a Chinaman-The Cassiar Elections.

Vancouver, July 29.-Some very disappointed gold hunters landed here on the Cutch. They were induced by a man guard of the big sockeye run quartz," said Mr. Armstrong this morning, "but whether it is the mother lode, said he knew splendid pay ground at named Bridges to go north. Bridges ing in the lower reaches and outsid brought in from 100 to 250 fish thi or a vein at all, is another question, which I could not answer. There has which I could not answer. There has been a heap of gold found with quartz in land canal, but would go no further. The fairly commenced, though it is latter four days, than ever before in the venge and three of them went to tory of the industry on the Fraser Bridges' tent one morning intending to river.' shoot him on sight. The wily leader, however, got wind of the plan and fled. Bridges made his way to the sea coast 21st. and, after great hardship, managed to In 1896, after several large preliming. attract the attention of the crew of a schooner by hoisting his clothing on a pole. They put off in a boat and he spun Last year the big run began on s a yarn of being a destitute lost miner so day night, July 25th. they took him on board. He had with him at least \$1,000 which he made out of

the men he victimized.

A. D. Stevens, of Victoria, returned on they will not enter the river until the Cutch. He abandoned his trip to Klondike, but staked several claims in ing grounds. That they are p the vicinity of the Skeena river. claims to have discovered the quickest and best route into the Omineca country via Douglas inlet and Kitimaat valley. The land in the surrounding district, Mr. Stevens stated, is excellent for agricultu-

The total salmon pack of the northern canneries up to July 26 is 128,000 cases. The story of the strange death of a Chinaman is brought by the Cutch. The Chiraman was working at one of the was possessed by an evil spirit, a siwash. He could not rid himelf of the evil spirit, and one day deliberately walked into the sea and so ended his miserable life. The latest news from Rivers inlet and Skeena river directs states that no official notice of the date of the Cassiar

election has been received at either place, BROUGHT BACK FORTUNES. Four Miners Return With Over Five

Hundred Pounds of Gold. The San Rrancisco Call this morning published the following letters from its correspondent at Juneau, dated July 26, and received last night by the steamer City of Topekar The men have just come out over the Dalton trail from Dawson. Four of them came down here yesterday on a

small steamer from Pyramid Harbor. They are George Tyler, of Juneau, G. Gaisford, Aly Gaisford and B. Mur-Tyler's extraordinary good luck phin. caused something of a sensation here, where he is well known. About a year ago he was a barber in a popular and went into the Klondike region last spring. Tyler brought out about two hundred pounds of gold dust, or nearly \$40,000, and about equally divided among the other three are one hundred and fifty pounds, Murphin's money being in San Francisco drafts. The other six had very little gold. This gold came from Bonanza and El Dorado. "Murphin and Tyler say that much the Dalton trail, though there has been a delay in getting the pack trains in operation on the trail. On the trip to Rink rapids they passed boat after boat going down the river, in such numbers that it seemed the procession would never stop. Dawson is now crowded to the tmost, suitable camping ground The tents are so crowded that it is im-ods seem to have prevailed to a very This party left Dawson July 20th.

other boat had got up the river, but her "I have just received a personal letter from Dawson, dated July 13, of which the following is an extract, and throws new light on the situation there in

some particulars: "'Lots of people are selling out and going back. A great many are going to Eagle City and Forty Mile. The mines are not being worked much now, as they havent much water. All the ground around here has been staked, but it is not hard to get hold of lots of wild cat property. It sells all the way from three to fifteen ounces. Of course it may turn out good, and it may not more may not than otherwise. came out only a couple of thousand ahead on all their winter's work, and pede on Dominion creek a few days ago. The hill claims have been closed for some time, and the mounted police is-sued notices that they would be thrown open. But no one would be allowed to prospect without a permit. By that I do not mean a miner's license must have your license. Then it was said that no permits would be issued until July 11. They waited for nearly a week, till about the 9th, and by that time had caused enough talk about it to call the attention of all the "chee chakes" to it, and worked all of them for miners' licenses that they could: so then they withdrew the order for permits and threw the ground open unconditionally. Of course, by that time all the friends of the officers had staked off claims and the greenhorns stood a poor show. It is a case of "graft" here all show. It is a case of "grant here and the time from the police. They license you for everything. There have been no great strikes, and mining property is very cheap—that is except on Bonanza and El Dorado. Sulphur and Skookum are also turning out good." are also turning out good.'

I suffered from catarrh for ten years and was treated by some of the best likely to engender bitter feeling and is physicians in Canada. I was recommended by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist, Tilsonburg, to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and can state positively it cured my catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat. Yours respectfully, ANNA A. HOWEY,

J. D. Phillips, J.P. Eden. Ont. Witness If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Ask your grocer for

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

THE SALMON RUNS Big Sockeye Run in Some Previous Years D.d Not Come Till August,

During the past few days parties terested in the Fraser salmon have been anxiously watching almual advent of the sockey day after day goes by without preciable increase in the meagre here has been considerable spec as to when the "run" might ar circumstances seem to justify ion of many that the big run mencing later this year, can remember the dates of th preceding years, our "fish turned up the files of the and found the following iter nesday, August, 4th, 1894: long and anxious wait, the the river last night, and the boats fish

The big run may now be said to have

iver." In 1895 the first big catch seems to have been made on Sunday night, July ary spurts, the first big catch, all along the river, was Sunday night, August 9th, There is apparently no rule to go by in timing the big run. The salmon may

are quite ready to proceed to the spawnready, is proved by the condition of the spawn of such as have already taken off the mouth of the river. people do not expect the big run until next Sunday night.-Columbian SOME EXTRAORDINARY DIS.

CLOSURES. The statements which are appearing in the newspapers in the various parts of the province—in regard to the ing on of public works—are astounding. These statements found in newspapers which have ported the government and which published in places widely apart one another It is impossible fore, to refuse to give credence to the reports or to suppose that they formation. Yet, for the credit of name of any administration which the control and direction of provincial affairs, we should have desired that

there were reasonable grounds for dis Some of these reports are to the effect that work on roads and trails has suddenly been suspended since the elections—showing clearly that it was only commenced for corrupt purposes on the part of the government. In other cases it is shown, beyond the possibility of con-tradiction, that men engaged in such works who stated that they voted for opposition candidates have been discharged, elthough there was work for whose direction they were, stated explicitly in answer to their inquiries that they were competent and that he had no

fault to find with them, but "must obey orders from headquarters.' From other information it seems also that work was commenced on roads and trails which had not been sanctioned by the legislature and for which no appropriation was made. In one instance telegram is said to have been sent to Mr. Turner, while he was in Kootenay, stating that if the voters in one part of one of the ridings were likely to vote solidly for the opposition candidate, but that if he would authorize work to be begun immediately on a trail a certain creek it was possible that some voters could be induced to support the government candidate, and it is under stood that the suggestion was adopted in other parts of the interior such meth great extent, and it was only by the en ergetic and determined way in which the opposition carried on the campaign that such nefarious practices did not secur what was expected from their use and election of the government candi

dates follow. It is not at all probable that any large proportion of such cases of corruption and intimidation has come to light. But in the few weeks which have elapsed since the elections enough has been disclosed to show to what disreputable actions the government and some supporters resorted in order to carry the elections. And for what are such things done? Only that Mr. Turner and his four colleagues may be able to hold on to office that and nothing more. So long have they had control of provincia come to think they have a vested right to the offices and the accompanying salaries. In that view anything seems to have appeared to them to be legitimate that might tend to strengthen their hold and prevent the expression of the free and independent wishes of the electors. When we hear of such things and look back on what the opposition had to con-tend against, is it, not surprising that it did not secure a larger proportion of seats in the legislature, but that it should have achieved the success which it did at the polls. With such disclosures as those to which we have referred, the electors will have ample reason for satisfaction that notwithstanding all this corruption and intimidation the majority of the voters decided on July 9th that it was time for a change.-News-Advertiser

TURNER SHOULD RESIGN. The British North America Act furnishes

no machinery by which a defeated government can immediately be forced to resign If Hon. Mr. Turner disregards practice and precedent he may retain office until the legislature is called and he is defeated by the members there. It is true that the lient .- governor may carry into effect the wishes of the people expressed at the polls and dismiss his advisers. Such was the course practically adopted by Lord Aber deen when the Conservative administration attempted to cling to office after its defeat at the last federal election. To do so is scarcely in accordance with the popular conception of representative government Unless Mr. Turner wishes to be kicked out of office he should gracefully resign at once. He has been defeated honorably, and he should acknowledge his defeat by making way for the victors. An attempt to bolster up a lost cause by clinging to office and using every expedient and artifice to secure a majority for himself is anything but dignified and we are greatly mistaken if it will be tolerated by the mistaken if it will be tolerated by the lieut-governor.

The popular vote is strong against Mr. Turner. A reference to the total vote polled will show that a large majority of the people were against the administration, but owing to the unfair redistribution bill the majority of the people are not equitably represented in the house, and consequently the number of opposition members is not as large as could be desired. As soon as the opposition are in power a fair redistribution should be passed immediately. An election fought un-

ed immediately. An election fought der such a measure will not give the er party half a dozen members in

The Humboldt's Cont the Output Th Twelve Mil

Nearly One-Half of the Is in the Three M

(From the Seattle P With a golden cargo With a golden cargo and 105 men and wom three of whom were aires of the first w Humboldt, Capt. John ed port at 3:30 o'cloc noon after a run of t mouth of the Yukon r The Humboldt is th ship to arrive f er increases the arly \$12,000,000. Nearly one-half of the on the Humboldt of three men—three who reached the Klon guard of half-starved ed up the Yukon from Forty Mile, after Geographical and the Starved his lucky John Erickson dre anza creek, and rought out yes able amount of was taken out His reason for eaning this year yalty of 10 per ce Antone F. Standounds of lumpy d dust under teroom on the akes his treasure
cond of the Hum
probably better
ho loved and won

autiful Dawson n her perhaps t most assuredly Mrs. Stander, and Paris to show the D. Meenach. dust, is the third eturned on the Hun ealth. He sold his ichest on Bonanza. & Co. for \$250,000, companions on the Meenach and three turned with him, The Less There are a score ers and then dozens thousand. There is I Eureka, Cal., and William Hull, who

William Erll, who loaded grapsacks wi he was told that t in the two. Those wress of claim 28, El the other Gates-Hall inclined to doubt the dust. J. D. Thagg prietor of the North city is credited with city, is credited with had \$12,000 in dust Thaggard sold a his saloon at Dawson fo noney all the time Jackson is anot vner who had \$2 on when he lan several women h. Mrs. Antone te fortune of se iams are a trio of omen who have With nearly a mil three peasengers,

Purser Twiggs' saf

of the other passe state rooms or abou

ndeed strange if the

have treasure aggre \$2,000,000. The Trip Dov The Humboldt's own the Yukon on ial Company's ster old Snohomish river ing last season's Dawson on July down in the remain seven days. A nuneading up the riveluding the North A ion and Trading Healy almost at D er J. C. Barr, well They say that the ginning to come out arrive during the I from both up and of Most of the owner on El Dorado and out with the intendent spring. They next spring. The hard earned gold anadian governm the royalty will cover. Next winter ittle more than

ment work.
The newcomers most part a terribly according to one of them will be out comes. Most of the up claims in one of n the American econd Klondikes nent work. There the newly arrived. boldt's pasengers i statement that sev red among the late All the way down small boats were the current. Some for Eagle City, w favor of the Voyage From

> she called in at I Bonnifield renewe some freight take ne was compelled so the passengers The only excitemoccasioned by the cers had discovered

The Humboldt luly 17, and had un to Seattle, con

rtone Stander of The officers of the story off yeste on the matter, but that an attempt to rob the rich mit of the men been himself would say that his gold was the storm act the story got out. Hundreds of pumboldt was co rnoon, and rus long dock while a half hu