THE BOSCOWITZ LOST

The Well Known Victoria Steamer Wrecked a Few Miles Above Kitkatlah.

Passengers and Freight Removed from the Lost Vessel Before She Foundered.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz has been wrecked. She was driven on a rock about four miles above Kitkatian about noon on Friday last, while on her way northward, by the swift running current, and no longer will her strangely modelled hull be seen in this harbor, for, according to the story told by her crew, who reached this port early this morning on the steamer Princess Louise, she is a total loss, and when they left her was lying on her side with the waters of the North Pacific Ocean sweeping through her. At high tide she is all but covered. only the bulwarks of her port side and her upper works being visible.

It was about noon when the Boscowitz left Kitkatlah, the Indian fishing village was no further room for improvement in many of the arts at least. Yet, the at the south of Goshen island, and swung out into Browning passage on her way up to the Naas. The weather was clear and calm, and the mantle of fog which had beforetime clouded her way had entirely disappeared, so, as can be seen, it was not the weather that caused the was the swift running curdisaster. rent which haffling all attempts to steer her, drew her onward until with a shock that shook every timber in her, she crashed on to a rock, hidden at high tide, but showing some feet above the water at low tide. Most of the passengers were below at lunch and some shifted from their seats to the floor from the shock. Some others who were standing on the deck were also thrown down on the deck by the concussion.

An attempt was made to back her, but it was unavailing. She was as fast as though moored with storm precaution moorings. Then Capt. Steele ran down below and after making a hurried examination began to shift the coal and freight to the after part of the vessel. The passengers aided the crew, and this was soon accomplished. It had the effect of forcing the vessel's nose up somewhat, she was still glued firmly to the jagged which had brought her to grief swung the stern around closer to the rocks which impaled her bow, and with the falling of the water she gradually rolled over on to her starboard side.

Mr. E. Wilkinson, C.E., his wife and nephew, who were among the passengers, having embarked at Kitimat, then lower ed their boat and rowed back to Kitkatfah, where they, as were the other passengers who afterwards went ashore, were housed and cared for by Mr. Price, the

On their arrival with the news of the disaster a large fleet of Indian sloops, canoes, and skiffs put out to the ill-fated towing a scow to receive her The passengers and crew on the arrival of the siwashes worked like Troians and soon the freight was speedily taken out of her and in safety. The work was completed none too soon, for hardly had the last package been placed aboard the scow than the steamer keeled over and hugged the rock which gave her her death blow. Several of those on board were almost carried down into the rapfalling waters with her as she and to their activity alone they owe their lives. When the vessel toppled they jump d from her deck into the water, on to the scow and into the near-by craft of the siwashes. Two of the crew who were below had a very narrow escape, and death would surely have been their portion had they not jumped from the s50 to \$75 and to prevent Chinese and open port and shinned their way down Japanese from being employed as stokers the mast of a sloop. In its fall the steamer also almost wrecked the scow on which the freight was piled and had it not been for the rapidity with which it was snatched away the goods which are now safe might have been also rolling about the ocean's bed. The scene, according to the survivors, was almost indescribable for to add to the excited pabble of those at work rushing out the freight, and the jargon of the siwashes, the whistle had been left open, and for an hour the remaining steam in the boilshrieked the vessel's requiem across the rippling waves.

freight was ultimately all landed safely at Kitkatlah and the passengers all vessel, which for so long has been their floating home. Capt. Steele does not expect, he said, to get her off, for she is so badly damaged and looked to him to be a total loss.

After landing at Kitkatlah the passengers and crew dispatched a boat to the Skeens to meet the Princess Louise, which came down on Sunday last to the Indian village and brought the survivors to Victoria. Those who came down on Louise from the wreck were Mr. E. Wilkinson, his wife and nephew, and Mr. Sowerby, a surveying party who have been at work for the provincial government at Kitimaat, several prospectors, Purser McKinley, Engineer B. Madigan,

and nine of the crew. The Boscowitz will be as greatly missed as though a landmark were obliterated, for there is not a shipping man along the coast from California to Alaska that does not know the staunch, though strangely shaped vessel with the stubby bow and peculiar bowsprit, for she was decidedly Her engines stood away aft, the smokestack standing beside her aftermast. Once seen one could scarcely for-She was built here on March although she has not been in his posses-

Awarded filghast Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. DR:



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 10 YEARS THE STANDARD.

sion ever since, having been sold about twelve years ago to Capt. J. S. Williams for \$20,000. He cleared \$22,000 on her the first season she sailed under his flag. She has been a money maker since she was launched, her present owner having she has been running north for him. Capt. Steele, her present commander is well known in this port as a first-class mariner, a thoroughly capable and trust-worthy officer. The mate, and, in fact, all the officers are also well spoken of in the city. Purser McKinley has been with her for a considerable time, and during his service has made many friends.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES THROUGH PATENTED INVENTIONS.

(Communication from Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life building, Montreal.)
Prior to January 1st, 1881, 236,136
patents (not including 9,957 patents
granted prior to 1836), were issued by
the United States. These included all
patented inventions exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, an exposition of which the most striking and inpurtant feature was its display of the mprovements in industrial arts brought about by American invention, a display which was a revelation to all who visited the exposition, and was justly attributed to the stimulus given to invention by the Unite! States patent system. It was believed by many that the inventions there exhibited represented the highest development possible, that there effect of this exposition was not, as might have been expected, to discourage invention and to convince inventors that nothing more remained to be done, that the field of invention was exhausted but to largely stimulate invention. For three years after this exposition, the number of applications for patents received was less each year by fully one thousand than in 1876; but in 1880 the number was nearly one thousand more; in 1881 nearly five thousand more. In 1882 ten thousand 1881 Hearly and more than in 1876 were received. Last year the number received was, by six thousand, more than twice the number received in 1876.

THE TRADES CONGRESS. Debate on Matters in Which British Col-

umbians Are Deeply Interested. following extracts from the report of the proceedings of the Dom nion Trades Congress, referring to matters of peculiar interest to British Columbians, are published in amplification of the telegraphic dispatches received at the time. It was moved by James Wilks, seconded by G. J. Flett, that whereas supply of labor in most locali les is fully up to the demand, and in many com munities considerably exceeds it, and in the opinion of the congress there is postively no necessity for seven days' work per week in this or any other country; and whereas, the seven days' work per week system optnins and prevails in the metalliferous mining industry of British Columbia in direct antagonism to the express d sentiments and wishes of organized labor in the localities most affect. ed; Therefore, be it resolved that this congress instruct the executive committee of the aforesaid province to arge upon the legislature there of the advisability of adopting such legislation that will speedily and effectually ecure to the operatives of the mining industry in British Columbia the benefits and blessings of one day's rest in seven.

Wilkes explained why they thought it would be better to secure this legislation rather than by conflict with the employers. Mr. Smith thought the miners of Rossland should not ask for legislation to do what they could do themselves. He hoped they would always be discontented they get the boon of their Sunday, but if they were all agreed, why didn't

they take it?
The motion carried. Messrs. Watson and Wilks moved the resolution calling upon the Dominion government to pass egislation increasing Proceedings at the Presbyterian Conventhe poll tax on Chinese imm grants from \$50 to \$75 and to prevent Chinese and

or other responsible positions on coast ing steamers.
Delegate Little, of Quebec, wanted Icelanders included in the motion, but it

Mr. Smail held it illogical to make a man pay a tax for entering Canada just because he happened to be born in China. It was the fault of the corporations which brought in slave labor, not of the Chinese themselves. Delegate Watson, of Vancouver, said the practical working of the evil was a menace and favored the tax as it would fall upon the employer. Delegates ODonoghue got ashore without accident. Cap'. Steele and Wilks favored the tax. The pres-and his mate remained with their lost ence of the Chinese was a menace to

> and failing that, wanted a higher tax Secretary Dower, replying to questions y Mr. Stuart, said the need of passing legislation with this object had been essed upon the government, but it appeared the Imperial government over ruled it. Mr. Keyes was opposed to Downing street bossing the Ottawa government and President Carey explained must be some misunderstanding What Premier Laurier had said was he could not put a tax on British subjects

coming into Canada. Dower held that he was right. The premier said he would not and could pass the law because it would conflict with the relations between Britain

Mr. Belanger said that the views of the government were shown in the state-ment by Hon. Mr. Joly from his place in parliament that the Chinese was as good as any other man. get her. She was built here on March Mr. Smith thought it strange that 31st, 1883, and was one hundred and Premier Laurier should make such a twenty feet long, twenty-two feet beam statement when he allowed Mr. Max-and ten foot hold. She was built by Capt. J. D. Warren, her present owner, of \$500. He held the congress should not of \$500. He held the congress shou d not object to international considerations, but he thought these would not prevent being settled. He failed to

see what difference it made whether the

Chinese were kept out by taxing the cor-

poration or taxing the individual China-Mr. Little, of Quebec, held contrary to Mr. Keyes that Canada was ruling Downing street. Canada had had her ideas carried out in regard to the abrogation of the German and Belgian treates, and in Imperial penny postage.

Mr. Appleton failed to see why Canada could not charge a fee of \$500 when Australian colonies did.

The two clauses of the resolution were separated and the first clause was passed without division.

The second part of the resolution was

passed with a little discussion. WILL VISIT ESQUIMALT.

Montreal, Sept. 24.—Lt.-Gen. Lord eymour, commander of the British Montreal, Sept. 24.—L. CVI...
Seymour, commander of the British forces in North America arrived here to-day, en route for the Pacific coast where he goes to look after the new land defences. General Seymour had not been in Montreal for 37 years, being Brigade Major here in 1861.

cleared her value again and again since She Brings a Large Number of Miners From the Klondike Country.

> News From Atlin's Rich Gold Fields-A Gold Find Near Dyea.

Steamer Amur arrived from Skagway and Lynn canal ports this morning with 105 passengers, mostly Dawson ans, who came up the river on the steamers Columbian and Canadian. The Miners are for the most part men who have properties or business interests in the interior, and who are hurrying out before river navigation closes to winter on the outside. These men brought out no more than they wished to spend until their return. The amount of treatre on board the steamer was therefore com-paratively small. Dawson City is now no place for poor men, the miners say. There are so many there now who are to all intents and purposes destitute that a scheme is on foot to send the most needy homeward. To attempt to winter there without prospect of labor is folly and means privation, hard-ship and suffering of the worst sort. Everybody who can is struggling to get below before navigation c o es.

Dawson now has a complete modern fire-fighting apparatus especially adapted to the climatic changes existing there. The engine is one of the latest models and can be operated in the coldest weather. The hose cart and other paraphernalia are all of the best and together with its well organized fire department gives Dawson better fire protection than many older towns.

News from the Atlin lake district is confirmatory of the reports of which have already reached here of its richness, for it seems that gold is being found on near'v all the creeks worked so far, while the gold bearing country very much larger than was supposed unlate prospecting showed up the t is now known that it extends from w Discovery on Pine up to Surptis lake, and covers much of the territory embraced in the different streams now ing into that magnificent body of w Surprise lake is estimated to seventy-five miles long, and many streams enter it on either side all of these, all parties now on the trail will which so far prospected shows up rich eventually arrive in safety. in gold. In the district so far known to be gold bearing there is room for 50,000 miners, and many old miners lately arriving here for supplies state that the diggings will rival the Klondike and will hold the attention of the world next year

as the Klondike did the past season. Like every new district Atlin already has its mining brokers and a bill re-ceived by the Times on the Amur shows that they value the claims they have for sale highly. They are offering discovery claim on Birch creek for \$10,500, groups of claims on Pine at from \$1,500 to \$4,000. Claims on Boulder at \$8,000, on Spruce at \$1,250 and on Wright and Eagle at \$400.

News of a big find comes from Dyea the eldest daughter of Judge Schbrede while out walking kicked up a nugget Investigation was made in the vicinity and a rich gold bearing ledge was found. It is of loose formation and there appears to be a lot of it.

The Amur, while off Haine's mission

experienced very heavy southeast gales and was obliged to anchor for one day. On her up trip she had thick and smoky weather, while coming down she encountered heavy squalls with rain. She mules and horses and big cargo of freight.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

tion in Vancouver-First Day.

The fifth Sabbath school convention nder the direction of the Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia met in St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, on nesday afternoon.

Rev. John A. Logan, president, occupied the chair, and in the absence of the Mr. Alexander Philip was appointed interim secretary. Reports from Sabbath schools were re-

St. Andrew's, Nanaimo: Average attendance, 147; staff of 16 teachers and tendance, 147; staff of 16 teachers and gued before Judge Maguire in a freedly manner. To this note he lid not reply. officers. Total collections, \$1'22.55.
Cumberland Sabbath school: Average ttendance, 100; staff of 12 teachers and Wellington Sabbath school: Average ttendance of 90 scholars; staff of

Westminster-fund. St. Andrew's, Victoria: Average of 90 scholars and staff of 14 teachers and officers. Collections, \$2 every Sabbath.
Mr. John Phillips, Victoria, gave an address on "The Teacher's Aim and Pre

A short discussion on the subject fol-lowed, taken part in by Mrs. Perry, Mr. Mitchell, Miss Dick, Mr. Mackinnon and president. Thereafter an adjournment was made till 8 o'clock in the even-

The first item on the evening programme was an address by the president, Rev. J. A. Logan briefly addressed the convention on the progress and vast importance of the work they were engaged in. In 1892 they had in the Synod 39 Sab-bath schools—284 teachers, and 2,300 pupils; now there were 114 schools; 622 teachers and over 5,000 pupils. These 5,000 pupils were to be men and women of the future and on them would rest the position of trust and influence in the He dealt with the importance of having teachers' meetings for joint study of lessons and also of organizing a Home Department such as would be brought under their consideration later. In conclusion, he urged that more place should be given to memory work, as one of the great essentials. The children may not now understand all they learn, but they will come to understand it and what is memorized in childhood dwells longest on the memory. Mr. Mackinnon, from Ottawa, read a

valuable paper on the Home Department giving suggestions as to how an important sphere of work can be organized for the benefit of man, who will not or cannot attend church or Sabbath school.

A resolution of sympathy with the citizens of New Westminster was passed, as also one favoring the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating li-



Two Frenchmen Walk From Hazelton to Telegraph Creek in Twenty-

Messrs. Maluin and Malassigne, Frenchmen, who have accomplished the remarkable feat of walking with packs on their backs from Hazelton to Tele graph Creek in 22 days, had reached the coast when the Amur left Wrangel. They report to have spoken with 34 outfits on the trail, while they missed three others who are supposed to have taken a wrong turn. The distance from Hazelton to Telegraph Creek they estimate to be about 425 miles, and they agree with all the others who have come through that the trail is in a shocking state. All the outfits run short of food and their horses play out; and it is owing to their being without horses that these two gentlemen were able to come through in such good

Two Days.

The trail follows the Kispyox river on the east bank for about 20 miles, and then bears to the east and striker the Skeena 40 miles away. It keeps close to this river for about 50 miles and then leaves it to take a westerly direction and afterwards again meets the Summit, known as Ground Hog mountain, about 180 miles from Hazelton. The Skeena meanwhile shapes its course like a great horseshoe. It will be seen that the trail re has taken a very zigzag course, which adds considerably to its distance. Thirty miles before reaching the Summi the travellers passed some lakes, which, they were informed by Indians living there, was the source of the Naas river. The trail then took them 50 through open prairie country towards another less important summit, and there they met the Stikine headquarters. Some few days' walking brought them to the third South Fork of the Stikine, which is followed for about 50 miles, when it s crossed by canoes. This crossing is

supposed to be about 100 miles from Glenora. Thence by a westerly direcion another summit is mounted from the second South Fork issues. This is followed for about 30 miles, and then crossed, after which a straight course carries the trail to Telegraph Creek, leaving the fork to the east. From this description it will be easily een that the route as laid down in most maps is quite erroneous, the one actually followed being a great deal longer, and from this fact no one will be surprised that many outlits have rut snort of food. Messrs, Maluin and Malassigne met on the road four relief parties who are carrying food for those in need, and it is be hoped that, with the assistance of

BULYEA AND MAJOR WALSH. Premier Haultain Threatens to Have the Major Impeached.

In the Territorial Legislature at Regina on the 18th Mr. Bulyea, who has recently returned from Dawson whither went in pursuance of an order in council to enforce the liquor regulations of the Northwest Territories, made a statement in the course of which he laid some strong charges against Major Walsh, and of which the following is an extract:

On his journey to Dawson he met Ma-jor Walsh at Bennett and gave him to inderstand that he had been sent by the utenant-governor to carry out certain nstructions an I sh ved him the act uner which the l'eutenant-governor claimed by law the right to issue. nits in that district. Major Walsh rather scouted the idea, but he told him that the power was gran el under a D >minion statute, and he intended to do his est to carry out his instructions. When e arrived at Dawson on April 11th, he and that Inspector Constantine was doing good work in other directions, but had made no effort to restrict the liquor traffic. Under the order in council he was empowered to appoint three local commissioners. So he appointed aspectors Constantine, McGregor and himself. The first intimation that things were not oing smoothly was a letter from Major Walsh to Inspector Constantine telling him not to recognize Mr. Bulyea's authority. On receiving this letter stantine felt that he was compelled to resign from the commission although was in sympathy with its objects. When Major Walsh arrived at Dawson he informed the liquor people they could en-gage in trade with little or no hindrance except on Sunday, and this they did. It appeared that a number of persons esenting the gambling element had waited upon Major Walsh almost immediately upon his arrival, and ne gave them distinctly to understand that he reeachers and officers. Usually about \$1.50 | pud ated his (Bulyea's) authority, and vestminster fund. Bulyes asked why could not the l'q 101

regulations passed be enforced? But a difficulty arose with the magistrates before whom the cases would have to come. They said that Walsh had instructed them not to take any action with regard to permits issued by territorial government, and they, in fear of Walsh, did not want to have anything o do with the matter.

The only lawyer at Dawson at that time was Wade, and he was afraid he would have to act for the federal governmenet, and as he (Bulyea) did not want to conduct the prosecution himself he waited until some lawyers who were on the way should arrive. The first lawyer who came in after consultation with Walsh said he would not like to take a case that would antagonize him to Walsh. Other lawyers soon arrived who had no scruples in this respect, and an application was made to Maguire to hear a test case. He said that as there hear a test case. He said that as there should be facilities for an appeal in a case of this nature it should be taken before a magistrate, and might then, if necessary, be appealed to him. The case was brought before Inspector Stearns, of the N. W. M. P., but Wade intervened on behalf of the Dominion government and had postponements granted till it was known what the law on the subject really was. On August 16 a conviction was secured. A man named O'Brien brought in liquor under a permit signed by Mr. Haultain and endorsed by the department of the interior, which Walsh declined to recognize, and had the liquor seized. As O'Brien wanted the liquor he paid Walsh's charges under protest. Bulyea then gave some more protest. The secretary read an interesting address by Mr. John Morris on "The Duties of the Sabbath School Secretary."

The treasurer, Ald. McQueen, reported a balance on hand of \$1.20.

The treasurer of Sabbath School Secretary."

The treasurer of the police was received by Starnes of the police and after making arrangements to have instances of seizure of liquor by Walsh, and after making arrangements to have small liquor places closed he left Daw-

> cordially welcoming Mr. Bulvea home from his hazardous and difficult journey. The report given justified the expedition and Dr. Brett's objections had been answered over and over again, After what they had heard in regard to the conduct of Major Walsh, he would say that if that official could not be proceeded with under the criminal code, he. Premier Haultain, would feel it his duty to have im impeached next session at the bar of the House of Commons.

A SON OF FORTUNE

A Klondike Millionaire Who Journey ed Across Siberia From Poland to the Gold Fields.

He Is Now One of the Klondike Kings and Has Thirty Three Men at Work on His Claims.

Shortly before the steamer Amur sailed southward one of the Klondike millionaires reached Skagway. The newomer was a Pole named M. W. Danijlovich, and he is said to own some very good mines on Bonanza and Eldorado, and says he has thirty-three men work for him, paying his men \$10 per day. He is a young man, only twenty-seven years old, and landed in Alaska six years ago penniless; now he has no idea how much he is worth. He owns a fine house in San Diego, which he bought two years ago, paying \$25,000 after date 1 intend to apply to therefor, that is now occupied by his Commissioner of Lands and Wo aged father and mother who came from Poland to share their son's prosperity. Poland to share their son's prosperity.

The story he tells of his experience reads more like a tale from the Arabian ed as follows; Commencing at a post mark as follows; Commencing at sibility.

Six years ago in Poland the young man grew restless for new scenes and finding a man who was coming across the country in a dog team he induced him to permit him to accompany him. The man and the boy crossed Siberia in the dog team, landing finally on the shores of Behring sea, the trip occupying about four months. They made their way across Behring straits in a native Esquimaux boat and travelled down the coast until they came to the Yukon river. Here Danijlovich poled up the river until he reached Circle City, which he made his headquarters. When he arrived there he had only a few cents in coin and a liandful of beans and a little baccn. He was on the point of despair when an old miner gave him a sack of flour. In a short time he found and since then his experiences in and about the new gold fields has been a marvellous one from a money making point of view. He was among the first rush to the new gold fields of the Klondike and secured some very fine properties. Two years ago he came out of the country with about \$30,000, with his holdings not even properly opened up. Last year he paid the Canadian government in royalties \$25,000 so that he must have taken out about \$250,000

Two years ago Danijlovich sent for his old father and mother and told them to come to America. He sent them \$900 pay their fare to San Francisco, When the old couple arrived in California they were taken to San Diego and found there a home for which their son had paid \$25,000, and which was being cared for by a competent corps of ser It would probably be an impossible task to truthfully describe the ficting emotions of the old couple at inding themselves thus suddenly surrounded by such princely evidences of wealth.

"I have had six years of experience in Alaska and now I think I have had said the young man at Skagenough." "I will remain inside this winter work my claims and then I will sell and occupy the rest of my days in leisure and following the bent of my in-

linations. Danijlovich-and he pronounces his name as though it were spelled "Dan-eills," -had his eye-teeth cut in Alaska among the old miners long before he came out from the interior. Although he arrived at Circle City a green Polish of Lands and Works for a boy just from the fields of a Russian to cut and remove timber farm, he was not long in learning Ametric took a tract of land situate tract took as the contract of land situate tracts. ways and American manners. he came out with his first big batch of gold he was very cautious and careful of his conduct and was not moested, except once and then he was in of a mile; runs south (1½) Portlard while on his way to San Fran-cisco. He and his companion were held up by footpads, but they put up a fight and footpads and victims were arrested. The footpads were sent to the penitentiary and after that the Klondiker was more cautious than ever. "When I was in San Francisco that

time after my experience in Portland." said Danijlovich, "I saw an old man in hotel. I knew I had seen him before and finally I remembered who he was, walked up to him and asked him: he said.

"Don't you remember a boy you gave sack of flour to at Circle City, Al-ska, several years ago?" I asked. aska, several years ago?" I asked.
"Then he remembered and we had a The old man was not in long talk. very good circumstances and I wrote him out a check for \$300, but he would not take it."

A CAVERN OF GOLD.

Seattle Men Discover a Mountain Cave Filled With Golden Treasure.

The full fruition of the hopes of Chrisopher Columbus when he vent seeking the mythical mountain of Golden obe among the hills of Cuba and Ciobe Puerto Rico, in 1493, seems to have been realized by a party of Seattle men in this year of grace 1898. A tail, lank Swede, named Anderson, has discovered a mountain cave which appears be filled with golden treasure. A party of Seattle men, 60 in number, are now scooping it up with shovels and sending

the rich ore out to the smelter. Bereft of all romance, the find is quite wonder. On a mountain side in the Cascade range and not far from the Great Northern railway track has been found a natural cave, 70 feet deep and having an arched overhanging wall 40 feet from the floor of the cavern. Back in the innermost portion of this cave is a decomposed ledge of rich gold ore, 23 feet wide. It is so rotten that it can be crumpled in a mortar and the gold washed out. Seventy assays have already been made and the least showing so far is \$48 to the ton and up to

The cave is one of the natural wonders of the Cascades and what is somewhat strange is the fact that it is as dry as a powder house without any calcine or stalactite formations which are so often characteristic of deep caverns. The mouth of the cavern is about a mile up the mountain-side from the base, the angle of the mountain side being near 45 degrees. A wooden tram has already been built down the mountain side and a roadway built out to the rail-Twenty-five horses are being gathered here to-day to take out to the mountain to be used for transporting the ore to the railroad. The first ton of the ore will reach the smeltre at Everett or Tacoma next week.

The men in possession of the cavern are naturally much elated and are saying very little. They confidently expect their first ton of ore to yield them \$300.

My friend look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

IN THE MATTER OF THE "TRAMWAY COMPANY INCORPORATION ACT"

Notice is hereby given that we, the signed, desire to form a company u name of "The Taku and Atlin Lake way Company, Limited," for the building, equipping and operati or double track tramway, beg point on Taku Arm, in the distri siar, in the province of British where the waters of the Atli joins those of the said Taku Ari along the valley of the said At on the northern side of the sai the most convenient point Atlintoo river joins Atlin I district of Cassiar; and also and with power to buil Dated at the city of Victoria this 20th day of August, A.D. 1898.
FREDERICK G. WHITE,

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that two months chase one hundred and sixty acres less, of land situate in the District ed A. E. Ironmonger Sola, on the north bank of the mouth of Atlinto river; th (40) chains north; thence forty commencement; containing one bunded and sixty acres, more or less.

Dated at Lake Bennett, this 2nd day of

August, 1898. A. E. IRONMONGER SOLA.

NOTICE

s hereby given that 60 days after is hereby given that the days at intend to make application to the the Chief Commissioner of I Works for permission to pu acres of unsurveyed, unoccupied erved crown lands, situate rict, described as follows: served crown lands, situate in Cass trict, described as follows: Coun at J. F. Fell's northwest stake; the chains west; thence 40 chains sout Leahy's corner post; thence east 40 to T. Tugwell's northwest post; north 40 chains to place of commen Dated this 29th day of July, 189 THORNTON FELL

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that two after date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works chase one hundred and sixty acres, n of land situate in the siar, province of Brit'sh Coled as follows: Commencing ed Norman W. F. Rant, on of Atlin Lake; thence twe east; thence eighty (80) chains thence twenty (20) chains west to a Atlin Lake; thence eighty (80) chain alone the shore of sa'd Lake Atlin of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Dated at Lake Bennett, this 5th day of August, 1898.

NORMAN W. F. RANT.

NOTICE.

Notice 's hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described piece of land: Commencing at a a post marked S. W. Davis, west of Discovery Claim on Pine Creek, Atlin Lake, Cassian; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains: containing 160 acres more of 40 chains; containing 160 less: Lake Bennett, Aug. 12th, 1898.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I interapply to the Honorable Chief Commis of Lands and Works for a special in the control of the west corner at the end of a litt situate on the east shore of Taku Tagish Lake; thence runs east (1/2) and runs west (1/2) one then follows the shore of Taku Arm north (11/4) one to the commencement post.

NOTICE.

Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber and tress off a tract of land, situate in Renfrew district, Vancouver Island, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post about 50 chair

above the Corbett mineral claim, on the Gordon river; thence 50 chains siuth; thence 50 chains west; thence 50 chains north thence 50 chains west; thence 50 chains north thence 50 chains west to the river thence down the river to the pl mencement, comprising one more or less.
WILLIAM PARNELL EMERY.
Port Renfre

23rd August, 1898.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days date I intend to apply to the missioner of Lands and Works missioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassist district, described as follows:
Commencing at L. Goodacre's northeast post; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to T. Tugwell's northwest post; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1898.

JAS. F. FELL.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty after date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works to Commissioner of Lands and W chase one hundred and sixty a situated in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing the shore of Atlin Lake, man Worsnop," N.E. corner, about half miles northly of Atlinton. Worsnop," N.E. corner, about half miles northly of Atlintoo riv westerly 20 chains; thence 80 chihence 20 chains easterly; thence the lake shore in a northly dir to point of commencement; containall one hundred and sixty acres (less).
Dated this the twenty-seventh day
August, 1898.

T. H. WORSNOP. NOTICE.

Sixty days after date I intended to the Chief Commissioner of Laworks for permission to purchase lowing described land, situate at the fixed state of Kitamaat Arm, Coast District.

Commencing at a post 20 chains of D. D. Mann's northwest corner north 40 chains; west 40 chains; chains; east 40 chains, to point mencement, containing 160 acres. nencement, containing 160 Kitamaat Arm, August 20, 1898.

NOTICE.

Sixty days after date I intend to the Chief Commissioner of I. Works for permission to pure works for permission to purchase acres of land in Cassiar District, commenting about midway on the Southern bound ary of William Field's land; thene sout 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thene north 40 chains; thene east 40 chains, thene point of commencement.

THOMAS TUGWELL.

\$1.50 ANN *******

VOL. 17.

Sensational Tale Resignation -0

imir Per

How France Keeps T Sent Out by Official

London, Sept. 27 .- '. his morning comme ion of a series of arti fus affair. To-day's the resignation of M. of the French preside scribes as a strange an article says: "The per are the Kaiser, Count Dupuy, M. Hanotaux, isdeffre, Col. Schwe Esterhazy and the late "In December, 1894

of the Dreyfus affair, Munster sent by the the Kaiser, was inter tographed at the Fre ew days later. This f o the information bur Germany ordered Cour demand his passport was regarded as a re ence to the emperor. Munster made this d ace of Elysee, Presid er became overwhelm lenness of the revelation linary scene he gave n repudiating all c knowledge of the affai romised to prevent a

"Count Von Munster sent a second report This document was si and photographed, an at the French foreign ours. Some days lat 1895, Count Von Mun palace and suddenly ar many would mobilize unless satisfaction w new insult. A drama Count Von Munster fauteuil, a prey to roaching M. Casimir dishonored him in th

M. Casimir Perier ould not reply at fir said: 'Tell your emp give him satisfaction o sacrifice the countr presidency. I pray the be satisfied."

"Two days later BRIEF DISF

Toronto, Sept. 26 .felt here at the deat Cameron so shortly ent to a positi was well known in his qualities as a ma sterling qualities and eservedly high. eron, formerly practi to Goderich and wer ship with his father. Regina, Sept. 26.-

expressed here on r Cameron, and on known, flags were at half mast on all ings. It is recognize west Territories Kincardine, Ont. McGibbon, boot and yesterday while mar

Montreal, Sept. 26. en, of the Catholic London, England, who a party of young chi liner Numidian, died Toronto, Sept. 26.peals on Saturday a decision on the mitted by the attorne The questions were stables employed by icers for purposes a reasonable fee therentitled to vote; wh ployed at reasonable on by deputy retur be disentitled to vot sons supplying anythi of election, such as repolling booth and therefor, should be d These three quest swered in the negative

of the Hardy govern A NARROW Accident to a Nelson Train Near Northport, Wash., & narrow escape from The regular north b

persons are, according

entitled to vote

Nelson & Fort Shep at 1:35 p.m., in cha Dodd and ran as a extra engine going up
At a point one mile :
just as the train w
way over the first h
broke on the rear
engine, derailing the
rails and humned ove engine, derailing the rails and bumped ove tance of 125 feet.

John Nolan, collec Waneta, thinking th ower the trestle, jun ties and hreaking his a severe flesh wound was the only casualty. The train was broteaching the other of the wreck was only. The wreck was quick no hindrance to trai The place where the is over a high trestle of the Columbia, and

to life would have r