Powers?

etter With This
ith Bings
r.

nds In Alibi
in Com-
Will.

or publication in
cases. We are
neglecting no line
n. We've got our
em, with one head
d every man pull-
of the staff. It
t we will be in a
nystery regarding
much sooner than
our hands on
gs. And that is
t present."
mber of the police
osition of the two
mysteries in the
have been engaged
st.
ollowed even the
elopments publish-
inclined to agree
bservations, for it
generally accepted
bbers had nothing
upon Mr. Powers
e terrible outcome
nily complications,
deceased, but oth-
t touch with him,
so inclined throw
s the question of
nailants.
being followed to
enue of investiga-
being followed to
ainland, and along
railway.
sent to the Main-
was commissioned
Nellie Stevens, the
from whom he se-
ago, was on Sat-
s now. The infor-
to the police was
Kamloops continued
d of Mr. Powers'
of telegrams in
as stated that she
r for ten days or a
ter that she or
night. A telegram
the reply that she
continuously dur-
t.
ion that she had
identified with the
band is finally dis-
Victoria who spoke
ng seek her on Fri-
redited with most
sight.
ren—or Mrs. Edna
een more generally
uring the past few
up her quarters at
Hooper, 140 Fort
y from the scene of
eek ago, and abso-
been
gretted by the news-
iew of the natural
to learn from her
viction, justified by
with Mr. Powers
o the identity of his
ason for the attack.
the coroner's court
died wife of the de-
plained was made
der the pressure of
, and long recogni-
as his wife.
y the desire of the
s young woman his
informed a solici-
go. About a month
C. Powell was re-
will, but the pro-
Mr. Powers' re-
o secure particulars
operty in Washing-
o have included.
e will was put off
nd was never con-
only a short time
to the hospital Mr.
the lawyer be in-
will "giving every-

pursuit of the per-
ted by the coroner's
ant information de-
s to the effect that
g the imperfect de-
. Powers were seen
day evening last,
the track from the
and called at a sa-
er. The taller and
culty in persuading
r companion to en-
d done so the re-
d hastily, and the
alk.
cessary to add that
now being made for
Late last evening
ation that they had
r Duncan early in
the police disclaim
nation to this effect
heard of any ar-
ming in on the late
ne," this rumor (like
e set down as lack-
fact.
orts put forth by in-
n the case, for ac-
ctice (whether wise
olice can accept no
w thoroughly earn-
will be asked to-
a reward of $300 in
s in that of Mrs.
of $800 in all avail-
y have the honor of
parties to justice.
amations of reward
d into Chinese and
ously posted in "the

rocious butchery of
matron, somewhat
the past few days
rest in the Powers
nothing new to re-
lice know they are
themselves—only go-
erve that they have
e Indian theory as

OG BOUND.

9.—At midnight the
Hook reported calm;

ROPS FAIL.

anadian Commercial
ts the failure of the
p in Norway, which
ports of wheat, flour
ater.

Wild Rush to Cape Nome.

Thousands of Men Go Down the Yukon to the New Goldfields.

Prospects of Much Suffering During the Long Arctic Winter.

Budget of News From All Sections of the Northern Country.

The people of Dawson and the Yukon Valley have undoubtedly come to the conclusion that the Cape Nome gold fields are fabulously rich, and despite the predictions of a hard winter on account of the scarcity of fuel and provisions, are flocking there in large numbers. Every steamer going down the river is crowded with men and women, and in some cases even children. They do not wait to consider what they will do to keep warm and well nourished during the long Arctic winter, but are rushing pell mell to get a share of the gold, which men coming up tell them is being picked up on the beach. That there will be untold sufferings goes without saying. A few steamers are attempting a late trip through Behring sea to the mouth of the Yukon with fuel and provisions, and several steamboat loads will go down from Dawson, but even if all they carry reaches Cape Nome it will not be sufficient for the crowds that are rushing there. Early in the year it was thought that Cape Nome would attract many, but the contradictory reports stemmed the tide that was flowing that way. Finally samples of the gold reached Dawson and with them reports that the men could rely upon. Then the rush started in earnest, and now it is on in full. Men are throwing up good positions and deserting their work to get down the river before the frost king seals it.

Passengers who arrived here on the Cottage Tees on Sunday are authority for the statement that the exodus has demoralized the steamboat service on the upper Yukon, crews deserting the steamers and forcing them into winter quarters long before it would otherwise have been necessary, so that they might join in the stampede. In some cases the Mounted Police were called upon to hold crews that had been signed for the season, but the men left at the first opportunity. What was true of the crews was also true of the men engaged to keep a supply of wood along the river. They left their work and the passengers and crews of the last steamers that came up had to go ashore and gather fuel. In some cases steamers which usually take four and five days to make the trip from Dawson were twice as long on account of the scarcity of wood.

This is a very serious matter to the steamboat companies. At the best it was hardly possible for them to handle all the freight that they had contracts for, and now they will have to leave a great deal behind. A gentleman who came up the river says there are between two and three thousand tons of goods at Bennett and other points that will have to remain there all winter and probably be seriously damaged. Steamboats and scows are taking all they can, but another week now will see the close of navigation, and in fact already a number of the steamers have gone into winter quarters, some of the captains being among the passengers on the Tees.

The company that has derived the greatest benefit from this late rush of goods is the Victoria-Yukon Trading Company, who have been kept busy turning out scows and boats at their Lake Bennett mill. They also had the contract for supplying the telegraph construction party.

The output of the Klondike mines is likely to be very materially lessened on account of the exodus. Labor was not any too plentiful before it commenced, and now it is feared it will be very scarce during the winter. Good wages are being paid, miners getting $15 a day, but even this will not tempt men to stay.

The Tees had about 150 passengers, most of them from the interior, and probably $75,000 in gold dust, held principally by traders. The largest holder was James Adair, formerly a commercial traveller of Toronto, who took in a cargo of goods and brought out $20,000; while C. S. Preston, of the Nugget Express, and A. Goldstein, another trader, had $15,000 each. There were other men with satisfied looks and well-filled purses. Among the Victorians who returned were F. G. H. Bowker, the manager in the Yukon for the British American Corporation; F. Hinds and M. Macabe, of the Bennett hotel; P. S. Shallcross and D. Dallas, of the Victoria-Yukon Company.

The trip was far from a pleasant one. From the time the Tees left Vancouver going North until she reached Union yesterday morning, there was not a single fine day. It rained continuously, and at times the fog was frightfully dense. During one of these fogs, on Tuesday morning last, just after the steamer had left Skagway, she struck Eldred reef and remained there for nine hours, but was not badly damaged, although she will have to go on the ways for an examination. Capt. Gosse was feeling his way out of the canal when suddenly the reef loomed up ahead. The engines were reversed, so that the steamer just drifted on.

A lot of telegrams from Dawson were brought down by Purser Munro.

COTTAGE CITY ARRIVES.

Another Northern Steamer Reached Port Yesterday Afternoon.

Crowded to her passenger limit, the Alaskan mail steamer Cottage City reached Victoria from the North at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, with arrivals from Dawson, Atlin, Cook's Inlet, Copper river and the Coast towns of the Far North. Having 200 barrels of herring oil from the Killisnoo oil works to land here for shipment to England, the vessel spent an hour or so longer in port than usual. The steamer had over 300 passengers on board, and the steerage quarters were so full that it was next to impossible to move about.

News comes from Dawson of the suicide of a young Swede named Alexander Lind, who shot himself through the head late last month and died next day. The act is said to have been the result of a fit of despondency.

Those of the passengers just out from Atlin—and there were many—report that that part of the country had experienced one or two cold snaps just prior to their departure. Mining on several of the creeks had been suspended for the season, while on a number of the lower creeks hydraulicing had commenced on a small scale with good success. The gold quartz proposition being developed near Atlin is turning out quite as rich as the most sanguine had expected. A few shipments of ore have already been made, a sample lot for testing at Tacoma coming down on the Cottage City.

"MESSAGE" FROM ANDREE.

Bottle Containing an Evidently Forged Note Found Near Skagway.

Before the Cottage City left Skagway, which is now nearly a week ago, as the vessel had to call at all Alaskan ports and lay over 24 hours at Killisnoo, an alleged message from Andree was found. The missive was found in a bottle, and reads as follows: "July, 1898—Point Barrow, Alaska. I am now in camp at this place, and expect to resume my journey on the 1st of August. Andree." The report did not create the least excitement, and has been generally set down as a poor attempt at joking.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

Residents of Yakutat Panic-Stricken When the Shocks Were Felt.

W. M. Roch, of Yakutat, was one of the passengers arriving on the Cottage City, and tells an interesting story of the earthquake which occurred on September 10. He is an old resident of San Diego, and says the shock was the severest that has ever been felt on the Coast. The residents of the town, of whom there are 150, were panic-stricken and rushed from their cabin homes. A great wall of water seemed to surround the town like a tidal wave, and the earth gave way in many places. A 10 or 15-acre square facing on Yakutat Bay completely disappeared. Over on the little island of Cantaz, too, the sea swallowed up the most southern point, known to all travellers in northern waters as the site of the old Russian mission. A big cross had marked the spot, but will now be no longer seen. Mr. Roch says he was outside when the shock came, and he had to cling to a tree.

A. Flenner, the mining recorder for the United States government at Glacier Bay, and four others were struck by a kind of tidal wave and carried inshore a considerable distance. He was in his cabin down near the beach when the first sensation of the disturbance was felt. He was only partially dressed when his cabin began to roll. Rushing out he was just in time to be caught by a mountain of water which rolled in from the sea, and was carried by it to the higher levels.

The glacier, Mr. Flenner says, was not broken up by the earthquake, but it was moved about three-quarters of a mile out into the bay. Mr. Flenner stated that the country was no place for a poor man, although those now there are doing fairly well. In his official capacity as recorder he says he has recorded over 100 claims this last summer. He hopes to return to Glacier Bay in April next.

FROM COOK'S INLET.

Few Miners Make a Success of Their Venture in That District.

One of the Cook Inlet arrivals was S. Hogan, of Seattle. He reports that 150 men will winter at Cook's Inlet to 250 who spent the winter there a year ago. Mining has not been very successful on the whole, but a few companies will do pretty well. One, the Polly Mining Company, was just about abandoning operations when after following up a stream they struck it rich. All are well grubstaked and will pass the winter in fair circumstances.

COPPER RIVER RICH.

Copper and Lead Quartz Found by a Newspaper Man.

F. B. Harrington, a Portland newspaper man, who some six years ago had charge of the mining department of the Oregonian, passed through on the Cottage City. He has been in the Copper River district since January, 1898, and claims to have found some rich copper and lead quartz, samples of which he carries with him. He says every one in that district is prosperous and bent on staying another year. He brings news that Harris Marcus and A. Nelson were drowned in the Klentina river in August last. They had been out mining and lost their lives, it is supposed, through their boat capsizing. The United States trail to Copper river, he says, is in first class condition. About three weeks ago 18 inches of snow fell on the trail between Valdez and Eagle City. The first mail for Valdez was to leave yesterday in charge of A. Holman, and hereafter mails will be forwarded over the route once a month. Mr. Harrington is on his way to Portland.

A fellow-passenger of his was Mr. McLean, who has travelled and prospected extensively in the North. He comes now direct from Cook's Inlet. He has been up the Maddnooska river, where the United States government has a party in the field surveying out a trail to Arctic City in addition to two others making routes up the Shuitma.

HEAVY GOLD SHIPMENT.

Nearly a Million Dollars Comes Out For Bank of Commerce.

According to Skagway papers received by the Cottage City, the heaviest single shipment of gold dust that ever came up the river and over the White Pass road, reached Skagway on October 1. Eleven boxes containing the yellow metal were unloaded from the baggage car and conveyed to a place of safety, awaiting the arrival of a steamer to take it to the Sound. The value of the shipment is about $800,000 in round figures, and it is from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, coming up the river on the steamer Governor Pingree.

SCENERY WRECKED.

Signs That Some of the Glaciers Have Suffered From Earthquakes.

Although the officers of the Cottage City, arriving from the North yesterday, are unable to either confirm or deny the report that Muir glacier disappeared during the recent series of earthquakes, they say they would not be at all surprised to find this proved a fact. Near the mouth of Taku Bay the water is dangerously strewn with ice recently detached from glacier beds; while Icy Passage is at present highly hazardous from the same cause. It was at this latter point that the steamer Wolcott received the report of the wreck of Muir glacier—a report that meets with general acceptance in the North, despite the fact that opportunity of verification has not yet presented itself. In Taku Arm just after the earthquakes, the steam yacht Thistle, owned by Mr. Davies, of Juneau, had a narrow escape from destruction in an ice jam. Mr. Davies says the bay is full of ice for four miles, and the scenic effect of the glacier has been completely destroyed. The Wolcott, which has recently been taken off the Juneau-Skagway run, is going to Juneau very shortly for a thorough overhauling, being afterward put on the westward route between Juneau, Sitka and Dutch Harbor.

DYEA TUNNEL.

Looks As Though the Enterprise Will Go Through—Work Commenced.

Mr. E. McEnay, who has just returned from a visit to Dyea, informs the Alaska Miner that the Chilcoot Pass tunnel is sure to be constructed. Work has already begun on the road, and a pack train is in operation. Engineer Flood, formerly of the White Pass & Yukon railway, has charge of the construction work, and the tunnel will only require to be 1,100 feet in length. The prospect of Dyea becoming a British port is what is stimulating the enterprise.

Close of Opera Season.

Boston Lyric Company Present Carmen to a Large Audience.

"Yon Yonson" and the "Black Sheep" Attractions for This Week.

The Boston Lyric Opera Company closed a very succesful week's engagement at the Victoria theatre last evening, presenting that popular opera "Carmen." The opera was well sung and well staged, Miss Stanton being particularly well suited for the leading character. She was well supported last evening, and the large audience was well pleased. The company leave a very good impression behind them. From here they go to Portland, and thence to Honolulu and Australia.

* * *

The story of "Yon Yonson" which will be presented at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday night, under the direction of Thrall and Kennedy, is one that appeals directly to the lovers of melodrama. It is well and forcibly told, and in the presentation of the play the management is said to have introduced many novelties, so that despite the fact that the play has been before the public for several years, it is put before them this season in a more pleasing way than ever before. Among the new features is the singing of the Lumbermen's Quarette, and the introduction of Swedish folk songs in their native tongue by Arthur Donaldsen. Donaldsen is himself a Swede, and has been one of the most successful barytones in the field of comic opera in this country. He was last season with the late Augustin Daly's "Runaway Girl" company, which was one of the greatest hits the season saw in New York, and before that had been associated with some of the best comic opera organizations. Mr. Donaldsen plays the title role in "Yon Yonson," and he is said to be most excellent in the part. The entire company is a strong one, and includes such well-known players as Annie Meek Berlein, Beatrice Norman, Gertrude Hazard, E. J. Mack, Edith Hall, E. Guy Spangler, Clinton Maynard, Sidney Craven, George Lund and William Konst.

* * *

The brightest spot in the year's theatrical calendar to a very large majority of theatre-goers is that when a Hoyt comedy is set down for production. The theatre is to them a necessary and welcome relaxation from worldly cares, and when they "go" they want to do it with a vengeance. Playwright Hoyt knew this, and if any one ever remembered his troubles while witnessing a Hoyt play, it has not been set down in history.

Humor, hearty and broad, and therefore intensely moving, is the keynote of the strongest of Hoyt's successes, such as his famous skit, "A Black Sheep," which will be seen at the Victoria theatre next Thursday evening.

Its opening scene, laid on the wild and woolly Arizona frontier, partake of the heartiness characteristic of that region, both in action and dialogue. The fun is said to be uproarious, all the more so because it is true to life. Mr. Hoyt does not have to draw on his imagination for his characters and plot, and all his marvellous energies in preparing this play were devoted to the moulding of material ready to his hand. That he succeeded is shown by the tremendous success of "A Black Sheep" from the night of its initial performance at Hoyt's theatre, New York, and its continuous run in that city for more than 200 nights, when the "standing room only" sign was displayed at every performance.

The Arizona editor, who brings delinquent subscribers to time by the shotgun method, but who, at the same time, has a heart as big as his body, is a character which has been pronounced by competent critics as the most unique ever invented, and one that will live in history. "Hot Stuff," the tough man in Arizona, but as big-hearted as the editor, is another strong type, while the big cast is full of local colorings, made up of such elements as the frontier sheriff, the tough bar-tender, the stranded theatrical manager and his burlesque "fairies," the "tenderfoot" who turns out to be tougher than he was taken for, and a score of other typical characters. All these people are real and act in true Arizona style, and the situations devised by them, and the lines they speak, are reported as being the funniest ever invented by that master of the art of humorous expression.

This year's production of "A Black Sheep" is said to be finer and more complete even than the original, both as to scenes and mounting. The company is headed by William Devere, the same "Big Bill" Devere so widely known throughout the West for his talents as an actor and as a rival of Eugene Field and James Whitcomb Riley in the authorship of character verse. As the Arizona editor, a part especially written for him by Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Devere in this character is said to be so true to life that he need be nothing but natural in his acting. It is the perfection of imitation, and nothing more genuinely humorous has been seen on the American stage than this characterization, which is Mr. Devere's own creation. He has appeared in it since the piece was first produced, no one having been found capable of following him. George Allen, one of the cleverest comedians before the public, plays the part of "Hot Stuff," Mattie Keene will be seen as the dashing queen of burlesque, Joe Natus will again be seen in his original role, that of the theatrical manager. Hoyt's companies are noted for their pretty girls, and the present organization is no exception to the rule. Twenty people are carried, including such clever specialty artists as Miss Bertha Bordman, the cornet soloist; the Bessons, whirlwind dancers; Devere and Kenwick, character sketch artists; Gilbert Girard, the imitator, and others.

A MILITARY TRAGEDY.

Details of Fatal Encounter Between French Expeditions in Africa.

From the London Times.

The Colonial Minister on Tuesday received a report from Lieutenant Cornu, chief of the post or Dosso, to the east of Say, on the events that led to the murder of Col. Klobb, Lieut. Meunier, and five men of the column sent in search of Capt. Voulet's mission. Lieutenant Cornu reports that while making a tour of inspection of the territory under his charge he came across, on August 3, at Garu, one sergeant, two corporals, twenty-nine sharpshooters, and two spahis belonging to the Klobb mission. Seven of the men were wounded. The sergeant in charge of this detachment declared to Lieutenant Cornu that the mission had been received by the Voulet mission with a volley that killed Colonel Klobb, Lieutenant Meunier, four sharpshooters and one spahi, and that the column had fallen back upon a French post. It appears that the Klobb mission reached the village of Damangara, a little to the west of Sinder, on July 10. There the Colonel learned that the Voulet mission, of which he had been sent to take the command, was a short distance ahead of him, and he at once sent a message to Captain Voulet. The four sharpshooters sent with this message came up with the Voulet mission on the evening of the 12th, and delivered their letter. On the morning of the 13th Captain Voulet handed to the head sharpshooter a letter for Colonel Klobb, at the same time saying: "Tell the Colonel that there is no water here, and that I am going to the next village, where there is some." The men returned to the Klobb mission the same day. As soon as Colonel Klobb had read the communication received from Captain Voulet he conferred with Lieutenant Meunier, and then sent back the same men with a new message for Captain Voulet, who received this message at 6 o'clock in the evening of July 13. After reading it he called his native sub-officers together and informed them that the Colonel was coming to liberate all the captives that he, the Captain, had taken, and asked them whether they would consent to obey the Colonel, or would receive him with a volley. They replied that they would obey the Captain, whatever he ordered them to do. The non-commissioned officers then returned to their quarters, and told their men to get ready to fire upon the approaching column if they received the Captain's order. Captain Voulet at once prepared his second reply to Colonel Klobb, and in handing it to the sharpshooter said to him: "Tell the Colonel that if he tries to join my column I shall attack him."

On the morning of the 14th the Klobb column started for Damangara. At 7 o'clock a native cavalryman delivered a letter to the Colonel, who at once called Lieutenant Meunier and said to him: "Just look at this; Captain Voulet wants to attack us!" The Lieutenant replied by asking an authorization to return the fire. The Colonel, however, formally forbade any firing, and this order was given to the troops. At 8 o'clock the two columns came in sight of each other, and stopped within a distance of about 150 yards. The Voulet force comprised five or six sections of the main column, which it had quitted in taking a cross-cut. Captain Voulet was in command, and was the only European officer present. He cried out to Colonel Klobb that he recognized him, that there was no mistake, but he summoned him to stop or he would open fire. The Colonel replied that he would advance, but not under fire thus under any circumstances. He repeated this order to his soldiers. Captain Voulet then formed his troops in line and gave the order for three volleys, and afterwards to fire at will. At the first discharge Colonel Klobb was wounded in the hip, and Lieutenant Meunier in the side. The latter died almost immediately. A native sergeant asked permission from the Colonel to return the fire, but the Colonel refused and ordered the last survivors to return back and report what had happened. At the second discharge the Colonel was killed by a ball in the head. Some of the soldiers and carriers were also killed or wounded. Seeing the Voulet soldiers fall by the wayside, the survivors retreated to the brushwood, and on the 3rd of August were met at Garu by Lieutenant Cornu, and conducted to his post on the following day.

With Lieutenant Cornu's report is a copy of the letter addressed by Captain Voulet to Colonel Klobb; the original document, having been sent by another route, will reach Paris in a few days. Captain Voulet's letter is as follows:

"Colonel, before even forwarding me a copy of the orders by which you say you take command of the mission, you send me two miniatory letters, written in almost rude terms. This is a proof of the ungenerous sentiments you entertain for me. You are certainly aware of the infamous act you commit against me in thus coming, prompted by an unbridled ambition, to steal the fruits of my efforts, but you have made a mistake in supposing that I shall calmly accept such a dethronement. Consequently, I have the honor to notify you—(1) that I retain command of the mission; (2) that I have 600 rifles; (3) that I shall treat you as an enemy if you continue your advance; (4) that all my men have been consulted on the question of accepting the situation you wish to offer us, and all have decided to follow me in the course I have above indicated; (5) finally, that I have resolved in the present circumstances to sacrifice my life rather than submit to the humiliation that you are ordered to impose upon me, and also that I prefer to risk all, and especially that I do not intend by a stupid suicide to leave the place clear for an intriguer of your character. You will do what you wish, but from the moment you receive this letter remember that if you advance you expose yourself to the eventualities I have indicated in this letter."

From information received at Paris it appears that the Voulet mission, which started from Sansanne Hausa, 120 kilometres beyond Say, on January 2 of this year, had first of all tried to reach Lake Chad by a route that passed round to the north of the English possessions of Sokoto. But on account of a scarcity of water it was obliged to abandon this route, and on January 18 it returned to the Niger, after having reached the Village of Zoa, 230 kilometres to the east of this river. The mission descended the left bank of the Niger to the height of the Bailo Mauri, the intersecting line which marks the limits of the English and French possessions. On February 20 the mission remounted the right side of this depression in order to be able, in conformity with its instructions, to continue its march towards Lake Chad, in turning the Sokoto frontier. During March and April the mission made short marches, and on April 30 it was only at Falakari, 150 kilometres from the Niger. But from that moment, owing to the decision come to at Paris, on account of the complaints made by Lieutenant Peteau, the order of march was entirely changed. The column struck out to the east, following a caravan route which crosses the English territories, and this was against the formal orders of the French government. This change was made by Captain Voulet because the Klobb mission was advancing rapidly to rejoin him. Starting from Kayes on April 25, Colonel Klobb rejoined Lieutenant Meunier at Say, and on June 10 the officers, accompanied by about fifty men, marched directly eastwards. After having been at Dosso on June 15 and 16, they arrived at Falakari six days later. This mission also entered the English territory in order to reach its destination more quickly, and it was on July 18, after having returned to French territory, that it met the Voulet mission at the Damengara frontier.

Leo XIII. has now been more than 60 years a priest, more than half a century a bishop and almost half a century a cardinal.

A CHILD CAN USE THEM.

Easy to Dye With Diamond Dyes--No Disappointments or Failures--Colors are Fast to Sun, Soap and Washing

Do not for a moment imagine that it is a difficult matter to do your own dyeing. It is true the work will be hazardous and disappointing if you use the imitation and crude package dyes sold by some dealers, but when Diamond Dyes are used, it is but little more trouble to get fast and fadeless colors than it is to wash and rinse the goods.

Do not allow your dealer to sell you imitations of the Diamond Dyes, on which he makes large profits, but insist every time on having the true, reliable and genuine Diamond Dyes that have stood the tests of long years in our Canadian homes.

Against the Slot Machines

Jury Finds Mr. E. A. Morris Guilty of Keeping a Gaming House.

Fine of Five Thousand Dollars Imposed on Union Colliery Company.

E. A. Morris, Government street tobacconist was found guilty yesterday by a jury of keeping a gaming house." This is in the words of the statute words which are rather formidable for the offence with which Mr. Morris was charged, viz., operating a nickel-in-the-slot machine. Mr. Justice Walkem withheld his judgment as to the penalty, pending an argument on points reserved by Mr. Peters for the defence.

When the assize court assembled in the morning the case of Regina v. Armour, seduction, was called, but the defendant being absent, the Morris case came up. Armour arrived a few minutes later.

The jury selected to try the Morris case consisted of Thomas Durham (foreman), Thomas J. Dearberg, Wm. A. Jones, Nicholas Oliver, Thomas Cliff, George C. Gowen, James Kee, George Tite, C. A. Goodwin, R. G. Sinclair, Andrew Sheret, and Robert Harris. Mr. A. L. Belyea appeared for the crown and Mr. Fred Peters, Q.C., for the defence.

In opening Mr. Belyea explained that it was practically a test case. The police had ordered the machines out of the saloons and cigar stores; Mr. Morris had not complied with the order and had been indicted. They simply wished to know whether the machines could legally be played.

Detective Perdue was the first witness called. After telling of the seizure of the machines, he took one of them apart and showed that it contained but 50 cards, two short of a pack. The missing cards were the jack of hearts and ten of clubs. These being out, of course reduced the player's chance of winning, the detective explaining the combinations that would be spoiled. For example, in an ordinary pack of cards there were four flushes. On the machine produced there were but two. Mr. Perdue was going into the chances of the game when Mr. Peters remarked, "I guess we will have to have an actuary here."

His Lordship—"He would probably not tell us anything more about straights than you know."

There was another thing about the machine that the witness considered unfair, that being the manner of the distribution of the cards on the rollers. On one roller there was but one heart, which made it very difficult to get a heart flush.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Perdue said until the time the machines were ordered out by the police the play was carried on openly and in a quiet, orderly manner. He believed all machines of the kind only had 50 cards in them.

Witnesses for the defence were called to prove that the machines were played in Mr. Morris' store, and Mr. Belyea having read the evidence given by Mr. Morris in the police court, closed his case.

Mr. Peters spoke at some length pointing out that Mr. Morris was charged with conducting a common and disorderly gaming house according to the indictment and not with operating slot machines. The defence would tell the jury that the defendant did not keep a common gaming house, such as were run in other places in the city. People did not resort to his store for the purpose of gambling; they went there to buy cigars. If the cigar store was simply a blind for a gaming house it would be one thing, but where the store was bona fide and the machines auxiliary, it was quite another thing. The jury were not to decide whether the game was fair or unfair. If they had to he would soon prove that it was fair as Mr. Morris gave odds, betting two or more cigars against a nickel on certain hands. It had also been shown that the profit on goods sold through the machine was the same as the profit on goods sold over the counter.

The court adjourned at 12:45 until 2:15, but one of the jurymen, Mr. Dearberg, being ill at the latter hour the court was further adjourned for an hour.

On reassembling Mr. Belyea addressed the jury, contending that the game was practically one of draw poker, and he added "if any man played poker with a pack two cards short, there would be trouble." As to the distribution of the cards on the rollers, he had found that on the first roller there were 8 spades, 8 diamonds, 1 heart and 3 clubs; on the second 4 spades, 2 diamonds, 1 heart and 3 clubs; on the third, 3 spades, 1 diamond, 3 hearts, and 3 clubs; on the fourth, no spades, 3 diamonds, 4 hearts and 3 clubs; and on the fifth, 2 spades, 4 diamonds, 3 hearts and 1 club. This, he said, was not fair, as could be seen, for in the first place it was impossible to get a spade flush.

Mr. Justice Walkem, in summing up, held that the machine was practically the banker for the owner and could be manipulated by him.

Mr. Peters asked His Lordship to put a number of questions to the jury, which he declined to do.

After being out half an hour the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

REG. VS. UNION COLLIERY CO.

At the afternoon session of the court Mr. Justice Walkem imposed a fine of $5,000 on the Union Colliery Company, whom the jury had found guilty of criminal negligence in connection with the Trent river bridge disaster. In delivering judgment His Lordship said: "The legislature would not have passed this new regulation or enactment if it was not to provide against such an occurrence as actually took place on this bridge. Six lives were lost in the accident, and it becomes a very serious matter. If one life had been lost it would have been serious, but here it was multiplied by six, and therefore became more serious. If thirty or one hundred lives had been lost it would have been a calamity about which the world would have heard a great deal. It was naturally in the interest of the company to keep their bridge in repair so that it would not be destroyed, and so that they would not meet with the loss that they naturally will meet with, speaking from the pecuniary point of view of the destruction of the structure. Having considered all the circumstances and without mentioning other matters which may come up by and bye, I have concluded that the least I can do will be to impose a fine of $5,000."

FOR TO-DAY.

The Armour case will come on this morning, to be followed by the Stoddart case, and later by the Nichol case.

No. 280.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability."

(Capital, $1,000,000.)

I hereby certify that "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The registered office of the Company will be situate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

The company is specially limited under section 56 of the said Act.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a) To acquire and take over certain leases and mining rights, water rights and mill rights, now owned by the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, The Honorable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., Frederick Peters, Q. C., George C. Hinton, The Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, T. R. E. McInnes, J. T. Bethune, William Grant, George L. Milne, M. D., and C. N. Black, all of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and Lieut.-Col. S. W. Ray, of Port Arthur, Ontario, and for that purpose to enter into and carry out either with or without modifications the agreement entered into on the twenty-third (23rd) day of May, 1899, between the said the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, of the first part, and the Honorable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Q. C., K. C. M. G., Frederick Peters, Q.C., George C. Hinton, The Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, T. R. E. McInnes, J. T. Bethune, William Grant, George L. Milne, M. D., C. N. Black and Lieut-Col. S. W. Ray, and also to acquire any other hydraulic mining properties, leases, mines, mineral claims and mining properties within the Province of British Columbia:

(b) To manage, develop, work and sell the said mining properties and leases of the Company and any other mining properties, rights or privileges which may hereafter be acquired:

(c) To win, get, treat, refine and market the minerals from said mines and mining properties:

(d) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 26th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

je29 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Princess, Duchess, Countess.

Yankee Blade, American Wonder, B. C. Wonder and Hope mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located—On east side Tranquil Creek, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for J. M. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19010, and M. F. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19012, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1899.

A. S. GOING.

NOTICE—Thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate and being on the Skeena river and commencing at the North Pacific Cannery's site, northeast star post, thence 40 chains north along the shore, thence running forty chains south, thence twenty chains back to the place of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

WM. GREEN.

Skeena River, August 28th, 1899.

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Cariboo Mining Syndicate, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Nos. 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £5,000, divided into fifty shares of £100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Cariboo District, and Joseph Hunter, civil engineer, whose address is Lardeau District, aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:—

(a.) To acquire by purchase certain mining grounds and rights in Cariboo District, in the Province of British Columbia, and comprised in three indentures of lease dated the 12th day of June, 1898, and granted, respectively, to C. F. Dupont, Joseph Hunter, and F. E. Hunter, and for such purpose to adopt and carry into effect (either with or without modification) an agreement expressed to be made between the said Joseph Hunter, of the one part, and J. C. Wheeler, as trustee for and on behalf of the Syndicate, of the other part.

(b.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of, and deal with mines, mining ground, and mining rights of all kinds, and undivided interests therein and undertakings connected therewith:

(c.) To search for and prospect, examine, explore, develop, open, raise ore, metals and minerals from and generally work all or any of the mines, mining or mineral claims, lands, rights, and premises when acquired as aforesaid, and to crush, smelt, calcine, refine, manipulate, and prepare for market ore, metal, and mineral substances of all kinds, obtained from all or any of the same premises, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to the objects of the Company, or any of them:

(d.) To construct, maintain, improve, work and control any roads, ways, ditches, aqueducts, tramways, railways, and other works of convenience which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the Company, and to take on hire or in exchange or otherwise acquire all stamps, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences and things used in connection with any of the mining or other operations of the Company, or by the workmen or others employed by the Company:

(e.) To institute, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in financial, comercial, mercantile, industrial, manufacturing, and other businesses, works, contracts and undertakings, and financial operations of all kinds:

(f.) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by financiers, promoters of companies, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, builders, capitalists or merchants:

(g.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book-debts and claims, and any interest in real or personal property, and any claim against such property, or against any person or companies, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired:

(h.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in trading rights, and in all or any products of the earth, including rubber, oils, chemicals, explosives, drugs, nitrate, petroleum, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron and merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate or future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured, or partly manufactured or otherwise; and to advance money at interest upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities, and to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters of any merchandise or commodities whatsoever:

(i.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities:

(j.) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of, invest and deal in shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or obligations of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise:

(k.) To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or unincorporate:

(l.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property, either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee the companies or persons interested, or about to become interested, in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims, or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens or outstanding rights:

(m.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment:

(n.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(o.) To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of, and persons having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of, or companies or persons having dealings with the Company, and to draw, accept, indorse, discount, issue, buy, sell, and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants and other negotiable instruments, and to buy, sell and deal in bullion