Magnificent Chilliwack

A Happy Valley Which Nature Has Endowed With Choicest Favors.

Splendid Farms Bounded by Mountains Seamed With Gold Quartz

L. W. Paisley, a well known resident of Chilliwack, is spending a few days in the city, a guest of the Oriental hotel. He informed a Colonist reporter yesterday that the conditions of farming, business and mining in his home section are in every way satisfactory. The crops are looking fine, wheat, oats, and barley will yield fully up to the average, while hay, which is being cut under the most favorable circumstances, will give a splendid return. As an instance of the exceptionally good condition of fodder crops, Mr. Paisley mentioned a field of Alsike clover which stands 5 feet 6 inches high, timothy 6 feet 10 inches, and rye grass 7 feet 8 inches. Roots and vegetables are splendid, and so far there has been no sign of the dreaded cut worm. Fruits of all kinds are also looking well. There was a phenomenal crop of berries of excellent quality, but owing to wet weather in the early part of the season they were slightly damaged. Cherries have suffered somewhat from the same cause. Apples, plums and prunes give promise of a very large yield.

"There are many people in Victoria," said Mr. Paisley, "who do not realize the extent and importance of Chilliwack, which to them represents only an obscure village somewhere near the international border. Tell those people that Chilliwack municipality includes 35,000 acres of the most productive agricultural land in North America, 15,000 acres of which is under cultivation. Seventy-five miles of graveled roads traverse this magnificent farming section. There are 13 schools, two of them graded at Sardis and Chilliwack. There are six post offices, Majuba Hill, Sardis, Lower Sumas, Cheam, Rosedale and Chilliwack, which is the distributing office. The population of the municipality is about 3,000, of whom 800 live in the village of Chilliwack. The municipality is governed, in its local affairs, by a reeve, Mr. Wells, and six councillors. The assessed value of the land is $1,000,000, and the rate of taxation 6 mills. These lands are all crown granted, and command from $25 to $50 an acre according to the improvements and location. There are no crown lands for preemption within the municipality, but outside, along the valley of the Chilliwack river homesteads may be secured. These lands are being rapidly taken up and despite the fact that so far supplies have had to be taken in on pack horses, quite a large settlement has been established on the river, and many of the new-comers are doing well, some having 10 to 20 acres in crop this year.

One of the important and growing industries of Chilliwack is dairying. The Eden Bank creamery, established four year ago, on the co-operative plan, is a good example of what is being, and may be done in this branch of agriculture. In 1900 it produced 130,000 pounds of excellent butter, which was sold at 25 cents a pound, and at the end of the season there was a surplus of $1,400, over and above the summer's receipts, to be distributed among the 30 partners who formed the company. This year the number of patrons and the output will be doubled. Last Monday 1,457 pounds of butter were made, on Tuesday 1,070 pounds, the daily average being about 1,200 pounds. More than half the farmers in the district make their own butter in the old-fashioned way, so that there is a good field for the establishment of other creameries. Last year the butter cost to make 1 cent per pound, while this year the cost of manufacture will be reduced to one-quarter to one-third cent per pound. The butter produced at Eden Bank creamery finds a ready sale in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, the latter being the best market.

One of the institutions of Chilliwack is the agricultural association, of which Mr. Paisley is president, and Mr. Reeves, secretary. The association will hold its twenty-fourth annual exhibition on September 25, 26 and 27 this year. Two years ago the association distributed $3,000 in cash prizes, and this year it is offering $3,500. The prize list has been published and is being distributed, and the association anticipates a record breaking year both in excellence of exhibits, number of entries and visitors. The C. P. R. has arranged a round trip excursion rate of $1 during exhibition week from New Westminster to Chilliwack and return.

Mr. Paisley is also trying to arrange a special rate for visitors from Victoria and other points on Vancouver Island. He speaks in the most complimentary way of the generous treatment accorded the association by the C. P. R., which is doing everything possible to assist in the success of the exhibition. One of the attractions of the fair will be a championship lacrosse match between Vancouver and New Westminster. Mr. Paisley and the association hope to see a large contingent of Victoria business men at the fair. He says the visit will well repay them in giving them an idea of the rich territory which invites their trade. He expressed his profound regret that the Victoria exhibition dates had been fixed to conflict with those of New Westminster. He had visited Victoria during the winter and had arranged with members of the British Columbia Agricultural Association to interest the farmers of Chilliwack in the Victoria show. On returning home he laid the matter before some of the prominent farmers and breeders, with the result that he secured the sending of 150 head of live stock to Victoria. He had also contemplated preparing a Chilliwack district exhibit, which would have made an attractive feature, but as both the live stock and the district exhibit were bespoken and arranged for by the management of the New Westminster fair, the change of dates disturbed the whole programme and, much as he deplores the fact, he fears that Chilliwack's contribution of exhibits to the Victoria exhibition will be inconsiderable. In former years the rule has been to exhibit the animals, agricultural products, specimens of domestic art, etc., at Chilliwack, and then at New Westminster. This year the intention was to exhibit at Chilliwack, New Westminster and Victoria, but the latter two exhibitions falling on the same dates renders this impossible.

Regarding the Mount Baker, or more properly, the Chilliwack, mining district, Mr. Paisley said the prospects were very encouraging. The recent international survey definitely fixed the boundary about 4,000 feet southerly of where it was supposed to be, thus throwing into Canada many valuable mining properties which were thought to be in the state of Washington. One of the principal mines on the United States side and close to the boundary is the Post and Lambert, the property of the Mount Baker Mining Company. A large amount of work has been done on the claims, about 44,000 tons of ore being blocked out of an estimated average value of $32 per ton—over $1,250,000 in sight. The company is preparing to instal a 10-stamp mill, a sawmill and an aerial tramway 3,000 feet long. The stamp will start working about November 1, and as the quartz is free milling, good returns are expected soon after that date. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000 in $1 shares, which are selling readily at 50 cents a share in Portland. Two hundred and fifty thousand shares are reserved as treasury stock to defray expenses of mining, equipment and other working expenses.

Gold Basin is another promising property. It is right on the boundary line, and the ore is very rich. The owners have driven a crosscut of 400 feet at a depth of 740 feet, but owing to litigation operations have been suspended. The property consists of 14 claims, including three placer claims.

Adjoining the Gold Basin is the Red Mountain, consisting of seven claims, situated on both sides of the international boundary. Last year a 60-foot tunnel was driven on one of the claims in a well defined white quartz lode, carrying free gold and telluroids. Fifteen men are working on these claims.

The Golden Star and Golden Chariot are also partly on one and partly on the other side of the boundary. They are being operated by C. Severs for a Boston company, organized by J. McManus, of Seattle. They employ 15 men and are being opened on a large scale.

Another fine group of seven claims, lying wholly in British Columbia, is the Lincoln, owned by local men, Messrs. Reed, Jones and Lay. They have a splendid vein, on which work has been progressing all winter.

Northeast of Tommy High Mountain lies the seven claims of the Pierce Gold Mining Company, which is working 15 men. In addition there are at least 100 prospects being developed by individuals or small syndicates, nearly all of which give promise of satisfactory returns.

With a few gold mines in operation the farmers of Chilliwack will not have far to seek a market. Already the importance of the mining industry is impressing itself on the people of Chilliwack, as it is quite a common sight to see 50 to 75 pack mules being loaded for the mines on the principal street of the village. Chilliwack village is the gateway to the mines, as it is to the unsettled lands of the Chilliwack valley. When a railway touches it, as it will in the near future, the village is likely to spring into prominence as the mining and agricultural metropolis of southwestern British Columbia.

The wagon road from Chilliwack to the mines is being pushed by the energetic contractor, Mr. Cruikshank. When complete it will give easy access to the mining country and to the large area of wild lands which only require an ingress to be brought under cultivation. In conclusion, Mr. Paisley declared there was no section of British Columbia, or of the continent, which affords better inducements to the farmer, miner and capitalist than Chilliwack. It is a treasure house of natural wealth, which may be won by the energetic and ambitious with reasonable exertions.

Laid at Rest.—The remains of the late Mrs. Deriah Gosse were laid to rest yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from her late residence, No. 57 South Turner street, at 3 o'clock. Impressive services were conducted by the Rev. B. H. Balderston, B. A., at the residence and grave. There was a large attendance of friends, showing the esteem in which the deceased was held. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Captains Wm. Grant and S. Balcom and Messrs. E. B. Marvin, R. Hall, M. P. P., Wm. Munsie and A. J. Bechtel.

Annual Picnic.—The Yorkshire society will hold their annual picnic at Goldstream on Saturday. Trains will leave the Store street station of the E. & N. Railway company at 9 a. m. and 2 and 4:25 p. m. Sports and games will be indulged in and refreshments will be served by the ladies.

You Are Not Sick But Feel Miserable.

Nearly everybody seems to complain more or less at this season of the year. You feel the need of some tonic to put new strength and energy into the system. You don't sleep well, and suffer more or less from headache and dyspepsia. It may be you are depressed and discouraged, and feel the affairs of every-day life a burden. Little things worry and irritate you. You are not sick, but lack the vitality that is necessary for health and happiness.

There is one preparation which is doing wonders these days as a restorative and nerve invigorator, and that is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is different from any medicine you ever used, for instead of tearing down the tissues of the body it builds them up, and so thoroughly fills the system with new life and vigor as to overcome pains and aches, weaknesses and irregularities. It is surprising what a host of people are using this great food cure. A few weeks' trial will convince you of its singular merit.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Receipt Book

Along the Waterfront

Busy Day Along the Wharves—Queen City Back From the Coast.

Rates Likely to be Raised on Sound Steamers—Louise Sails.

The water front had an animated appearance yesterday, for there were a number of steamers in and out, and the cargo handlers were busy. The Queen City returned from Ahousett and way ports on the West Coast at 11:30 a. m., the Islander returned from Skagway at 7 p. m., the new freighter Trader came in from Vancouver, and the Walla Walla arrived from San Francisco, and with the usual ferry steamers there was quite a fleet moored at the wharves. Amongst the outbound fleet was the steamer City of Puebla for San Francisco, and the Princess Louise for Observatory Inlet and way ports. In the Straits quite a fleet of sailing vessels and some of the warships of the Esquimalt fleet were reported in-bound. The Amphion arrived during the afternoon, and following her were the Warspite, Condor, Virago and torpedo boats 39 and 40. There were Rev. Mr. Ellison arrived from San Juan, which was loaded, having passed Carmanah at 6 p. m., and a loaded bark passed twenty minutes later. The loaded ship will in all probability be the British ship Largo Law, which is fully due here with a cargo of general merchandise for Victoria merchants. She is 145 days out from London for this port. The incoming warships have been on a cruise around Vancouver Island, and made a number of calls at different coast points. They left Vancouver on July 6.

FROM THE COAST.

Steamer Queen City Brings News From Some of Island Mines.

Steamer Queen City, which returned yesterday afternoon from Ahousett and way ports on the coast, brought an average passenger list, and a small freight included in which was a consignment of dog fish oil from Hand island. Included in her passenger list was the party of botanists who have been studying the fauna and flora at their station near Port Renfrew, as told in another column. There were also a number of of mining men. J. E. Sutton, one of the company working the black sand placers at Wreck Bay, was a passenger from that point, and he gives news that five machines are now in operation there, and good returns are being received. The gold taken out is being refined and made into bricks at the mines, and will be shipped down shortly to Victoria, as were the last bars made at the mine's retorts. Col. Hayes and Judge Keene came from Alberni, where at the mines of the former at Hayes' landing as well as at the Monitor mines, much improvement work is being done. The wharf at Hayes mine is being extended and at the Thistle mine on the other side of the canal a new wharf is to be built. S. H. Toy and Rev. Mr. Tllison arrived from San Juan. From the iron mines in Barkley Sound news was received of the further extension of the tunnel, both at Sarieta and Copper island, and news was given of a deal, whereby these mines will likely change hands shortly, negotiations being under way between Mr. Braden and representatives of the Pacific Steel company for the sale of the mines. No news was received from the sealers, all the schooners as far west as Ahousett having long since sailed for the sea.

COAST LINERS.

Walla Walla Arrives From Golden Gate and City of Puebla Sails South.

Steamer Walla Walla arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco, bringing a large amount of general freight for Victoria importers, Californian fruits and vegetables, making up the greater number of the shipments. There were in all 225 passengers on board, of whom 34 debarked at the Outer wharf. Included in the list for here was Miss Fortmann and others who come to join President Fortmann of the Alaska Packer's association, who arrived on Wednesday by his steam yacht Wigwam. The steamer City of Puebla sailed last night for the Golden Gate, well laden with freight, and carrying the following passengers from this port: H. L. Lehman, Mrs. Pring, Mrs. Dee and child, F. B. Hall and wife, Miss Ellis, Miss Newson, Miss E. Richardson, Mrs. H. L. Cashman, Miss E. Johnson, Miss E. Gifford, Miss E. Woolridge, H. H. Schnyder and wife, J. Vaughan, A. Ray, C. Berkley, J. A. Macdonald and J. H. King.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS.

Steamer Princess Louise Sails With Good Cargo of Freight.

Steamer Princess Louise, which sailed last night for Observatory Inlet, Naas and way ports of northern British Columbia, will have a full cargo of freight on board when she leaves Vancouver today, for she was nearly full when she left here last night. Her cargo was made up for the most part of supplies for the ports, canneries, mining and logging camps, etc., of the coast. Included in her passenger list was M. K. Rogers and a party of miners who are being taken up by Mr. Rogers to work a quartz property on Observatory Inlet to which water the steamer is making a special trip to land the party and their outfit. Other passengers were W. J. Sutton, the prospector, who recently returned from the West Coast of Queen Charlotte island and reported the finding of gold bearing black sand there, Miss Stevens for Port Essington, L. Hume, H. T. Small, J. Lawson, H. Isaacson, H. Evas and Miss McCoskrie.

The Tees is expected to arrive down from northern ports on Sunday.

RATES WILL GO UP.

Sound Companies to Make Arrangements for Increased Rates.

It is reported on good authority that Messrs. Dodwell & Company, and the Alaska Steamship company will shortly come together to make an arrangement whereby the fares between Victoria and Seattle will be raised, both companies having come to the conclusion that the cheap rates have been in force long enough. It is not likely that the fares which maintained before the rate war began will be put in force again, but a rate of about $1.50 or $2 will be made.

Another report heard in this connection is that the steamer Dolphin is to be placed on this route shortly by the Alaska Steamship company. The Dolphin, according to the report, is to make another trip to Skagway, and will then be prepared to go on the Victoria-Seattle route.

TO BUILD NEW BOATS.

Pacific Coast Steamship Company to Construct Steamers for Puget Sound Trade.

The Pacific Coast company, which at present operates a line of steamships between Seattle and Alaska, and another between Seattle and San Francisco, is about to enter the Puget Sound trade, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. President J. D. Farrell admitted that much in an interview, but refused for the present to disclose any of the company's plans. "It is true," he said, "that our plans are about complete for entering the Puget Sound trade. We will be in the field shortly."

Further than that Mr. Farrell refused to make any statement for publication. It is known, however, that the company will cause to be built on Puget Sound three or four steamers suitable for passenger and freight traffic purposes on Puget Sound. The cost to the company will be in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. The contract for building the boats will be let shortly, and it is said that the company will have them in operation before fall. Between what points the steamers will run is not known.

HERMONTHIS SAILS.

The Kermos Liner Leaves Nanaimo for Seattle—Service Every Two Weeks.

The Kosmos liner Hermonthis sailed from Nanaimo last night for Seattle under rush orders to load freight for Mexico, and thence to Hamburg. Ships of this line will call at Nanaimo twice monthly henceforth. Captain Von Helm, of the Hermonthis, expressed regret at passing William Head quarantine without calling. He said there was no Nanaimo pilot available, so he steamed ahead for Nanaimo ignorant of the fact that the quarantine station was at William Head. Dr. McKechnie, medical inspector of foreign vessels, passed her at Nanaimo, after examination.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres states that the Kosmos liner Tanes, from San Francisco on May 2 for Hamburg, went ashore near Punta Mogotes, 120 miles S. of entrance to River Platte. A steamer and steam pumps have been sent to her assistance from Montevideo, and salvers in charge of government steamer have gone to her assistance.

MARINE NOTES.

The ship Castle Rock, which was so long overdue from Hongkong for this port last year that ninety per cent. reinsurance was quoted on her, was spoken on July 9, 380 west of the Scilly islands on her voyage from Tacoma to London.

The busy steamer Rosalie, leaving here this evening, will go through to Tacoma for a heavy cargo of freight for Brackman & Ker. Returning she will leave Seattle tomorrow evening at midnight, reaching here early Sunday morning.

MUCH DAMAGE BY CELLAR FIRE

Firemen Have a Hard Fight in Basement of the Westside.

A fire, which if it had not been well and promptly handled would undoubtedly have been a very serious one, occurred yesterday morning in the basement of the Westside on the corner of Fort and Government streets. How it started is a mystery, the only theory being that a boy after lighting the gas threw a match among the paper on the floor. The first notice that was given of the presence of the fire was a volume of smoke issuing from the basement ventilators on Fort street. An alarm was rung in from box 23, and a telephone message was sent to the headquarters of the fire department. The apparatus from the Cormorant street and James Bay halls quickly responded, but while it could be plainly seen that the fire was in the basement, it was another matter to find the exact apartment in the basement that held it. It was finally located in a passage way, separated by brick and stone walls from the rooms in which stock was stored, and the fight of the firemen was centred on this with the result that the only damage was that done by smoke, which filled the whole building. What the amount of this damage is will take an adjustor to decide and probably appraisers after him. Yesterday an effort was made to locate an independent adjustor and this failing a despatch was sent to Seattle last night for a man to come over today.

The stock which is estimated to be worth $100,000, was insured for but $50,000, while the furniture and fixtures were insured for $5,000, and the building fully insured. However the stock is the only portion to be considered as neither the fixtures, furniture or building were damaged. The insurance on the stock is divided among 23 companies, all of the companies represented in the city, with the exception of four—the Union, Guardian, Scottish Union and the Atlas—holding policies. It is expected that the adjustor will be here today and if so the work of fixing the amount of the damage will be commenced at once.

The fire was a most difficult one to handle, being as it was in a basement divided into different rooms and the firemen put up a good fight.

HEROINE DROWNED.

Halifax, July 18.—(Special.)—Miss Mary Michael, 20 years of age, lost her life near Amherst yesterday afternoon while attempting to save a young girl from drowning. The girl was bathing and got beyond her depth. Miss Michael rushed into the water and took the child upon her back, but the weight was too much for her and she sank. The little girl was rescued.

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE

Friendly Messages Exchanged Between England and Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hamilton, July 18.—The grand master and deputy grand master were elected by acclamation today, as also were M. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, grand secretary, and M. W. Bro. Hugh Murray, grand treasurer. For the remaining officers a spirited election was carried on, two ballots being needed for all, but the officers of the board of general purpose, and three ballots in the case of the grand chaplain and the grand registrar.

The first ballot decided that Windsor will be the next place of meeting.

The following cablegram of acknowledgment was received in the course of the afternoon from R. W. Bro. E. Letchworth, of the Grand Lodge of England, in reply to a message sent by the Grand Lodge of Canada:

"His Royal Highness and the Grand Lodge receive the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of Canada with the greatest of satisfaction, and most heartily reciprocate the good wishes."

The Grand Lodge elections resulted as follows: E. L. N. A., W. Bro. T. Clappson, Hamilton.

G. K. A., W. Bro. A. E. Dyment, M. P. P., Thessalon.

G. chaplain, W. Bro. Rev. R. Von pirch, Berlin.

G. registrar, V. W. Bro. James O'Hara, Toronto.

Board of General Purposes—W. Bro. Wm. Roaf, Toronto; W. Bro. J. C. Morgan, Barrie; R. W. Bro. J. H. Burritt, Pembroke; R. W. Bro. P. W. D. Broderick, London; W. Bro. Aubury White, Toronto; W. Bro. Abraham Shaw (for one year, to replace W. Bro. Hargraft). Appointed—W. Bro. G. S. May, Ottawa; R. L. Gunn, Hamilton; Allan McLean, Kingston; H. Hillier, M. D., Leamington; W. H. McFadden, Brampton.

Niagara Falls Will Run Dry

And the Great Lakes Will Drain Into the Mississippi River.

But That Will Not Happen For Three Thousand Years Yet.

From New York Sun.

Before Niagara Falls, which are now cutting their way backward along the bed of the river to Lake Erie at the rate of about four feet a year, reach the head of Grand Island less than five miles away, there will be no Niagara. The whole system of the Great Lakes is changing. The waters of Lake Michigan at Chicago are slowly rising, and Lake Erie is growing shallow.

Eventually, unless a dam is built to prevent it, as has been proposed, Lake Michigan will overflow to the Illinois river, as it did centuries ago in the last preglacial period; the basin of Lake Erie will be tributary to Lake Huron, the current will be reversed in the Detroit and the St. Clair channels, and the whole lake system will drain southward into the Mississippi.

Then Niagara will vanish. From a majestic cataract the falls will dwindle to a few threads of water falling over a precipice, as may be seen in the summer season in the upper falls of the Genesee at Rochester. All that they will carry will be the drainage of the immediate neighborhood.

These isn't any occasion for alarm for the present, however, for all this will take place in from two to three thousand years from now, and many things may happen before then. Also, as it is extremely unlikely that the elixir of life will be discovered in this generation, nobody now alive need worry much about it. But that is what the great lake system is tending to, as is set forth in an interesting "Guide to the Geology and Paleotology of Niagara Falls and Vicinity," by Prof. Amadeus W. Grabau, S. D., of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, arranged and published in most complete form by John M. Clarke, the state Paleontologist, as a bulletin of the New York state museum.

The book, which is handsomely illustrated with photographic plates, has been prepared, so Mr. Clarke says, in a brief preface, with the especial purpose of affording to visitors to Buffalo during the season of the Pan-American exposition a guide in their tours through this region, renowned for its scenic features and classic in its geology. The ground has been the subject of a multitude of scientific treatises, but in no single place before has their general purport been brought together, and Mr. Clarke thinks that they cannot fail to prove serviceable to a large element of the public.

It will be from 500 to 600 years before the tendency of the lakes to a new drainage bed is plainly manifested, according to the authorities cited by Prof. Grabau. The rising of the waters of Lake Michigan at present is at the rate of nine or ten inches a century. The first water to overflow will be that at some high stage of the lake and the discharge may at first be intermittent. For a mean lake stage such a discharge will begin in about 1,000 years, but after 1,500 years there will be no interruption.

In about 2,000 years the Illinois river and the Niagara will carry equal shares of the surplus water of the Great Lakes and in 3,500 years, for certain, there will be no Niagara.

That is if man, in the shape of the United States government, does not interfere. The shoaling of Lake Erie at Cleveland and at other points on the Ohio shore has already given cause for alarm and the stoppage of this natural movement in the general drainage system of the lakes, which is attributed to the gradual tilting of the land in the Northwest, has been seriously considered.

The plan proposed to stop the tendency is to erect an immense dam in the Niagara river above Ruffalo, with the object of checking and eventually decreasing the outflow. It is argued that this would not greatly decrease the power of Niagara, now valuable, but there are authorities who contend that this argument is absurd and the plan is opposed on that account.

This tilting of the territory in the northwest is a curious phenomenon for which the geologists cannot wholly account. It is plainly recorded in the beaches of the old glacial lakes, which had a uniform elevation while forming, but now are no longer of a uniform height above the sea level, rising progressively toward the northeast. The movement is still going on.

Prof. G. K. Gilbert has made an extended study of the problem and he has been led to the assumption that the whole lake region is being lifted on one side, or depressed on the other, so that its plane is bodily canted toward the south-southwest. The rate of change, he estimates, is such that the two ends of a line 100 miles long and lying in a south-southwest direction are relatively displaced to the extent of four-tenths of a foot in a century. From this it follows that the waters of each lake are gradually rising on the southern and western shores or falling on the northern and eastern shores, or both.

Niagara falls came into existence when the waters of Lake Iroquois, which in ages long past was the predecessor of Lake Ontario, fell beneath the level of the escarpment of Lewiston. At first the falls were only a small cataract, but year by year as the lake subsided the cataract gained in height and consequently in force of fall as well as efficiency in cutting its channel. The Niagara gorge from Lewiston to the present falls is believed to be wholly the product of river erosion.

Before the advent of the falls the Niagara was a placid stream from lake to lake much as it is today from Buffalo to the northern end of Grand Island. It cut shallow banks into the glacial till and their traces are seen now in some places a mile back from the edge of the gorge which the falls have since cut.

It has been patiently cutting that gorge for thousands of years, how many the geologists cannot tell, but they place the total at not less than 10,000 or more than 50,000. One geologist, Prof. Hitchcock, puts the beginning of the great cataract at 1026 B. C., which is 300 years before the time of Romulus, or about the period in which King David reigned in Jerusalem.

As long as a river is narrow and vigorously undercuts its bangs the latter will be steep and the river channel will have the character of a gorge. This continues as long as the river is cutting downward, that is, till the grade of the river bottom is a very gentle one. Then the spreading of the current undercuts the banks, and atmospheric degradation quickly destroys the cliffs, which the river does not keep perpendicular. Niagara gorge changes greatly even in a century. Below the falls the river flows in a channel in places only ten feet wide and 100 feet below the level of the platform, which was its bed a century ago.

There is a theory that only a part, the southern or later part of the gorge of the whirlpool rapids, was carved by the Niagara, the volume of which was at one time reduced by the buried St. David's gorge, since swept away in a glacial period, and that the greater half of the gorge was pre-glacial. All the authorities agree, however, that the broad and deep gorge from Clifton to the present falls was made by a cataract carrying the full supply of water. This, which geologists say is the most readily interpreted part of the gorge, has now come to an end at the present falls, and the character of the channel hereafter can only be conjectured.

Niagara, it seems, is now at a critical stage. The river has reached the second of the points where a rectangular turn is made, and the gorge behind the falls is changing. A short channel, considerably narrower than that of the last section, is being cut by the Horseshoe fall, and that fall itself is narrowing. This narrowness of the channel is due to the concentration of water in the centre of the stream.

Goat Island, which divides the Horseshoe from the American fall, and the other islands as well, owes its existence to this concentration of the water, for at one time all of these islands were submerged by the current. The channel above the Horseshoe fall has been cut to more than fifty feet below the summit of Goat Island at the falls, while the upper end of the island is still at the level of the water in the river. The effect will be that the island as an island in time will disappear.

It lies on one side of the main mass of water which, rushing forward, passes it and strikes the Canadian bank, from which it is deflected toward the centre of the cataract, that portion being thus deepened and worn back most rapidly, as may be observed from the upper walks of the Canadian Park, where in many cases the shores have been ballasted and otherwise protected from the current.

In an earlier period, when the falls were farther north and before the central part of the stream had been deepened to its present extent, the water, then at the level of the river above Goat Island, flooded what is now the Queen Victoria Park and carved from the glacial till the pronounced concave wall which now bounds the park on the west. A local eddy, probably in very recent times, carved the steep and semi-circular cliff which incloses the Dufferin Islands.

In a thousand years from now and at the present rate of recession of the falls, it is calculated by the geologists whose views are set forth by Prof. Grabau, that the Horseshoe falls will have reached the upper end of Goat Island and that will end the American falls. These having a smaller erosive force will have receded only about half way to the Goat Island bridge in that time. The Horseshoe falls will draw off the water from the American falls, and all of the islands will then be joined by a dry channel to the mainland, an event which Prof. Grabau says was anticipated only as far back as 1848, when, owing to an ice blockade in the Niagara river near Buffalo, the American falls was deprived of all its waters for a day. Should a dam be built in the Niagara river the effect might be the same.

This is not the first time in the history of Niagara that the falls have been divided. Long ago when the falls were at Foster's flats, almost seven miles below their present situation, it is supposed that a narrow island, comparable to Goat Island, in the river bed cut the falls in two. The foundation of the island, which has since crumbled away, are to be seen in the ridge which divides the old dry channel on the left from the main bed of the river.

The Eastern or American fall was in this case the larger of the two and as it carried the channel it receded more rapidly. When the Canadian fall reached the head of the island the American had just passed it, and the Canadian fall fell out of the race. So history is only repeating itself in Niagara.

The history, physical geography, geology and paleontology of the Niagara region are dealt with in the greatest detail in the new book of the state museum. It contains many plates, a large colored map and possibly more of interesting scientific data of the region than has ever before been brought together.

RETAIL MARKETS.

An Increase in the Price of Fruit, But Fish and Meat Decrease.

The changes in the retail market quotations this week consist principally in an increase in the price of strawberries on account of the approach of the close of the season, and a decrease in the price of salmon, beef and lamb. The quotations follow:

Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	$30.00
Corn, whole, per ton	27.50
Corn, cracked	28.50
Oats per ton	$35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	45
Rolled oats, B. & K. per lb	4
Rolled oats, B. & K., per 7-lb sack	35
Feed—	
Hay, baled, per ton	13@14
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	$23 to $26
Bran, per ton	$21 to $23
Ground Feed, per ton	2600
Vegetables—	
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	$2.25
California new potatoes, 8 lbs for	25
Cabbage, per lb	3 @ 4
Cauliflower, per head	2 for 25
Onions, per lb	5 @ 8
Carrots, per lb	2 @ 3
Tomatoes, per lb	15 to 20
Asparagus	10@12
Green Peas	5
Beet Root, per lb	3
Lettuce, per head	5
Turnips, per lb	1½@ 3
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz	20
Eggs, (store) per doz	25
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb	20
Butter—	
Cowichan Creamery, per lb	30
Fresh Island Butter	30
Delta Creamery, per lb	30
Best Dairy, pr lb	25
Fruits—	
Cocoanuts, each	10@15
Lemons, California, per doz	25@30
Lemons, small, per doz	20@25
Apples, per lb	10
Navel Oranges, per dozen	30@40
Bananas	30@35
Strawberries, per box	25
Rhubarb	5
California Figs, (black), 4 lbs	.25
California Figs, (white), 3 lbs.	.25
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, each	75@$1.00
Dressed Turkeys, per lb	25@30
Fish—	
Salmon, spring	10@12½
Cod, per lb	8@10
Halibut, per lb	10
Herring, per lb	5 @ 8
Smelts	8 @10
Flounders	6 @ 8
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	50
Crabs, three for	.25
Meats—	
Beef, choice, live weight, per lb	4 @ 5
Lamb, spring, fore quarters, each	$1.00
Lamb, cut up, per lb	20
Lipton's Bacon	24
Lipton's Ham	20
Hams, Canadian, per lb	18
Hams, American	18
Bacon, Canadian, per lb	20
Bacon, American, per lb	20
Bacon, Rolled	16
Bacon, Long Clear	15
Beef, per lb	10@18
Mutton	10@15
Pork, per lb	10@15

DAMAGED BY HAIL.

Storm at River David Does Injury to the Crops.

River David, Que., July 18.—(Special)—A hailstorm passed over here this morning, breaking all the windows in the west side of the houses and seriously damaging the crops.

CHEAP FARES.

Montreal Street Railway Gives Low Rates to Workingmen.

Montreal, July 18.—(Special)—It is likely that the Montreal street railway will reduce the price of workingmen's tickets to twelve for a quarter, good during hours when the workingmen are going to work.

LIBEL SUIT.

Vancouver, B. C., July 18.—(Special.)—The libel case brought against the Daily Province by ex-Chief of Police Stewart, came up today, but was adjourned owning to the illness of Mr. Stewart. The charge was that the Province in several articles reflected on the former chief of police as a citizen and public servant.

Trades and Labor Council

Passes Resolution of Sympathy With the Striking C. P. R. Trackmen.

Fraser River Fishermen's Strike Endorsed—Preparations for Labor Day.

A meeting of the Trades and Labor council was held last night, which was very largely attended. P. J. Graham, of the Trackmen's union from Revelstoke, and Mr. McElroy, of the striking C. P. R. bridgemen were present, and Mr. Graham spoke regarding the strike, and of labor unionism in Revelstoke. He said that before the last general election the labor people of Revelstoke invited Ralph Smith to assist them in putting a labor candidate in the field, but, he had wanted to nominate his own candidate, and have everything his own way, and this action had put a great damper on unionism there. He said that not one of the strikers had gone back to work, and he did not think one would. The strikers, he said, were not only fighting the C. P. R., but the railroad association, which included all lines in Canada and the United States. If the strikers win on the C. P. R., it will mean that an increase will have to be given on other lines. He complained of infractions of the Alien Labor law, which he said was not worth the paper it was written on, and his mission to Victoria was to see if it could not be enforced. He complained of arrests made without cause or warrant by special constables.

Mr. McElroy followed, and said that in his division—from Vancouver to Kamloops—three hundred men had been employed, and now there were but 6 men, the superintendent and 10 or 12 special police on that division. Like Mr. Graham, he gave it as his belief that the strikers would win. Both men left for the Mainland after the meeting.

The delegates from the Street Railway Men's union, Cigarmakers, Iron Moulders and 'Longshoremen, presented their credentials, and were seated.

A report was received from the civic committee, in which it was stated that the mayor and council had promised to use their efforts to have the work on the new bridges done by day labor, but they had no jurisdiction regarding the school building. A circular was received from the Rossland strikers warning men to stay away from that place owing to the strike.

A report was also received from the Labor Day committees telling of the drafting of their programme and progress made.

A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the striking C. P. R. trackmen, it being resolved "that we will exert all efforts in our power to assist the strikers in their struggle for recognition by the C. P. R. as a brotherhood of maintenance of way, and to assist in every way possible to keep out foreign labor, and if necessary to render financial assistance."

A resolution was also adopted regarding the fishermen's strike, endorsing the action of the Fishermen's union "in demanding a living wage," and condemning the action of the government in allowing the unrestricted immigration of an undesirable class of labor and the wholesale granting of fraudulent naturalization papers and fishing licenses. It was also decided to call a public meeting to see what was the consensus of opinion regarding the prevailing strike.

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93 Johnson Street

MINERAL ACT, 1896. (Form F.)—Certificate of Improvements. Notice. Union Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: On Mineral Hill, S. W. of the Ophir Mineral Claim. Take notice that I, Livingston Thompson, agent for the Mount Sicker & B. C. Development Co., Ltd., Free Miner's Certificate No. B63539, 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 claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1901.

LIVINGSTON THOMPSON.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Queen Bee, York and Nome Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemainus District.

Where located: Mount Sicker.

Take notice that we, Neil McLennon, F. M. C. B60790; James Henry Little, F. M. C. B63481, and Nils Anderson Klassell, F. M. C. B63487, 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 Certificate of Improvements.

1 CENT WORD ISSUE!

IN THE "COLONIST"

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FARMS FOR SALE.
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TO EXCHANGE ARTICALS.

All these and other "Wants" can be supplied by a little "Want" advertisement in the Colonist. Only a cent a word an issue. TRY IT!!!

Take notice that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land:

Commencing at a stake placed on the N. side of river running N. E. of Tally-ho Indian village, S. Bentinck Arm Coast District, about half a mile from mouth of river and marked B. C. Canning Co'y; running due east 40 chains, thence due north 20 chains, thence due east 80 chains, thence due south 40 chains, thence due east 80 chains, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due north 20 chains, thence due west 120 chains, thence due south 40 chains, to place of commencement, being 640 acres more or less.

Notice posted on the ground the 3rd day of may, 1901.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 19th day of June, 1901.

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