BACK FROM THE BULKLEY VALLEY

VICTOR SPENCER HOME AFTER EXTENSIVE TRIP

Speaks Well of Country's Prospects—Valuable Discoveries of Minerals—Victorians Doing Well.

(From Friday's Daily.)

After four months' life in the open, travelling almost continuously, sometimes on horseback, often on foot and probably most frequently in canoe, Victor Spencer returned Thursday from the northern inferior. He came south on the steamer Camosun, which reached Vancouver from the Skeena yesterday, having come through to the coast on the Hudson Bay steamer Mount Royal.

Mr. Spencer owns property in the Bulkley valley, and four months ago started for there via Quesnelle with between fifty and sixty head of cattle. He had three men with him, and all travelled on horseback. The trip was made in the best time on record, the trio arriving in the Bulkley with the stock in just three weeks from the time they set out. The cattle reached their destination in pretty good condition, and before Mr. Spencer left for home something like 100 tons of hay had been cut for their use during the winter months. The hay is nothing more than the native grass, which like all other vegetation grows in great abundance. Indeed of the agricultural prospects Mr. Spencer is enthusiastic, and he speaks highly of the character of the soil to be found in the valley. That men should return from there with bad reports of what they had seen along this line is a great surprise to the Victorian who thinks that the district is extremely fertile.

Potatoes, corn, wheat and barely have all been successfully grown, of which fact those who attend the provincial exposition at New Westminster will have proof, for it is the intention of a number of the residents to send south samples of what can be raised in the way of farm produce.

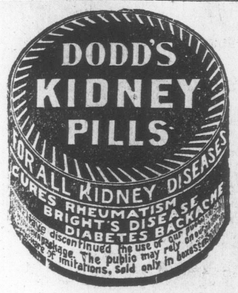
After reaching the Bulkley valley Mr. Spencer started on a prospecting and hunting expedition to adjoining country. With him were John Fountain, Mr. Broughton and three Indians. They pcled up the Maurice river, a body of water named after Rev. Father Maurice, well-known in this city, and on either side of which excellent soil is to be found, extending for a distance of 65 miles. From the river a side trip was taken inland. Taking a canoe again they travelled by water for a considerable time until they came to a place where they took a portage of twelve miles to Wooton lake. This body of water took them to the Cascade mountains. Here one of the members of the party had a narrow escape from being killed by a land slide. The three were on the side of a high mountain when some mountain goat made their appearance above, knocking down a quantity of small stones. These stones started others in their descent, and in a moment a formidable slide came down. Two of the party were in the shelter of a rock, but the other in order to save himself had to jump quickly, a distance of 15 feet. Good hunting was to be found in the locality, goat and bear being plentiful. One bear was trapped by an Indian, and there was other interesting sport of this kind obtained.

Leaving the mountains, the party started for Francis lake, and taking the trail later on went down to the divide, where the Kitimaat and Killop rivers meet. The party on this journey travelled for about six weeks.

Mr. Spencer says a very fine townsite has been located at the junction of the Telqua and Bulkley rivers, back of the Grand Trunk coal lands. Behind this again there is a rich belt of mineral country. Miners have been flocking into it, and there had been 115 licenses issued at Hazelton and 225 claims recorded up to the time he left. Practical men from Montana, who are in the district, say that it is a better mineral country than that around Butte. Galea and gray copper have been discovered; free gold is found in the low grade ore, and bornite, copper pyrites and peacock copper are frequently met.

Harry Howson, formerly of Victoria, has a number of calims on the Telqua river. He is representing Chicago capitalists. Others are thinking of sending small quantities of ore to the coast in five and three ton shipments. The government. Mr. Spencer reports, is sending Harry Berryman into the Bulkley valley to act as land commissioner and mining recorder. Fred Heale, at one time a farmer in Saanich, is living with his family and children in the Bulkley valley, and is doing well, while among other Victorians seen were F. Richie and Harry Howard. The Grey party of surveyors were seen encamped on Fraser lake.

Mr. Spencer considers that if a trail could be cut through from the Copper river a big triangular journey could be saved those entering the Bulkley country. For eight months of the year the Skeena below the Kitsilas canyon is open, and travellers would have no difficulty in ascending the Copper river if by that way they could get through.



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THE INSTITUTES' THANKS.

Mining Men Appreciate Courtesy Shown to Them By Victorians.

The following self-explaantory letter has been received from Dr. Raymond, secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers:

August 9th, 1905.

William F. Robertson, Esq., Provincial Mineralogist, Chairman of Local Reception Committee, Victoria, B. C., Can.:

Dear Sir:—It is my agreeable duty to convey to you officially the heartfelt thanks of the council and members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for the abundant and cordial courtesy shown to its visiting members and guests during the recent meeting of the Institute at Victoria, and the entertainments and excursions throughout the province of British Columbia connected with that meeting. The excellent arrangements of your committee, earnestly seconded by the government and citizens of the province, and favored by an unbroken continuity of the bright and balmy weather, characteristic of Victoria, resulted in a memorable experience of delight and profit to all members of our party.

Kindly make our grateful acknowledgment known to the members of your committee and other citizens (too numerous to be separately addressed), who so heartily cooperated in our entertainment, and especially to the ladies, whose graceful hospitality added so much to the pleasure of our visit.

Yours truly,

R. W. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

GOT FIVE YEARS IN PENITENTIARY

SENTENCE INFLICTED ON A FORGER TO-DAY

He Tried to Kill Himself by Cutting His Throat—Circumstances of His Crime.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Five years' imprisonment in the provincial penitentiary was the punishment meted out to J. A. Crawford by Magistrate Hall in the police court this morning. The charge was forgery, upon which the prisoner was arrested in the Regent saloon by Detective Sergeant Palmer and Detective Macdonald yesterday afternoon. But for the quickness of his captors Crawford would have appeared before a higher tribunal than the police court. As he was being taken to the police station he made a sudden attempt upon his life. To deceive the officers he began to pare his finger nails with the utmost nonchalance, incidentally asking what he would get for his crime. Then, like a flash he whipped the knife to his throat and made a vicious slash in the direction of his jugular vein. The knife caught the edge of his collar and inflicted a superficial wound. Before he could accomplish his purpose the detectives grabbed him. Crawford made no struggle. "It's all right, boys," he said. "I'm a bad egg; I wish I was dead."

The crime for which Crawford is being severely punished consists of two offences. Early yesterday morning he passed two cheques for ten dollars each on Wm. Carroll, of the Horseshoe and Seth Chamberlain of the Grotto. The cheques were endorsed by one E. C. Harrison, who is a fictitious person as far as Crawford's knowledge goes. When the forgery was detected the police were notified and the detectives were soon on the right scent. Crawford made no comment when arrested, but subsequently admitted that he had passed spurious cheques, an act he attributed to drink. He pleaded guilty in the police court this morning, and after drawing his attention to the serious nature of his crime the magistrate sentenced him to five years' imprisonment.

Crawford came to this city four days ago and registered at the Driard. Yesterday morning he transferred his quarters to the Gordon. His father is a prominent barrister of Seattle, but it is evident from an examination of Crawford's career that he has been very much a black sheep. He has victimized people in Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver, Everett, Bellingham, and has also served terms of imprisonment at Folsom at Walla Walla. Strangely enough the crimes for which he has served time are the same as that which has passed him to a British Columbia penitentiary. He lays the blame on liquor, an indulgence in which renders him insane and liable to do anything. He is evidently a man of superior ability and manner, dresses well and does not in the least look like a confidence artist. He is 29 years of age, and until yesterday wore a blue suit, chaffeur's cap, and spectacles. He claims to have been a newspaper reporter and part owner of a magazine.

When arrested yesterday he wanted the bartender of the Horseshoe to give him time in which to pay the amount of the cheque, but the police had another count against him as well as his record, and decided he was safer in the lockup than out of it.

—Another double track is being laid by the B. C. Electric Railway Company. It will extend from the switch on Work street to the corner of Government and Yates streets, and is expected to improve the car service to the Gorge and Esquimalt to a considerable extent.

VISITING FIREMEN GIVEN RECEPTION

INTERESTING PARADE FROM HEADQUARTERS

California and Victoria Volunteers Participate in Procession This Morning Entertainment Arranged.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

This morning about one hundred veteran volunteer firemen of California arrived from the Sound on the steamer Princess Victoria. They were welcomed by Chief Watson and members of the reception committee and escorted to different hotels, no single one being able to accommodate the entire party. The visitors expressed their appreciation of the courtesy tendered them and, after breakfast, commenced their preparations for the parade arranged to take place at 10 o'clock, from the Central fire hall. It was shortly after that time when they lined up, with about one hundred former Victoria volunteers. The procession was headed by the Fifth Regiment band, and the route selected was along Douglas to Johnson street, down the latter to Wharf, along Wharf to Yates, up Yates to Douglas, along the latter thoroughfare to Fort street, to Government, then back to the local headquarters.

Before the parade started the line of march was crowded with spectators. The Californians presented a striking appearance in their bright red uniforms, one of the most interesting features of which was the old-fashioned helmet. They followed immediately after the band, carrying an elaborately designed American flag. Directly behind the Californians were the Victorian veterans attired in civilian clothes and wearing badges certifying to their having seen service with the local volunteer department. In front was the union hook and ladder banner presented by the ladies of Victoria in 1860. The Union Jack and Canadian flags were carried by sons of veterans.

Included in the procession was apparatus which served to make it of exceptional interest. In the first place the Californians drew behind them one of the most antiquated engines to be found on the Pacific coast. It is known as the hand engine, and the date of its manufacture is 1859. This machine is supposed to have been one of the first used in San Francisco, California. The most cursory examination would lead to the conclusion that it has been carefully cared for by those to whom the incidents it recalls make it of special value. Its brass work shines with a resplendency which is not outdone by the most modern engine to be found in the halls of the Victoria fire department. On one side of the boiler is the portrait of a gentleman in the same attire as all members of the visiting volunteers. According to tradition he was the first crief of the 'Frisco department. To add to the interest in this engine a young woman, dressed in becoming garb, occupied the position of prominence usually taken by the driver. A short distance behind this was some of the local apparatus. It was headed by Chief Watson in his buggy, and certainly did credit to that official and his assistants. The horses were in good condition, and the vehicle spotless. There was the engine, a hose reel, hook and ladder, three chemical wagons and another carrying a quantity of hose.

The march through the thoroughfares lasted for an hour or more, the parade disbanding at about 1.30 o'clock at the local headquarters. This afternoon arrangements have been made by members of the committee, with S. Bunner, president of the California Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, and sergeant of the San Francisco police, who is in charge of the visiting party, to inspect the provincial museum. Some time will be spent there, Curator Kermode having kindly agreed to be present to explain the most interesting of the curios for the benefit of the Americans. In the evening the visitors will be divided into different parties and, accompanied by members of the committee, will take in Chinatown. To-morrow morning they will be taken to the Gorge, and in the afternoon it is the intention to visit Beacon Hill park. In the evening the visitors will embark on the San Francisco steamer for Seattle. They will spend a couple of days in the latter city, afterwards proceeding to the Lewis & Clark exposition, Portland, Ore.

Before the parade this forenoon Mayor Barnard delivered a brief address of welcome at the Central fire hall. He assured the visitors that it was a pleasure to receive them in Victoria, that some of the best local citizens had once been volunteer firemen, and he was sure that the same was the case in San Francisco. Concluding, he expressed the hope that they would not only have a pleasant time in this city but their tour of the coast and visit to Portland would be one round of enjoyment. The visitors showed their appreciation by applauding enthusiastically.

—The installation of the additional machinery at the cement works on Tod inlet is nearly completed and on Wednesday next the establishment will be able to turn out double the amount of its splendid product that is now being manufactured. The orders continue to pour in and even with the enlarged facilities it is questionable if the company will be able to wholly meet the demand so widespread is the popularity of the cement.

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—"A party consisting of Messrs. E. W. Stark, Fred A. Richardson and Jas. G. Potts, of Vancouver, who have been touring Vancouver Island in an auto, returned here from Victoria Thursday," says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. "They were as far north as Comox, and speak of the run between Nanaimo and Comox as ideal for an auto, except for one spot, which has a sandy bed. Their machine is a 10-horse power Oldsmobile, and has given excellent satisfaction."

DISEASES.

Of the "Strenuous Life."

Lack of exercise is the modern cause of disease. Walking and horseback have given place to electric cars. No exercise means Constipation, Dyspepsia, Inactive Kidneys and muddy Skin. When the bowels do not move regularly, the body suffers from poisoned blood. The natural tissue-waste is removed by the bowels, kidneys and skin. When the bowels do not move, their work has to be done by the other two because the waste products in the system must be gotten rid of. And the result? Backache, sallow or grey complexion, headaches, furred tongues and irritable tempers, all symptoms of blood poisoning. Well, can constipation be cured? Certainly it can be—by fruit, which is Nature's purgative. A well known physician in Ottawa has discovered a process whereby the juices of apples, oranges, prunes and figs are combined and made more active, as a medicine, by forcing into the united juices one more atom of bitter from the orange peels. This makes a new fruit, many times more active than ordinary fruit, which acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and skin. The laxative fruit extract is condensed into tablets and sold under the name of "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets." These tablets are only fruit with tonics added. "Fruit-a-tives" are a natural cure for constipation, headaches, biliousness, kidney and liver diseases and all blood impurities—by acting on the bowels, liver, skin and kidneys just as fresh ripe fruits act. They will not gripe. All druggists have them, 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50 or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PROPOSITIONS FOR SUPPLY OF WATER

CITY WILL PROBABLY CONSIDER TWO SCHEMES

One to Get Water From Elk Lake And The Other to Buy it.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the city council on Monday evening there will be laid before His Worship the mayor and aldermen the proposition of Manager Lubbe, of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, for the supply of water to the citizens of Victoria. The terms of the offer will not of course be officially given out until they have been read first in open council, but they are for all pretty well known to the aldermen. They are practically as laid down by Mr. Lubbe at the recent conference which he had with the members of the board last week.

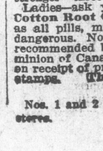
The city is therefore confronted with three propositions, one of which there seems to be unanimous feeling will not be entertained. This is to buy out the Esquimalt waterworks in toto at a cost of something like a million and a quarter dollars. To the other two schemes the council will give its best consideration. Mr. Adams, the California expert, estimated that it would require $332,000 to carry out the necessary improvements at Elk Lake for the perfection of that system and an additional $125,000 for the renewing of mains and pipes throughout the city. The first outlay would involve the construction of a reservoir and the building of filter beds. Should this be done Mr. Adams considered Victoria would be given a good water supply but nothing more.

The alternative proposition to this will be the offer of Mr. Lubbe. On the basis of this it is calculated that the cost of a new service from the Esquimalt Waterworks, inclusive of all but the Goldstream plant itself, the taking over of the Victoria West rights, as well as the laying of a 42-inch main from the present power house for a distance of five miles, and a 30-inch pipe from what is called the sea level into the city, as also the building of an electric light wire into the city, will be $496,000. In payment of this sum the city would have to meet a debt annually of $30,000. The supply of the water necessary for all purposes would cost $20,000 additional per year, for this expenditure, however, it is believed that a sufficient supply could be obtained for the lighting needs of the city. There are twenty-two thousand houses in the city which are not at present furnished with electric light, and the water supply referred to would, it is considered, be large enough to provide all with electrical connections. If the scheme is adopted by the city a saving of something like $26,000 could be effected, for the city is paying out now in the neighborhood of $11,000 for the maintenance of the north dairy station and $15,000 for electric light, neither of which accounts would have to be met under the new conditions.

A number of the aldermen appear to be in favor of this proposition at present, and they will probably be found to support it when it comes before them in the regular way.

—While trolling near the cable crossing Thursday morning, J. W. Ackerman, of Lewis street, landed a 56 pound king salmon. This was exhibited in his yard. So far this season Mr. Ackerman believes this to be the largest salmon hooked.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



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Nos. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

DAWSONITES ARE AFTER THE POLE

AN EXPEDITION WILL START OUT NEXT JUNE

And May Be Calmly in Possession By Time the Astonished Peary Locms Up.

Dawson is out to capture the North Pole on scientific and methodical lines based on experience and experiment in the North. With this foundation the people of Dawson a few nights ago organized with a membership of 200 the International Society for Polar Research and Experiment. The ultimate object, after ascertaining the most logical and practicable plans, is to launch an expedition for the North Pole.

A special correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer gives an account of the meeting at which the society was organized. Gov. W. W. B. McInnes, of Yukon territory; Dr. Alfred Thompson, member of the Canadian parliament; the Honorable Justices Dugas, Craig and Macaulay, the three highest judges of the territory; Major Z. T. Wood, commander of the Northwest Mounted Police; members of foreign consulates and others were patrons and occupied prominent seats at the front of the hall.

One thousand people were present, and manifested great enthusiasm over the project. The scheme was originated by Dr. Antony Varicle, a Parisian inventor and scientist, now in Dawson, who has spent some time in the Yukon, and has made

Research and Study

of the subject of polar research. Dr. Varicle was given an ovation when he appeared.

A lecture setting forth the plans of the expedition was given by Charles Macdonald, clerk of the territorial court of the Yukon. To make the evening more pleasant, several classical musical selections were provided. The hall was elaborately decorated in cut and potted plants.

In a speech of more than an hour Mr. Macdonald said the expeditions of all former polar explorers or pole seekers have been conducted on anything but lines that would be approved by the northern travelers of experience. Yukoners found many weak points in the methods of travel, equipment and composition of nearly every polar expedition of the past.

The most familiar example of polar endeavor is the Nansen expedition. In that expedition is it shown by Nansen's own book that he understood little of equipping and handling long distance expeditions. Yukoners handle them with much more simplicity, ease and skill. Nansen worked in heavy skin robes and was immersed in sweat, then chilled in the ice thereof. Yukoners travel in the light parka, and never permit themselves to sweat. Nansen traveled with dogs weighing fifty pounds. Yukoners never use dogs weighing less than 100 to 150 pounds. Nansen drove his dogs with each hitched to a single strand, and they always were entangled and caused interminable trouble and endless delay. Yukoners drive their dogs in tandem harness and have scarcely any such trouble. Nansen had no handles to his sleighs. Handles are a great and indispensable essential to the Yukoners in helping right the sleighs.

Nearly every expedition sent to the Arctic thus far has been composed of sailors, men who are useless on land or anywhere but aboard ship. Those not military were largely semi-military. All were headed and composed of men not acquainted nor experienced in the North. It is the object and plan of Dr. Varicle to draw the great contrast right here. He will have none but the most

Experienced Northern Mushers

and travelers, and none but most experienced and best trained heavy Yukon dogs. The society has appropriated his idea, and it is to be tested this winter.

The question of fuel and sufficient supplies to carry the expedition across the ice is the stickler. Varicle proposed to overcome this with an auxiliary expedition of mules. He can make the mules last 130 days or more by killing a mule every few days for food. The carcass of each mule killed will be converted into dog food. Varicle plans to take thirty mules, and thus to supply no end of dog food. The food hauled by one mule will be fed to all the mules until the supply of one sleigh is exhausted. Then the first mule will be killed and his carcass given to the dogs. The second mule will suffer likewise, and so on down the line until the last few mules will be many days along the route before their time will come. With ten mules, 139 days would elapse before the last mule would be killed.

By thus supplying the dogs with mule meat, each dog will have nothing to haul but supplies for the men. The knowledge of Nansen's great success with the oil burner will be utilized. No artificial heat will be needed for bodies. The oil will be only for cooking purposes. Yukoners often travel many weeks, sleeping under the open sky with it 40 to 50 or more below, with only a fur robe for a bed.

Varicle plans to make an experiment of a trip of several hundred miles here in the Yukon basin this winter over rough ice with unbroken trail. If he can average only ten miles a day in the polar wastes he will succeed.

His plan is to start from Grant land (not Greenland) and

To Dash Overland,

or over the ice, 700 miles to the pole, and then continue 600 more to Franz Josef land, straight beyond from Grant land, and to make the journey in about 130 days or less. Ships will make connections at both ends, and each ship will be equipped with wireless telegraph instrument, with which the travelers can communicate when within proper distance of the ship. The wireless will help to locate the ship without delay.

It is the plan to try out all experiments in the Yukon, with Dawson the headquarters, this winter, and to get the expedition started next June. Eli Verreau and many other famous Yukon mushers have volunteered to go with Varicle. The society formed here was formed on motion of Dr. Alfred Thompson, member of parliament, seconded by T. D. Pattullo, consul for Norway and Sweden. Governor McInnes and the other patrons were the first to sign the membership roll.

Yukon mushers of long experience have volunteered to go with the doctor, and men of this type, who know how to travel in the Arctic and who have not a lazy bone in their bodies, are the kind he wants.

Gen. Greely, former Arctic pole searcher and chief of the United States signal corps, who was here a few days ago, conferred with Dr. Varicle while in the city on the proposed trip. The general was keenly interested. He asked the doctor to keep him fully informed of every development and movement in the undertaking, and promised his indorsement and what aid he might be able to render.

The general believes the doctor's scheme is founded on good sense and judgment, especially as to the preliminary tests, and the selection of skilled men and animals from among the Northerners.

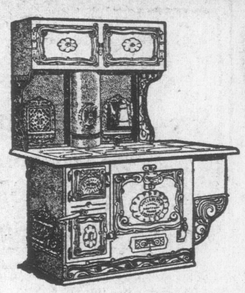
Gen. Greely is a French scholar, and twenty years ago was honored for a polar address made before a French geographical society by presentation of a gold medal. The general, during the Cuban war, engaged the services of Dr. Varicle in connection with ballooning over the island. The doctor is a balloonist of

Great Experience

and intrepid nerve, something that counts in polar expeditions.

The practical turn of the doctor's mind, as well as the nerve of the man, is shown in the fact that he is the inventor of a telegraph system that transmits handwriting, drawings and any characters; the inventor of the famous key with adjustable figured combination appliance, that is, 1,000 keys in one, usd by the French government, with time lock appliance for protection of all post office works; the inventor of the key used everywhere now as an attached can opener, and so common as almost to be forgotten as a device of ingenuity. Numerous other inventions have been made by the doctor, all at the cost of $100,000 or more, thus showing the doctor is a man of practical ideas in ballooning, invention, adventure and otherwise. He planned to enter the Yukon in 1897 with a balloon, of the Andre type. He borrowed Andre's famous balloon sail in Paris and made a trip, but in looking into the Yukon project he found gas could not be secured for the Andre type of balloon in the North, and had to abandon the project, and he came to Dawson without the balloon. A device for steering the balloon was to be used by the doctor.

It is understood that Scotch bred horses for export are in great demand. Last year a larger number of animals were shipped to Canada than had been similarly disposed of in any season since the early eighties, when the trans-Atlantic trade was at its height. This season Canada's requirements are still more extensive and already exports exceed the total of 1904. The shipments are to include some of the best show animals of the year.



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OIL ON A LAKE.

Story Told by Alaskan Indians Led to an Important Discovery.

According to reports reaching Port Townsend in a private letter, Southeastern Alaska Indians time and again on their visits to Juneau and Sitka have related experiences of coming in contact with burning water. On one occasion, a party of Indian hunters told of visiting some of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and, while encamped near a lake, finding upon investigation that the surface of the water was covered with a bluish scum that had a peculiar taste, which prevented its use for camping purposes.

During the night, after a big campfire had been burning, the Indians were aroused by an immense blaze, which covered the surface of the small lake. The scene so terrified the Indians that they fled to the coast, took their canoes and returned to their village.

When they reported their experience at Juneau, little attention was paid to the story, as the Alaska Indian is given to exaggeration, and, then, the prospector was looking for gold, and any reports that did not relate to that metal were not considered.

Some few months ago, three Yukon prospectors, on reaching Juneau, heard the story related by the Indians, and after inquiry among the tribe the party, consisting of W. A. Thompson, W. P. Powers and O. O. Haines, proceeded to Ketchikan to explore the Queen Charlotte Islands, but upon arriving there they found that British Columbia had a restriction against prospectors.

After remaining at Ketchikan for several weeks, the restriction was removed on July 21st, and the prospectors proceeded to the Queen Charlotte group. On nearly every portion of the island traversed, petroleum seepage was found. They followed the traces of seepage to the west side of the island, where it was found even more extensive, and ten claims were located by the party.

This island has an excellent harbor, one where vessels of any size may enter with safety. It is about seventy miles from Port Simpson, the prospective terminus of the Grand Trunk railroad. So it will be seen that if the claims come up to expectations, the product will find an easy market, both by rail and steamer.

According to the letter, the finding of petroleum seepage in such large quantities has created considerable excitement both at Port Simpson and Ketchikan, and a large number of prospectors have started for the Queen Charlotte group, in the hope that before the winter sets in other and more extensive finds will be made.

GERMAN WORKING WOMEN.

While Germany has 6,500,000 women who earn their own living, Italy, with only one-half the population, has 5,250,000. In Germany the number of servant girls who have a savings bank account is nearly three times as large as that of shop girls who have them.

A Manchester Grammar school boy wrote in an essay: "A friend is a person who knows all about you and likes you all the same." The headmaster quoted the definition at a gathering which took place the other evening.