

A FOOLISH BOASTER.

It appears that some of the Labor leaders have not learned the lesson that the experience of the past few months is calculated to teach. They have not realized that a labor movement in order to succeed must have behind it an approving public opinion. Neither have these leaders discovered that the members of labor organizations in the aggregate form an inconsiderable minority of the population of the country. They do not form anything like a majority of even the working class. The leaders and members of labor organizations ought to see that, if they arrayed themselves against all other classes of the community, as they did a few weeks ago, they will have to calculate upon the determined, and to a great extent, the organized opposition of all the other classes.

Mr. Hayes, Grand Secretary of the Knights of Labor, when he told the Canadians a little while ago that there would be one more general strike which would cover the United States and Canada and would last a long time, evidently did not see the host of enemies which organized labor would make for itself by thus declaring war against the people of the United States and Canada. For that is precisely how such a strike would be regarded by the inhabitants of both countries. They would see in it a contest for supremacy between the constitutional governments of the countries and the labor organizations. If the labor organizations should on a preconcerted signal simultaneously stop work, they would subject the inhabitants of both countries to great inconvenience, but they would also raise against them an opposition determined to fight the issue out to the bitter end. The people of the United States and Canada would never submit to be ruled by the labor organizations. Railway men, manufacturers, and others would at once get together to work where they could get employment, and if they attempted to dictate to employers whom they should hire, the power of Government would be invoked to protect non-unionists and employers in the exercise of their rights. It is possible that the strikers would organize resistance to the Government, and a civil war would be the result. A little reflection would show that the odds against the strikers would be immense. It would not take them long then to find how few they were in comparison with those who would consider it their duty and their interest to withstand them.

The picture which Mr. Hayes draws may appear to some unthinking persons an attractive one. He is described as saying: "Every labor organization in both countries would stop work simultaneously, blocking all industry and transportation, reducing communities to starvation, and completely paralyzing society. The result would be that the demands of labor would be complied with and labor would rule the country unopposed for many years thereafter."

The "result" would be very different indeed. Organized labor having made enemies of the men of every other class in the community, would in a very short time be utterly defeated. It would be looked upon as the enemy of freedom and good order, and men would consider themselves justified in making stringent laws to put it down, and to keep it down. Such a strike as Mr. Secretary Hayes boastfully describes would, we believe, be ruinous to the cause of organized labor. It would, no doubt, do an immense amount of harm and cause great suffering, but the unionists would themselves be the greatest sufferers. Their attempt to prevent free men from working when they chose and for whom they pleased, would of itself do them irreparable damage in the estimation of all fair-minded men outside their own ranks, and their disregard of and want of consideration for the interests and convenience of all other classes would estrange them from the rest of their fellow-citizens and cause them to be regarded with distrust and dislike.

GREATLY OVERCOOLED.

The Montreal Witness is known in all parts of the Dominion to be a religious newspaper. It is to be expected, therefore, that its statements of fact are accurate and can be relied upon implicitly. We are sorry to have to say that, as far as British Columbia is concerned, its editorial remarks upon Mr. Laurier's reception in the West are wide of the truth. It has either been grossly misinformed by its own correspondents, or it has been credulous enough to place faith in the highly-colored accounts of partisan papers. Our readers can judge for themselves how far the following glowing description of Mr. Laurier's progress applies to this Province:

Notwithstanding this record, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and British Columbia have received Mr. Laurier with, if possible, even more enthusiasm than is shown in the Province of Ontario. Thousands of people crowded the railway station for hours before his arrival in order that they might get a glimpse of him and join in the cheering. The towns and cities have been decorated, business virtually suspended, the streets lined with citizens while he passed, and his meetings have been almost invariably crowded to overflowing. Serious attention has everywhere been paid by his vast audiences to all that he has had to say on such questions as tariff reform, governmental corruption and economical government. The respect and esteem, and even interest, manifested by the Conservatives at all points have been wonderfully commented upon.

The only part of the above account that is in accordance with the facts is the large meetings. So much had been heard of Mr. Laurier as an orator that every one, Conservative and Liberal, native and alien, was

determined to hear him if possible. The consequence was that the buildings in which the leader of the Opposition spoke were crowded. But as to the enthusiasm, both in the buildings and on the streets, it was conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Laurier was in British Columbia, as he deserved to be, kindly and courteously treated, but as political demonstrations, his meetings, and his receptions were, we venture to say, a sad disappointment to the Liberals themselves. Nothing can be more absurd than to say, as The Witness does, "that Mr. Laurier has been received from Toronto to the Pacific Ocean as if he were a great deliverer or a triumphant general." It is a pity that the curiosity and courtesy of the Conservatives of British Columbia should be so grossly misinterpreted and misrepresented by Liberal newspapers, for it may have the effect of preventing their paying the public men of the Liberal party who may visit them hereafter, the attention which they may consider hospitality, courtesy and respect require.

A SOUND VIEW.

"South Africa," a most ably conducted periodical, takes the proper view of the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference. It says:

In the history of this world no Empire ever before had paid to itself such a demonstration of regard as that accorded to Great Britain in the circumstances in itself alone of the holding of the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa. For the Conference assembled to consider what were the best means for solidifying the vast Empire which Great Britain, through the skill of her statesmen and the bravery of her sons, has created. The Conference was a tribute of respect and affection. If Macaulay could, in his world-wide vision of the future of the British Isles, have witnessed in far Canada the gathering of men of British descent or in close sympathy with generous British rules, in serious convalescence for the purpose of upholding the British Colonial Empire, and consequently the Empire itself, it would have wiped away from his imagination the thought of a New Zealander in the dim and distant future gazing upon the ruins of St. Paul's. The Ottawa Conference, indeed, provides a chapter in the history of British imperialism depicting the how the sons and foster children of the British Empire, in the vigor of their manhood, from all parts of the Colonial Empire, assembled at Ottawa for the purpose of developing policies in the interest of stable government and reciprocal arrangements for the general prosperity of the Empire. Canada in herself affords overwhelming evidence of the justice which characterizes British colonialization, and the respect which that colonialization therefore naturally commands from all those who have the privilege of being under the British flag, either immediately by the circumstance of birth or the assurance of protection. To those who come under the folds of her flag, Great Britain makes it her duty to protect them in her distant lands as if they were under the protection of her police in the British Isles themselves. Great Britain's strength lies in the protection of her flag. The splendid Empire she has created must be gripped together by some policy, some understanding, some reciprocity, some binding together in the general weal of the British Empire at large. That Great Britain's Colonies should have come together to endeavor to find methods to fulfill this high and patriotic aim must touch every nerve and affect every fibre of the British Constitution.

We find in the three last numbers of South Africa which we have received, interviews with Mr. Hofmeyer, Sir Charles Mills and Sir Henry De Villiers, the three delegates from South Africa. They all considered that they were not in a position to speak freely with respect to the proceedings of the Conference, but they expressed their unqualified approval of its objects. They, too, were much pleased with the treatment they received in Canada, and spoke highly of the country and its inhabitants.

QUITE ASTRAY.

The San Francisco Call is disatisfied with the part which the British Government has taken in protecting the seals in Behring Sea. It says, among other things: "At the present time the United States appears to have sufficient ownership in the seals to impose upon this Government an obligation to protect the seals, but not sufficient to protect them in its own way."

Our San Francisco contemporary appears to misunderstand the Paris award. That award did not recognize the ownership of the United States in the seals to any extent or under any circumstances. It did not interfere with the jurisdiction of the United States over its own territory. The Americans can do what they like with the seals found on American soil and within three miles of the American shore, precisely in the same way as they can regulate the salmon or other fishery within those bounds. But in order to preserve the seals which are valuable animals and which it is the interest of all nations to save from extirpation, the British and Americans have waived their right to hunt them on the high seas at all times and in every way, and have agreed to comply with certain regulations as to a close time and modes of hunting. These are matters of agreement based on the understanding that the seals are not the property of any nation. The Americans can prosecute and punish any one who kills seals or catches codfish within three miles of their shores in Alaska or any other part of their territory. They have power to do this, not because they own the seals or the codfish, but because over their own territory they have certain sovereign rights—and the sea within three miles of the shore is by law of nations regarded as the territory of the nation owning the shore. The Call should try to remember that the United States has no property in the seals in Behring Sea or anywhere else. It does not own a single one of them, for it has been decided that they are wild creatures, *ferae naturae*, which are the property of all, or of no one but the man who kills or catches them.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild St. George's cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all diseases of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Twenty-Five Ballots Needed to Select a Waterworks Caretaker.

The "Day Work" Resolution Killed and Tenders to Be Called For.

The city council, with the Mayor and a full board, met in special session in the committee room yesterday morning to consider tenders on police clothing, and incidentally to look over the list of 120 applicants for the position of caretaker at the Elk lake waterworks. The names of these latter were listed on long slips in alphabetical order and were taken up as the first order of business.

The first ballot resulted in one vote each for nine separate and distinct applicants. The second gave J. W. Ritchie two votes against scattering ones.

On the third ballot John Trace and C. Blackett got two votes each.

In the fourth C. A. McGregor was a hot favorite with 3, Wilks and Jewell running strong with 2 each.

On the fifth McGregor obtained 3, Jewell 2, Wilks 2, and Warner 2.

Sixth—Ritchie 4, Wilks 2, Jewell 2, Warner 2, and Wilks 2.

Eighth—Lehman 3, Ritchie 2, Wilks 2, Ninth—Lehman 3, Wilks 2, Jewell 2.

Tenth—Lehman 4, Wilks 2.

Eleventh—Wilks 3, Ritchie 2, Lehman 2, Twelfth—Wilks 3, Ritchie 2, Lehman 2.

Thirteenth—Lehman 3, Wilks 2, Fourteenth—Lehman 5, Wilks 2.

Fifteenth—Lehman 4, Wilks 3, Ritchie 2, Sixteenth—Lehman 3, Gowen 2, Wilks 2, Ritchie 2.

Seventeenth—Lehman 4, Wilks 3, Gowen 2.

Eighteenth—Lehman 4, Wilks 3, Ritchie 2, Nineteenth—Wilks 4, Lehman 3, Ritchie 2.

Twentieth—Lehman 4, Wilks 3, Ritchie 2.

ALD. LEDINGHAM—Who is this Wilks? ALD. STYLES—Who is this Ritchie?

ALD. VIOLETT—This is not fair. If you give the qualifications of one let us know them all.

THE MAYOR then read the recommendations accompanying the name of Lehman and explanations were given of the other two.

At the twenty-first ballot Lehman got 4, Wilks 3, Ritchie 3.

The twenty-second was unchanged, also the twenty-third.

ALD. STYLES—Put them in a hat and draw one.

Twenty-fourth—Lehman 5, Wilks 3, Warner 2.

ALD. LEDINGHAM—Now let us have an introduction to Mr. Lehman.

The question of appointing a water commissioner was then taken up.

ALD. HARRIS—What position are we in? ALD. HARRIS—At the end of the month we will have no commissioner. The former resolution was withdrawn. It was considered necessary to give the usual notice of motion before proceeding further.

The police clothing tenders were then opened, the samples inspected and the awarding of the contract placed in the hands of a committee.

ALD. HARRIS—We should reconsider the award of the contract before we take it to the day. It will only get us into trouble.

The old discussion was opened again as to the relative merits of contract and day work. Ald. Wilson held that the action of the council was illegal and should be reconsidered.

ALD. BAKER—You are certainly making a mistake in taking this work out of the hands of the commissioners. Let tenders be called for as provided in the by-law.

ALD. LEDINGHAM—If you will give me a day I will see the ratepayers along the line and get their signatures to their consent to day work. If the majority refuse I will give it up.

On motion it was resolved to adopt the sewerage commissioners' report and call for tenders for extending the sewers to the north ward school.

Sanitary Officer Conlin asked for a uniform. Granted.

City Engineer Wilmet reported \$185 worth of work on Lewis street, off Dallas road. Referred to the street committee. The council then adjourned.

CASE DISMISSED.

The case of Agnes Woodruff charged with common assault on Jennie Morris came up in the Provincial court before Magistrate Macrae yesterday afternoon.

Macrae yesterday afternoon. The case opened up of a row at the driving park on Saturday last. The prosecuting witness, Jennie Morris, took the stand and proceeded to detail a whole conversation which had culminated in the assault. Bad feeling had existed between the two for some time. The Woodruff woman had been in the habit of calling witness foul names whenever they met.

Counsel for the defence moved that the case be dismissed as being beneath the dignity of the court. Refused, and the cross-examination proceeded. The character of the assault was detailed. The witness stated some sparring with her mother, and points being passed over. Witness had entered the saloon near the park and was followed by the Woodruff woman, who, after some insulting language had struck the witness.

Freda Archibald, a companion of the last witness, was then called. Her story was practically the same as that of the previous witness.

Agnes Woodruff was then called, in return for some insulting language she had boxed the ears of the prosecutrix. She had been called a "nigger." She had been struck the prosecutrix.

Florence Russell was called for the defence. She had not seen the striking and assigned a totally different term to the use of the expression "nigger."

The case closed here, being practically admitted by the defence but it was again held that it was a light matter unworthy of the attention of the court.

Sup. Halsey stated that such had been his view of the matter at first, but the witness had placed it in another light. From her it would appear that the Woodruff woman was in the habit of abusing the plaintiff and it seemed that some protection should be given the plaintiff against these assaults.

The court summed the case up, admitted that the prosecutrix was as much entitled to protection as anyone, and thought that the ends of justice would be sufficiently served if he dismissed the case warning both parties to be more careful, and advising them to try to be good friends in the future. The court then adjourned and the Woodruff woman with a placid "I told you so" smile drifted out.

Serofus humor and all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A SEALING SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The suit of the United States against the North American commercial company, recently entered in the circuit court of New York, is of considerable interest to the people of this coast. The government has put in a claim for \$130,187.50 against the commercial company, alleging a breach of contract and a failure of the commercial company to pay the annual rental of \$60,000 a year, plus the \$0.62 1-2 for each seal killed as stipulated in the contract. Lloyd Tovey, who is president of the North American commercial company, says the suit is a friendly one, and that it was brought by agreement in the New York court for the convenience of the government, and in order, too, that an earlier hearing might be had.

"The suit has been brought so that a basis of settlement between the company and the government may be reached," said Mr. Tovey, "and we expect to have a decision from the supreme court some time this fall. The government's claim against us is for something over \$130,000, being the rental of two seal islands leased to us. In our answer we claim damages against the government to the amount of \$283,725. Of course the question is how can the government owe us money for seals that we failed to catch? But the answer is not far to seek. Under the terms of the contract we were allowed to kill 60,000 seals the first year and 100,000 each succeeding year, during the twenty years of the lease. Now, during the first year we killed less than 20,000 seals, owing to the regulations enforced upon us by the federal government.

During the second year we were permitted to kill 100,000 seals, but this was because of international complications and the operation of what was called the modus vivendi. The government itself killed 7,500 seals for the sustenance of natives during the year we sold us the hides. Our claim is that it was the government itself who broke the contract with the North American commercial company, and that, therefore we are entitled to the damages named in our answer to the suit. Of course, we killed those 7,500 seals that were slain for food, but we killed them for the government and under its direction. They were not killed under the terms of the contract, but the contract was abrogated entirely while the modus vivendi was in operation, hence our loss was considerable. We have released to pay the rental of \$60,000 a year because as we hold, the contract has been invalidated by the government. The 7,500 seals slain for food were not owing to our company. We had a right to expect to take 100,000 a year and when this right was denied us the contract with the government ceased to exist."

A WASTED LIFE.

Talented C. W. Chantrell Finds Death in the Waters of Puget Sound.

Artist and Poet. He Might Have Reached High Levels But For Whiskey.

C. W. Chantrell, who fell overboard from the steamer Idaho on Monday last at the Arlington wharf, Seattle, has been found. The body was recovered on Tuesday by means of grappling irons. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the coroner's jury. Chantrell is said to have relatives in this city. He was from a rich French family. His father came to British Columbia over 20 years ago and but for his inordinate love for liquor would have been very successful. The son inherited the same fatal weakness, and after a career of heavy remittances received from his mother, who still lives in Paris, were squandered in drink. Of late he had been employed as a waiter on one and another of the Sound steamers. He went to Seattle about a year ago, rooming with Joseph Wainberg at the Clifton house, south Fifth street. He had been out of luck for some time but had just secured a position on the steamer Idaho. When last seen he appeared in good spirits, over the change in his luck and expressed a determination to brace up and try to hold the job.

Chantrell possessed qualities which would have lifted him above his last station in life but for his fatal habit. He was wont to turn out exceedingly clever pen sketches for the amusement of his friends. He was also very fond of poetry, quantities of which he would repeat to friends on slight provocation. It would appear that he occasionally ventured on composition himself, as the following was found jotted down on an envelope in the pocket of the deceased:

LOVE TO ME, MAY 30, 1894.
Deep in the morning depths
Of yellow wine
I swore I'd drown your face,
So fair to see,
You crunched within my cups
And laughed at me.
Twice I've had a hard page
If I could not forget
My love for you.
All stern and robed in gloom
You read it, too,
I could not see the words,
I saw but you,
With the hungry chase
I thought to kill.
You, love, who hunted thus
Without my will,
But in the gentle gaze
All free from fear,
Your eyes cleared my hand
And shook my spear.
Beneath a maid's dark lash,
I swore I'd drown
Sink in the laughing line,
Give in, go down,
But no! while bathing there
Right joyfully
Out from my heart
You laughed at me.

All had not been well in Chantrell's family for some of his letters refer to the death of a brother, Tennyson, with whom deceased had been on bad terms. His mother had replied: "Tennyson died unconsoled of your cruel words, and under the belief I did not know of your whereabouts." The remainder of the letter referred to the life of Tennyson, and how he had thrown his life away. Chantrell had recently written home expressing a desire to return.

DIED.

GARDNER—At 174 View street, September 15, of paralysis, W. R. Gardner, aged 51 years, a native of Nova Scotia and a member of the Masonic order.

WILBY—On the 12th instant, at the family residence, 171 Yates street, Fannie Parker, beloved wife of William Wilby, aged 39 years.

JURUP—In this city on the 13th inst. Percy Jurup, aged 3 months, of Frederick and Emily Jurup, aged 3 months.

HARRIED.

STREKE—BARRIS—In this city on the 12th inst. Rev. Father Van Noy, O. C. Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Van Noy, O. C. Cathedral, to Charlotte H. Barris, both of Victoria.

LARR—CAMERON—At St. Barnabas church, on Monday, 17th inst., by Rev. E. H. Hanson, Thomas Lewis to Margaret Cameron, both of this city.

GREATER AND GRANDER THAN EVER.

VICTORIA'S EXHIBITION.

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

October 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1894

AT THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition promises to be the Most Attractive that has ever been held in the Province. More Exhibits than in any previous year. More Special Attractions.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2—GRAND OPENING DAY and Civic Holiday—Bicycle Race Meet—Football Match and other interesting contests of strength and skill.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3—AMERICA'S DAY—International Baseball Match, Seattle A. C. vs. British Columbia—Reception to Visitors from "Over the Line," and many specially pleasing events.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4—CANADA'S DAY—Lacrosse Match and other events.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5—CHILDREN'S DAY—Grand Procession of School Children and Chorus of Five Hundred Children's Voices at the Grounds—Sports and Games for the Little Ones—Horse Racing.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6—SOCIETIES' DAY—Horse Racing Programme continues—Welcome to Visiting Fraternal Organizations—Formal Closing Exercises.

A Grand International Tug-of-War Most Magnificent Military Manoeuvres

Each Evening, to conclude Sat. eve; also Tug-of-War, Chinese, Japanese and Indians. By Local and Visiting Companies of the B. C. S. G. A.

THE FINE BAND OF THE B.C.B.C.A.

and other Bands will furnish Music during the progress of the Exhibition.

The E. & N. Railway will give return fare from Nanaimo, Wellington, etc., at \$2.00 for the week. The O.P.N. Co. will sell return tickets from Vancouver, New Westminster and river points for \$2.00 for the week, and an Excursion return ticket for the Lacrosse Match for \$1.50 from Vancouver and New Westminster. C.P. Railway, single fare return from all points west of Donald.

For all other information in regard to entries, space for exhibits, etc., apply to

DR. G. L. MILNE, President B.C. Agricultural Ass'n, Victoria.
JNO. LAMBERTON, Superintendent, Victoria.
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Double and Single Bitted Axes, Cross Out and Felling Saws, Cant Hooks, Peavies, Ox Bows, Good Sashes, Log Rules, Boot Calks, Chains, etc.

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All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'.

Wagons.

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Pumps.

In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS.

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Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.

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ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Heavy Rains Do Immense Damage to the Parched Pastures of Interior.

Consolation Mining Company Work Again—Red Bluff Sent to Trial.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Sept. 17.—Blind To performance here Friday.

On Sunday next Bishop Perrin a temporary convocation in St. A. Dr. Walken, M.P.F., on behalf of the members of the diocese and infirmary, will write the Minister with the view of securing its action.

Fire broke out in a shed at the Central hotel about 4 o'clock morning. Fortunately the building only just started when the alarm or Nanaimo might now have to lose a big block of buildings.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 17.—million fishermen has refused to come ashore fishing to commence the end of the close season on the The cohort run is at its best.

Seventy-five thousand cases a waiting shipment to Victoria at the canneries along the river.

A big excursion was made to Tacoma to inspect the Interstate Fair.

Judge Bole has been made oh the Maple Ridge dyking commission.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 17. Bluff Charlie, a Siwash, who murdered Indian and dangerously wounded near Clinton some months ago, and the man who attempted to rescue him, were sent to trial at the assizes on Thursday.

A Chinaman was knocked down this afternoon and robbed of \$100.

Brackman & Ker Co. will here grinding Nov. 1.

The best of the past few weeks tended east to Kamloops doing good to the parched pastures and extending forest fires.

Earle Kitcher, the infant son of a Laidlaw, died yesterday morning at the day at the Sapperton cemetery.

Thos. Levi was fined \$100 for liquor to Indians.

BIG BEND.

(From the Kootenay Mail.) Andy Parks is down from Smith bed-rock shaft in down fifteen feet, with wheel and pump in position.

Goldstream Canyon will this quite a few men at work. Holden leans are putting in a wing-dam. McFarlane is working his lease.

Penter and Frank Hart are about a wing-dam below the second fall. Charles Mosen, John Bell and other ground staked, which they are going develop.

John Boyd, Thos. Bain and other taken up promising of four this side of Downie creek. The is collant, some thousand odd acres are emptied. There are several falls and good for agricultural purposes.

The Sol Holden mine on the C near Smith creek, a good sized proposition, has been steadily during the summer by its owners as just cleaning up the bed-rock season's shulding. The results are as good. Rumor says that negotiat on with Eastern men for the sale mine.

Andrew Wh