

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

A MISCHIEF-MAKER.

It is very evident that the Vancouver News-Advertiser has come to the conclusion that the best policy the Opposition can pursue is to raise and to keep up the sectional cry. It has in its own exceedingly clever way already sounded what it considers the right note. Instead of telling Opposition errors that they must advocate sectionalism openly and directly, it commences by accusing the Government and its supporters in the press and elsewhere of being sectionalists. In order to do this at all plausibly the News-Advertiser must invent its facts. But it does not find this at all difficult. It, in its solemn way, states as undeniable truth what every man in the Province who takes an interest in politics knows to be false. But this does not deter it from making the boldest statements in the most confident way. Its audacity of assertion is absolutely marvellous.

The policy which it has selected for the Opposition is the most unprincipled and the most unpatriotic that can be imagined. The newspaper which undertakes to set the two sections of the Province against each other, which deliberately goes to work to create jealousy, to promote discord and to engender ill-feeling, for the sake of serving a party and, in the greatest enemy that its inhabitants, wherever they reside, can have. Success in its bad work means stagnation and misfortune in many forms. In order to keep the Province on the road to prosperity the united action and the hearty co-operation of the best men of both sections and all localities are absolutely necessary. If the resources of the Province are to be developed all must work together with a will. If the Island pulls against the Mainland and the Mainland strains its ingenuity to retard the progress of the Island, if the South is jealous of the North, and if the North does what it can to dispirit the South, then good-bye not only to peace but prosperity. All this and more and worse is implied in a policy of sectionalism. It is a policy which is opposed to the interests of every man, woman and child in the Province. Yet this is the policy which the News-Advertiser is coolly and with malice prepense trying to establish. The man or the newspaper that incites to sectionalism is the worst enemy that this Province can have, no matter what pretext is used or what disguise is assumed.

A POOR COUNTRY.

If all accounts are true Korea is a miserably poor country and not worth fighting about. Its towns are collections of hovels, and its soil, whatever may be its quality, is miserably cultivated. The people are consequently poor and wretched, and they are kept in a most unhappy condition by a government which is as devoid of intelligence as it is of humanity. Harper's Weekly gives a dismal account of the state of the country. It says:

"It is reasonably sure that in no country on earth professing to be civilized, and possessing letters and ancient forms of order, is government more systematically used to promote the misery of the people. The official plan seems to be the greatest harm to the greatest number. Public office is considered a private trust for the filling of the individual pocket. The people are taxed to their last limit of endurance and there is no encouragement to industry, large portions of the fertile soil lie uncultivated for lack of motive to production. Korea is a country in which it is dangerous to be rich, wealth means a case around which the public eagles gather."

It might be thought that a people in this miserable condition would welcome any invader as a deliverer. But it appears that the Koreans although they detest their native rulers and are continually rebelling against them do not like the notion of having the Japanese as masters.

A GENERAL ELECTION.

The main issue of the general election lately held in New South Wales was free trade against protection. The Government of the day was protectionist, and its leader, Sir George Dibbs, believed that the majority of the people were on his side. But the result of the elections proved that he had not gauged the public opinion of the colony correctly. A majority of free traders was returned. The estimate of the state of parties made a day after the election was free traders 60, protectionists 40, and representatives of labor 25. The Sydney Herald calculates that 81,565 voters voted for free trade, 66,200 for protection, and the vote cast for the labor members amounted to 43,656. In the cities the free traders were largely in the majority, while in the rural districts the protectionists predominated. Out of 70,000 city electors, 41,565 were free traders, 12,300 protectionists and 16,635 was the strength of the labor vote. The rural vote of 121,000 was divided into 54,000 protectionists, 40,000 free traders, and 27,000 labor men.

It is noticeable that the labor contingent to the new Parliament is not so strong as it was in the late one. Labor was thirty-five strong in the late Parliament; in the one just elected it is only twenty-five strong. Under the new election law, however, there is a considerable diminution in the number of members. To make labor proportionately as strong in the present Parliament as it was in its predecessor, labor should have thirty members, but it has only twenty-five, so that it has lost absolutely as well as relatively.

It is to be observed, too, that the protectionists as against the free traders were the majority in the country districts. It was the cities that gave the free traders the majority in New South Wales. This is very

different from what some suppose to be the state of parties in Canada. Protection here is strong in the cities. It is believed to be weaker in the rural districts. The free traders, both in Canada and the United States, are continually appealing to the farming population. They appear to have given up the cities in despair. But they hope to make the farmers believe that they are injured by a protectionist policy. It is evident that the farmers, shepherds and herdsmen of New South Wales do not believe that a protectionist policy is adverse to their interests. It must be remembered that they have had a long acquaintance with free trade and know well how it affects the farmer. New South Wales, until a few years ago, was a free trade country. They have had, too, some experience of the operation of a protective policy, and, as we see, a majority of them prefer it to free trade. In Great Britain, too, a very large proportion of the farmers are sick and tired of free trade. They are convinced that it does not help them, and if it depended on their votes alone it is very questionable if free trade would be long the policy of the Mother Country.

BEAVER FARMING.

Some months since Mr. Horace Martin published an interesting and instructive work on the beaver, which, as one of the fast disappearing natives of Canada, was deserving, he thought, not only of a sketch of its life and habits but of a plea for its preservation on this side of "the great divide." It will be remembered that more than one endeavor has been made for the preservation of the beaver, which in mighty herds formerly ranged over vast tracts of Canada and the United States, but with the exception of the wood buffaloes, a somewhat different variety which is yet to be found, though in immensely diminished numbers, in the "barren lands" and the "unknown territory," only a very few specimens of the beaver in existence, some of them in the U. S. National Park and some which had been secured by Sir Donald A. Smith, at Silver Heights, Manitoba. These latter, according to recent reports, have either been stolen or set at liberty. Outside these specimens known of a few and far between, although an effort was made to "cultivate" them and produce another beaver-bearing animal by means of a cross with domestic cattle. It is, therefore, to be feared that the beaver has practically been counted with "the have-beens," the last fifteen or twenty years having been those that have witnessed the greater part of the destruction accomplished.

As for the beaver—which, by the way, is one of the national emblems of the Dominion—there would appear to be more than a possibility of preserving him, not only as a vigorous specimen of the fauna of the country, but as a source of substantial revenue. It is true, however, that even beaver are not numerous and are only to be found in the more remote and less frequented localities.

The idea of beaver farming is, we notice, one that has already attracted attention, and it is understood there are parties who have concluded that portions of the mainland of this province and of the island of Vancouver are well suited to the purpose and are making their calculations accordingly. However, the question has arisen whether the richest skins can be raised in the milder temperatures of the western section, a cold climate being essential to the production of the fur in its highest perfection. Still, in the past, the Hudson Bay Company have obtained some of their choicest peltries from the lands and the waters within the provincial limits. In any case the venture is worth trying, and a description of how the industry is carried on may prove interesting to our readers.

McLean County, North Dakota, where the business has been made to prosper, is possibly the most barren and unpromising portion of the State. The soil is spoken of as absolutely unproductive. It is watered on the western side by the Missouri river, into which innumerable streams flow from the north-east. Along these tributaries grow cottonwoods and warped and stunted elms. These give, it is said, the district its special value for beaver culture; and within two years, as experience has shown, a man possessed of \$500 can establish a farm that will pay him from \$500 to \$2,000 per annum. He begins by purchasing from ten to fifteen acres of land through which a stream runs. This stream he dams with logs, dirt and stones so as to overflow two or three acres of land. Along the banks of the stream and the sides of the pond which he has thus created he builds a fence of wire netting of from two to three feet high, in the majority of cases this being all that is necessary to keep the beaver within its limits. For about \$10 a head he can purchase any twelve female and four male beavers and at once begins to farm. The beavers build their own dwellings of mud and sticks, becoming soon accustomed to their new surroundings, and under ordinary conditions the colony rapidly increases. Meantime, the farmer has to divide his time between attending to his beavers and providing for himself. He puts up such quarters as will satisfy him, and between hunting and the cultivation of a little garden plot can supply most of his wants, but after two years, as has been said, he is able to market according to their quality. Killing time is the end of October or the beginning of November, the animals which are intended for breeding being distinguished by a brand. At this time the water is drawn off the ponds by means of floodgates, which can be closed again and the water turned on so soon as the slaughter is over.

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CAPTIOUS AND INCONSISTENT.

The Times, in the matter of relieving the sufferers by the Fraser River floods, is true to its policy of carping and gibbeting. When the Government and the Board of Trade agreed that it was injudicious to appeal to the Eastern Provinces for aid the Times acquiesced in their decision. It is evident that the extent of the disaster did not warrant an appeal to the other provinces of the Dominion. It says nothing now to lead its readers to believe that in its opinion it then made a mistake. It is very evident that it still considers that the course it pursued a few weeks ago was the right one. But seeing that fault is now found with those who, when grossly exaggerated reports of the damage done by the floods were in circulation, thankfully declined offers of assistance from the East, it does its best to create the impression that the honest and straightforward course of which it at the time approved was the wrong one.

We do not think that our contemporary will gain much by acting in this inconsistent and disingenuous way. It would have done much better if it had exhorted the Relief Committee to appeal to the inhabitants of the Province for the aid which is still needed. That aid we are quite certain would have been cheerfully given. There is still, no doubt, much distress in the Fraser river valley. Some of the settlers need help to get fencing to prevent the growing crop from being destroyed by cattle and horses, and others need provisions to carry them through the winter. But the number needing aid is not so large that their wants cannot be supplied by the more fortunate inhabitants of the Province. If the relief committee had acted upon the determination so generally expressed when the disaster occurred, of confining appeals for relief to the Province, they would, we are quite sure, have met with a prompt and a generous response, and we also believe that our contemporary would have done its best to second their efforts.

It is not too late now to appeal to the generous public of British Columbia. Although times are hard and money scarce, we are very sure if the necessary exertion were made sufficient money would be raised to relieve the present and prospective wants of those of the Fraser River settlers who are really in need of help.

A WANTON WAR.

It is becoming quite clear that Japan has gone to war with China not to assert a right, nor to avenge an insult, but simply to prove to the world that she has become a strong and warlike nation. The Japanese Government has been taunted by the Japanese jingo party with being in its dealings with foreign nations submissive and spiritless, and it is in order to show these jingoes that they are wrong, to give them, as it were, and the rest of the world, an object lesson, that it has picked a quarrel with China and compelled its Government to resort to arms.

Very little is really known as yet of the progress of the war, but if there is any faith to be placed in the latest rumors, the Japanese will have cause to repent their rashness in provoking their patient and slow-moving neighbors to go to war in their own defense. The Chinese are not so quick-tempered or so lively as the Japanese. It is difficult to move them, but when they are once in motion it is not by any means easy to prevail upon them to stop. If we do not very greatly mistake, the Japanese before the present war is over will be fully convinced that there is wisdom in the Western proverb which warns people of the danger of meddling with sleeping dogs.

LIBERAL TESTIMONY.

The Winnipeg Nor-Western, which is a paper of decidedly Liberal tendencies, is not at all disposed to expect the Government to do impossibilities in the way of tariff reform. It says in a recent issue:

Mr. Laurier will probably deliver his message of free trade, so far as the North-west is concerned, the tariff question has not been taken out of the list of issues. If the Government can see its way to manage without duties all the people here would rejoice. They would have been pleased if the Finance Minister had made other concessions when forming his new tariff, but as early in the agitation they asked for concessions on certain articles and in nearly all cases got what they asked, they are not all disposed now to keep up the complaint merely to make themselves disagreeable.

The Nor-Westerner does not forget that any Government, whether it is led by Sir John Thompson or Mr. Laurier, must raise a revenue. By far the greater part of the thirty-six millions or so that are required to keep the different branches of the public service in an efficient condition, must be raised by duties on imports. The Government that should resort to direct taxation in order to get the money it required, would in a very short time become most unpopular. As the Government, therefore, must look to the custom-house for the greater part of its revenue, and as it must have a fixed sum, the margin for either tariff reform on the one side or retrenchment on the other, is very small indeed.

It is well known that the Liberals would not be satisfied with even a moderately economical Government. When their friends were in power they were incessant in their demands for public works and political favors. That they were not always either moderate or considerate in their requests is proved by a witness whom every one must admit to be competent. The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, when he was Minister of Public Works, writing to a friend said:

I would like much to be relieved of the Public Works Department. Friends expect to be benefited by offices that they are unfit for, by commissions they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. I feel like the besieged, lying on my arms night and day.

have offended at least twenty parliamentary friends by my defence of the citadel.

It is not likely that Liberals generally have changed their nature since Mr. Mackenzie's day. A Liberal Minister of Public Works to-day would have as many trials to endure, and as many demands to meet—and to resist—as had the honest old man who so faithfully kept guard over the Dominion Treasury. It is not likely that the party would long tolerate a Finance Minister who was always short of funds, and who could not meet what the party regarded as reasonable demands. As a large measure of tariff reform means a small revenue, it is not likely then that the tariff changes of the Liberals would be at all sweeping.

JAPAN'S POLICY.

The Japan Herald, published in Yokohama, in its issue of July 25, commenting on Korean affairs, says:—

In spite of all Japan's protestations as to the comparative innocence of her motives in this Korean affair, states persons will not fail to regard her professions and conduct with much suspicion. The secrecy with which the dispatch of excessive detachments of troops has been enveloped, and the determination to keep them there for an indefinite time; the building of permanent barracks for their accommodation, when there is no legitimate reason for their remaining; the sustained tenderness of the native press, are all indications of a well-considered policy of aggression. Thus we find the Nichi Nichi declaring that Japan's determination should be to fight with any power attempting to obstruct her course; and that should any such be met with by Japan in carrying out its wishes, that it will not hesitate to carry out its reforms at the point of the bayonet; and that every step on the part of China to hamper Japanese policy is to be regarded as an act of hostility. This country is determined, we are assured by this semi-official organ, that she will not withdraw her troops, or listen to anything on the part of China, to be regarded as a threat, much less by any Western power, to her troops must be ordered to withdraw, or be driven out by force. Japan, we are told, is ready to fight China, so as to convince the Koreans, who have hitherto always leaned to the power in their difficulties, that the best thing for them is for the future to implicitly rely on Japan for protection.

CAPT. IRVING RETURNED.

As we fully expected, Capt. Irving comes from the North victorious. Canada is to be congratulated on having for its representative in the Legislature an energetic and a capable man of business. He will look well after its interests, and he will not lack any chance of benefiting its inhabitants. Capt. Irving is a valuable addition to the Legislative Assembly. He is a worker rather than a talker, and workers are what the country wants in that body.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A Seeker After Civilization—Westminster Bridge By-law Carried 11 by a Large Majority.

Immense Vein of Gold Ore Discovered in West Kootenay—Novel Dredging Machine.

(Special to the Colonist.)

WESTMINSTER, Aug. 13.—John Southey, a well known lawyer of Vancouver, came up in the District court this afternoon charged with embezzling \$177, the property of T. C. Atkinson, and was remanded till Wednesday. The case has excited considerable comment in legal circles. A large number of fishermen overzealous to get to work last evening, put their nets in the water before 6 o'clock, when the weekly close season expires. Informations will be laid against them by the fisheries guardians and they will be proceeded against. Forty fishermen will be up this week for various offences against the act.

To-morrow the bridge by-law and the by-law to raise \$20,000 for street improvements will be voted upon and both are to pass, as anything that puts money in circulation would be popular now. The fishermen reaped a rich harvest last night. Salmon have been more plentiful than at any time since the run began. A large catch was made all round and with a good deal less exertion than usual. As soon as the nets were thrown out at six p.m. the fish began to bob so violently and immediately that they were jumped in every direction. This was all the evidence the fishermen required, and after making very short drifts they began hauling in the nets again. A large number of fish were taken. The fishermen could not wait to remove them from the meshes, but hauled them aboard as fast as possible and picked out the salmon afterwards. Owing to the magnitude of the take some of the boats were limited their boats to a catch of 400. The run continued good to-day.

New Westminster, Aug. 14.—Another drowning occurred at Stevenson on Saturday night. An intoxicated Jap fell off the wharf into four feet of water and was drowned.

Stevenson had a free fight, prize fight and ball also on Saturday. Stevenson is the liveliest place on the Coast to-day. There are 5,000 people camped thereabouts for fishing.

The salmon run last night was so heavy that the canners laid off nearly all their boats till this morning, having all the fish they could handle. Catches of from 800 to 800 salmon were common. The run dropped off a little to-day. Salmon are now working full blast on the surplus fish.

Representatives of the bridge building firms are in the city to tender on the Fraser river bridge.

Both by-laws were carried to-day by overwhelming majorities, the vote being as follows: Bridge law—For, 270; against, 42. Street law—For, 249; against, 161.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 13.—As an outcome of the recent agitation over the insurance matter it is extremely probable that the city council will do something towards improving the water system of the town. A motion of this kind will be put to work on the Quemele river at an early date. Incidental to those and other improvements, a new water department of business needs a healthy change.

John F. Smith made a start on Thursday, with a party, to visit the Louisa Victor mica

plains, under the auspices of the C.E.T.S., takes place at Nanaimo Island. Bishop Perrin will give an address.

The pastorate of the Wellington Methodist church has been accepted by Mr. Williams, formerly in charge of Northfield Mission. The change was necessitated by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Southall.

A McKinnon, chief of city police, leaves for Vancouver in the morning where he will be married to Miss Smith of this city. The chief and his bride will spend their honeymoon at Banff.

NANAIMO, Aug. 14.—The members of the local W.C.T.U., are collecting funds for the sufferers of the Fraser river floods. Their efforts are meeting with deserved success.

Steve McNeill is acting chief of police during the absence of Alex. McKinnon on his wedding trip.

The city council has deferred action with regard to improving the water supply until the estimates for larger mains have been furnished.

Leslie Jones arrived down from China Creek last night. He has been engaged in sinking a shaft on the Constance claim. The shaft is down 27 feet, to sandy conglomerate which contains coarse gold. There are now 72 men working on the creek.

Rev. Southall, formerly Methodist pastor of Wellington, left to-day for Toronto, where he will continue his studies.

Shipping is looking up. The arrival of the India and Carleton give the harbor a brighter appearance. Steamship Crown of England is due to-morrow. The Sea King, Wilma, Wachusett, General Fairchild, Bundaleer, and Glory of the Seas are now on the way up from San Francisco.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 14.—The widow of a late United States justice, who asks not to have her name mentioned, was in the city yesterday on an unusual mission on behalf of Mr. R. N. Richards, of the Davenport Democrat. The lady was commissioned to report on the civilization of the Pacific Coast. She said to your correspondent:—

"The style of architecture and the taste of the people for science and art please me very much, and I shall have good things to report of Vancouver and Victoria. The future of these cities is bright. Mr. Richards is to find out, irrespective of national sentiment, the best centre for civilized people to live in, and to be the means, if possible, of amalgamating the art, historical and scientific societies of the Pacific Coast into one brotherhood, as it were."

"Why, said she, in Santa Barbara there had a collection of their art and science institute of all your British Columbia and many Indian curiosities from the Canadian coast. I venture to say that British Columbia was not even aware of the gathering notice she was receiving at Santa Barbara, and the same ignorance was displayed at Santa Barbara. They informed me quite positively that there was the only art, historical and scientific organization on the Pacific Coast, and I regretted much a state of affairs. Now you tell me there are such organizations in all the large cities of British Columbia."

"Then your buildings are such an agreeable surprise. They are built for general utility on the foundation of truth. No sham; no out-judgments to catch the dust or mar the general substantial looking appearance. I tried hard to get photographs of the Bank of Montreal and the Boulder building, two gems in architecture, but, strange to say, could not succeed. I was surprised at the lack of local loyalty both here and in Victoria. I was sent from pillar to post seeking information, but it was very difficult for me to get it. People decided that city rather than their own."

"The miners who attempted to sit on the backs of the 'Mountain Lions' and 'wave the union jack with any rocket accompaniment' for the edification of the people of Vancouver twelve miles or so away, have returned rather crestfallen but with increased knowledge of the topography of the country."

J. W. Horne is to put up a handsome brick and stone block on the corner of Carroll and Hastings streets.

Ed. Franklin's by-law to raise \$100,000 for street lighting has had its first reading. Thirty thousand superficial feet of hardwood arrived by the Arava to be laid upon the streets of Vancouver where heavy traffic prevails, as an experiment.

The Dominion Government have declined to bear part of the expense of driving clusters of piles in the Narrows, as requested by the Vancouver council.

Labor Council has asked the council to relieve the members of the B.C.E.G.A. from paying the poll tax of \$5 per annum.

REVENUE.

(From the Kootenay Mail.)

Jack McDonald, owner of two galena claims in the Glenagry group up Fish creek, came up on Wednesday with some specimens from his claims. The samples were assayed by Mr. A. H. Holdich, and went 1,000 ounces silver to the ton. The ore also carries considerable copper and a percentage of gold.

Clarence B. Hume has been appointed postmaster at Trout Lake city. The Postmaster General has decided to establish a post office in that coming town, which is almost in the centre of the rich Lardian district.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Kamloops Sentinel.)

The Pembroke hydraulic property at Thompson Siding will be operated for the present by a powerful duplex pump, capable of elevating an eight-inch stream 200 feet high. If this should be a success it will reduce thousands of acres of good hydraulic claims not available for want of water power.

Colonel Underwood, representative of this company, just received letters patent from the Dominion government on the novel dredging machine for mining on the Fraser and other gold-bearing streams. The machine consists of a combination of the suction process with a dredge. It is shaped like a plough and of heavy steel bars trailing in a plough point, far enough apart to admit only such boulders as will readily pass through the suction pipes, and thence to the sluice boxes. This device is attached to the end of a beam similar to the ordinary steam shovel or dredge, and is to be operated in the same manner. The colonel is of the opinion that this machine will practically dispose of the question of handling the gold-bearing material on the Fraser. A machine of this kind will be put to work on the Quemele river at an early date. Incidental to those and other improvements, a new water department of business needs a healthy change.

John F. Smith made a start on Thursday, with a party, to visit the Louisa Victor mica



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mines, at Tete Jaune Cache. For the trip he secured the services of two experienced miners, Messrs. Maurice W. Farrell and George F. Dorr. These men passed the past winter in that section of the country. The bridge across the Thompson river has been repaired, and is now open for traffic. It would be greatly improved if it was replanked.

RELIEF.

(From the Tribune.)

Since the arrival of Mr. Wild, a representative of the Fraser & Chalmers company of Chicago, rapid progress has been made in getting the buildings and machinery at the Silver King mine in shape. The boiler and engine, air compressor, rock crusher, pickling table and Blake pump are all in position, and pipe connections made with the diamond drill on the Kootenay Bonanza, 1,500 feet distant. The air connection is made by a 3 inch pipe and the water by a 2-inch. The water supply is taken from springs near the mine, but if they fail there is an unending supply in a small lake not far distant. It is reported that plans are in preparation for a concentrator.

The Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company, in a fair way to prove the value of its ground on Forty-nine creek. About \$15,000 have been expended in flumes, ditches, waterways, pipes, monitors and sluice boxes. The flume and ditch is over a mile long, and the head of water is upwards of 300 feet. At present about 300 inches runs through the flume, which is barely enough to fill the pipe when a three-inch nozzle is used on the monitor. The ground is favorably located for working, but as it contains more boulders than gravel, it cannot be moved as rapidly as was expected. Fred Rice is acting as superintendent, and enough bedrock will be cleaned within the next two weeks to prove the value of the property.

John G. McGulgan, one of the owners of the Noble Five group in Sloane district, is in Nelson on Thursday. He says there are 85 feet of ore in the breast of No. 2 tunnel in the World's Fair, and that the mine never looked better than at present. Three tunnels were started by the Noble Five group, two of which are now in the World's Fair. No. 1 tunnel is in 300, and an upraise made from No. 1 tunnel by No. 2 tunnel is in 310 feet, and an upraise connects it with No. 1 tunnel. The mine is in the breast of the No. 1 tunnel except No. 1. A thousand tons will be shipped this winter, part of which is now being packed.

Six men are at work on the Northern Belle No. 2, in Sloane district, on which the vein is from 8 inches to 2 feet in width. He has also been struck in the E. R. Lee tunnel, the Noble Five group, in the neighborhood of the Washington.

In sinking a shaft at the mouth of the tunnel on the Josie, in Trail Creek district, a fine vein of ore was struck at a depth of 50 feet.

One running \$12,500 in gold has been struck on the San Francisco, in Trail Creek district. A party of four prospectors have returned from a trip made to the mountains between the south end of Kootenay lake and Selkirk river, and report discovering an immense vein of gold-bearing ore. The route taken was up the creek that empties into Kootenay lake near its lower end. For the first time the rise is gradual, and the slopes of the mountains are covered with what they describe as the "finest timber in British Columbia." In about ten miles the forks of the creek is reached. The fork comes from the north-west and the main fork from the south-east. About two miles west of the forks the country rock changes from granite to dolomite, the latter running in a belt about a mile wide and in a northerly and southern direction. The vein, on which three claims were located, is described as being a contact, with dolomite for the hanging wall and granite for the foot wall. It is 30 feet wide on the surface and stands out like a street for a distance of 600 feet. It was traced in a northerly direction for quite a distance, but southward was thought to end abruptly near where discovered.

More diligent search, however, showed that the vein turned at almost right angles toward the southeast. The ore on the surface carries \$10 in gold to the ton and is free milling. A prospect hole six feet in depth was sunk, and from indications the ore improves in value with depth. The discoverers, Messrs. McGulgan, Hennessey, McDonald and Brennan, are men who are likely to be elated unless they have something better in good sight. Messrs. McGulgan and Hennessey being two of the men who discovered the Noble Five group of mines in Sloane district. When word of the discovery was brought to Nelson there was no little excitement and quite a number of prospectors are already reported on the way in. As the new find, the new find is about twenty miles southeast of Nelson, by road and trail, about sixty-five. Alasworth is the recording office.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Hoyt Sherman, Jr., nephew of General Sherman and general agent of the Denver and Gulf railroad, is in the city. He said there is a good deal of improvement in the road since the appointment of a separate receiver, and that it appears as if the old Union Pacific road is going to piece, no less than three more of the lines absorbed by that system having recently made application for receivership.

From THE DAILY COLONIST.

THE C

The Indian village overlooking the Fraser river, which kept the bridge busy the greater part of the day.

HON. THEODORE DAVENPORT, partner in the new firm being DAVENPORT, etc., with office street.

REV. FATHERS NICHOLAS officiated Sunday morning the late Mrs. Mary H. Kearns were: E. Metcalf, Kinsman, John Bullen, Borde, H. Oathead and the will commence very soon.

The long midsummer of an yesterday, and lawyer take a rest for a while from gation. County court will sit October 1 and the Superior Court Chambers will twice a week.

Last evening's match on the House pool tournament between J. H. Penketh and an extremely close, and ended both winning by two points of the match a gold watch J. H. Penketh and a gold the successful players.

The ladies on the on Maternity Home desire to Dr. Lang for attendance, a ing for donations during J. W. H. Higgins, Miss Finnerfelt, A. Finnerfelt, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Miss O'Reilly, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. E. McKiligan.

Two provincial government suspended yesterday—no other cause, but simply because the Board of Trade had to bank soon after it, so that for half an hour held like birds in the cage, hanged in the air, and a crowd of people, which was speedily rectified janitor secured his release.

The harvesting of the 1893 thistles in and around V full swing, and Police Magistrate making the acquaintance of the gathering in their parks. Some have done it, and in each case with a secured a fine of \$5 with one. One petty larceny case, Baker getting one month in vest—and a few drunks are list.

A SITTING in the arbitrator Smith v. the Sidney railway, Mr. Chas. Hayward for Elderly & Smith, Mr. A. Barker for the railway, and Peares umpire. Argument counsel for both sides, Mr. I. ing for the railway, and Hon. ards, instructed by Mr. Barker, got one month in vest—and a few drunks are list.

WILLIAM A. SPRINKLING A. Leggett, two neighbors fight on night, were in the park yesterday afternoon mutual woes. They have late, as an outcome of v said to have threatened to sh and the latter applied to lay bond over to keep the Sholts appeared for the pro pleading for some time to personal history of the fight, and the arbitrator out best in the fight he could self, and the case was dismissed to all concerned.

The captain of the ship planned to the Provincial afternoon that a number of drunks were largely shown Langley and Officer H. H. Equival and found several more or less intoxicated. T. George Reid, J. Brown, Yalson, J. North, and how the men got the liquor, suspects that the crew had portion of the cargo and needed to have mercy at more ways than one. The case will be inquired into to-morrow.

REGRET for the loss of a occupation and sympathy for family were largely shown the late Annie Christina Fr afternoon. After leaving residence on Pandora street, she was married to the Rev. church of which she was regular attendant. Service conducted by Rev. Dr. O. by Rev. Dr. MacCree, of St. W. R