THE LATE CARLO BOSSI.

On Sunday afternoon last the ceremony of unveiling the monument of the late Carlo Bossi, in Ross Bay cemetery, was conducted by the members of the British Columbia Pioneer Society, at the request of Mrs. Bossi. The monument is a massive block of marble set on a granite base, and bears besides the epitaph, medallions of Mr. and Mrs. Bossi with the badge of the Pioneer Society engraved on the centre of the stone. Surmounting the marble is the conventional urn with drapery cut in marble. The design is Mrs. Bossi's own and was executed by M. Giraldi, the sculptor, a townsman of the late Mr. Bossi in Lombardy, Italy. The monument was unveiled by the President of the Pioneer Society, Ald. William Humphrey, and Mr. Robert Ridley a charter member of the society. Among those present were Mrs. Bossi and the following Pioneers, besides many friends: President, Wm. Humphrey; secretary, A. Graham; treasurer, E. J. Thain; janitor, R. Ridley; C. E. Redfern, T. Shotbolt, H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P.; Noah Shakespeare, T. Flewin, A. Jack, W. Harrison, T. Potter, Capt. Christensen, Capt. J. Ramsey, E. C. Johnson and J. Blackborne. The ceremony was closed with a short address by the secretary of the Pioneer society, Mr. A. Graham, who said:

"We meet here to-day to comply with Mrs. Bossi's wish to unveil this monument, a loving tribute of respect to the memory of her late husband, and to fulfil a duty which the constitution of our society enjoins—to perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, energy and enterprise induced them to settle in the wilderness and become the founders of a new colony. We stand to-day at a distance of seventy years from the date of Mr. Bossi's birth, and thirty-eight years from the date of his landing in Victoria. He had learned the trade of marble cutter, and shortly after his arrival we find him with his hammer and chisel hewing out of our granite block the pillars which adorn the front of the building now occupied by the Bank of British North America, which is one of the substantial buildings of our fair city.

"Mr. Bossi was an example of what steady perseverance and industry can accomplish. His capital increasing we next find him in the grocery business on Yates street, a successful merchant and investing in real estate, having faith in the progress of Victoria. After ten years he retired from the business, occupying his time improving his property and seizing every means to best promote the progress of his adopted home—a man of few words, of average intelligence, sound common sense, tenacity of purpose, faithfully serving his adopted country with zeal, unaffected modesty and rare singleness of purpose. In February, 1875, Mr. Bossi was elected a member of our society and signed our constitution, and was an active member. Wise in counsel, sound in judgment, and the soul of honor in all his dealings, he was elected vice-president, and shortly afterwards he was appointed one of our directors, and continued on the board for more than ten years and served faithfully.

"He was generous in extending a helping hand to the weak and suffering and took great interest in our meetings, though in late years his health failed. We need not repeat what we have already expressed to Mrs. Bossi. This monument and the epitaph expresses her loving regard and reverence for him whose memory we have this day met to honor. As officers of our society, we would repeat our heartfelt loss.

"Farewell brave spirit; to be owned thy friend
'Twere something to illume the unwelcome end
Of comradeship below.
In loving memory long our board will grace
In fancy, with that sweet æsthetic pace—
That brow's benignant glow."

On our roll of membership we have many names whose monuments here surround us — Douglas, Finlayson, (pioneers of pioneers), Dunsmuir, Barnard, Dickson (first president), Fell, Astrico, Barker, etc.

"'Tis said that memory is life
And that though dead men are alive.
Removed from sorrow, pain and strife
They live because their works survive."

"It has been well said that monuments and statues are schools, whose lessons sink deep. This monument, to us and to future generations, will recall a high example, a man of unshaken firmness and consistency of character, a faithful, enlightened and respected citizen, one whose aims were to make the world better and mankind happier."

REPORT ON VACCINATION.

(From the London Times.)

The length of time consumed by the Royal Commission on Vaccination in dealing with questions as to which all the materials necessary for arriving at sound conclusions had for many years been available to all who wished to use them has been little short of a public scandal, and has been indirectly the cause of a smallpox mortality which both could have been, and ought to have been avoided.

Weak-kneed or ignorant boards of guardians have been terrorized by anti-vaccinators, and in many places have permitted the law which they were charged to administer to fall almost completely into abeyance. In one locality in which this state of things has existed, the resulting epidemic has come just in time to furnish the commissioners while engaged in considering their report with a frightful example of what would happen elsewhere if neglect of vaccination were ever to become general.

In the city of Gloucester, in the early part of this year, it was a fact that scarcely any children who had been born there, and who were under the age of ten, had been vaccinated; and, as a consequence, in the three months covered by the last quarterly report of the Registrar-General, the deaths from smallpox in the city were 277 in number and amounted to an annual rate of 27 for every thousand persons living.

A hospital physician of conspicuous ability has been employed by the commission to visit Gloucester from time to time during the continuance of the epidemic, and it is probable that his description of its incidence and its decline will form not only a salient feature of the general report, but also a basis for conclusions of the highest value in the interests of public safety.

We are at present necessarily unable to give the actual decisions of the commissioners on any of the important questions submitted to them, but the rumor that the report will be signed by all of them except Mr. Picton and Dr. Collins may, we think, be taken to be conclusive with regard to its general tendency, and to show that the contentions of the anti-vaccinators will derive no support from it.

We hear also that the two medical members, Sir Guyer Hunter and Mr. Hutchinson, have appended a memorandum advising that not only vaccination, but also revaccination, should be rendered compulsory; while Mr. Bright and Mr. Whitbread object to any form of compulsion, and think that greater facilities should be given for free vaccination, including visits by the vaccination officer to the homes of the poor, and free medical attendance in case of any injurious effects being attributed to the operation.

It would of course be impossible to criticise any such memoranda as those above mentioned until they are before us in detail, with any practical suggestions or qualifications which these authors may have appended to them; but it would appear certain, at first sight, that revaccination, if strictly enforced, could not fail to extinguish smallpox entirely and to leave it with nothing but a place in history by the side of the jail fever and the black death.

The argument for revaccination is that it is the only means of rendering protection permanent; and that for compulsion is that the "liberty" claimed for the anti-vaccinator is productive of far-reaching disease and death, falling upon persons who have no share in his superstitions, and who yet cannot be preserved from the consequences of them.

Wherever vaccination is not universal, there, either from folly or carelessness, a residuum of susceptible persons will be found, and in such conditions it is hopeless to expect the entire disappearance of the disease. The facilities for free vaccination are already very considerable, and the facilities for obtaining free medical attendance not only by the poor, but by persons who could not properly be so described, are already sufficient to exert, especially in large towns, a decidedly pauperizing influence upon the community.

It would probably be a matter for much regret if this influence were further extended by act of parliament, more especially as the only ill effects observable after by the endeavors of parents to prevent the operation from being successful, or by inoculation of the scratches with some form of septic dirt.

Law is, or, at least, may be, a great educator, and the present law, if enforced, would serve to impress upon the minds of careless people that it was their duty to take a certain small amount of trouble for the sake of protecting not only their children, but also their neighbors, from a scourge which is no respector of persons.

TRADES CONGRESS.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 8.—The twenty-ninth annual trades union congress of Great Britain opened its session at noon yesterday. About 360 delegates were in attendance. The congress will close Saturday, September 12. Men like John Burns, Keir Hardie and Henry Broadhurst are not present. In their place are real workingmen, such as the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Union and Boilermakers' Union, who latterly have taken no part in the annual congress.

Samuel Woods, secretary of the parliamentary committee, in an interview to-day said: "We have not more than 360 delegates this year, owing to the new standing orders, and our congress is much more workable. Under the old constitution there would have been over 700 delegates. This year no person can be a delegate unless he is actually working at his trade at the time of his appointment, or is a permanent paid working official of his trade union. This was definitely settled at Cardiff last year.

"We are likely, however, to have a little rub or two over an attempt to revert to the old way of voting, where each union or body represented had one vote. Under the new standing orders each delegate has one vote for every thousand workers whom he represents. This is direct representation, and I do not think it will be overthrown. We have about thirty more trades unions represented this year than last, and about thirty which have never been represented before. There are two American delegates."

The work of the present congress is exceedingly ambitious, when the time available is considered. The parliament committee, of which Edward Cowey, of the Yorkshire miners, is chairman, and also president of the congress, has prepared a programme embodied in eleven resolutions; and the trades unions have sent up no fewer than eighty-one resolutions for discussion. To these notice of over twenty amendments have been given. The two sets of resolutions cover the widest field for discussion and effort, practical and otherwise.

The temper of the congress toward the impracticable can perhaps be gauged by a resolution of the paper mill workers that no representative of the press shall be allowed to report the proceedings, unless he can prove that the journal he represents is "printed by trade union labor and on paper manufactured in the United Kingdom."

B B B B

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually, without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Influence of Her Majesty's Reign on the Nation—Her Wide Experience.

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Coronation to Be Loyally Celebrated.

The Queen having intimated, through the Home Secretary, her wish that any celebration of the fact that she will have reigned longer than any other English sovereign on September 23 next, should be postponed until she shall have actually been spared to complete the sixtieth year of her reign, the London Times publishes an article in which it says: It is certain that, in any case, the completion of a reign of sixty years would call out such a celebration, and it is just as well that this should not be anticipated and therefore weakened. The Jubilee was an event so spontaneous and so splendid, it was in every sense of the term se brilliant a success, that a repetition of it, if by a happy fortune it is to be repeated, must at least be fixed for an occasion which will strike the popular imagination. There would be a certain gracelessness, a certain air of competition, if what we were asked to celebrate was the fact that the Queen had lived, as Sovereign, a day longer than her grandfather. There is no such objection to celebrating a sixtieth anniversary. It will be remembered that the Prime Minister, in replying to a question of Lord Braye, suggested that the public holiday should be fixed for the next anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, but this was avowedly a tentative suggestion, and the Queen's own preference for the time when she shall have "actually completed a reign of sixty years" is intelligible, and will be generally approved. Among other considerations, there is the fact that June 20 or 21 is almost exactly midsummer, and in the full London season. London is at that moment the real capital of the Empire, and that is the date at which an Imperial festival can best be celebrated in London.

But though the public celebration of this great event may wisely be deferred, the sense of the blessings and benefits that have come with the Queen's long reign is even now most actively present to millions of her subjects. People are again thinking the thoughts which were in their minds at the Jubilee, except that their grateful retrospect is ten years longer. They are reflecting, in the first place, that this Empire has for more than forty years been at peace with the other Great Powers of the world, many and arduous as have been its "little wars." They are reflecting, in the next place, that the great and inevitable changes which have transformed our Constitution from a monarchical oligarchy to a monarchical democracy have been accomplished without violence, without a moment's interruption of the normal course of things, and with an amount of political give-and-take, that has proved once more, and in the most striking way, the extraordinary aptitude of our race for self-government. They are reflecting, together with these things, upon those broad material facts which are so familiar that they have become the commonplaces of the journals; the increase of population, at home and throughout the colonies and dependencies of the Empire, of wealth, of comfort, and of general well-being which are none the less indisputable for the sad truth that "the poor we have always with us," and the vicious and the criminals also.

With the thought of these developments of population and wealth comes that of the means which have made them possible, and which, more than anything else, mark out these sixty years from all other such periods—those new means of communication which have absolutely revolutionized the conditions of existence. In 1837, wealthy, orderly and respected as England was, in material civilization it differed as much from the England of to-day as it differed from the England of Charles the Second. The railway, the steamer and the telegraph, which are the daily necessities of our modern existence, and which condition our whole life and thought, either did not exist or were in their infancy. That they and a mass of other material elements of civilization, have taken such strides forward is a proof and symptom of another change—of the enormous growth of natural knowledge, of the scientific discovery and co-ordination of the facts of the world; an increase which, on the other side, has done much to transform ideas.

Is it necessary to dwell on such kindred matters as the spread of popular education; the cheapening of literature, good as well as bad, permanent as well as ephemeral; the softening of manners; the increase of amusements, and of the care bestowed on the pleasures of the people; the more rational way of looking at life, the greater tolerance—except perhaps in party newspapers—of each other's opinions? A nation which can look back on these things as the achievements of a single reign can assuredly not be blamed if it thinks them matter for thankfulness and national pride.

Many of these marks of progress, however, are common to us and to all the world, and it would be absurd to claim the sole credit for them. Still more absurd would it be to say that any modern sovereign, however exceptional and however admirable, could be the source and prime motor of such things as the scientific advance of a country. The days are gone by for paying such Elizabethan compliments; they would neither please nor be believed.

But it would be at least as great a mistake to suppose that the personal character of the Sovereign counts for little, or that the Queen has had little to do with the steady and uninterrupted development, political and moral, that has marked her reign. It is hard to overstate, for example, the effect of such a purification of the court as her reign has witnessed; one may perhaps measure it by imagining what would have happened to England had the reign of Carlton House lasted for sixty years, and the reign of Buckingham Palace, of Balmoral, and of Osborne not existed at all. By a similar test we can roughly measure the political value of such a character, such a temper, and such a career as the Queen's. Imagine a long continuance in power of any of Her Majesty's uncles—even of William IV, the most kindly of them all! A long reign of such a kind, in times so critical as those from 1840 to 1870, would have been a grave misfortune; in the Queen's case it has been an unmixed blessing.

Taking at every outset a perfectly correct view of her constitutional position and duties, aided with extraordinary ability and zeal by the Prince Consort, she has consistently been, not a hindrance, but the greatest possible help to her ministers in their hard task of guiding "the weary Titan" to its goal. Her Majesty's actual experience of public affairs is greater than that of any of her actual or possible advisers; how could it be otherwise, when she has been served by Melbourne, by Peel, by Palmerston, by Disraeli, as well as by eminent men now living? And if this is the case with domestic affairs, it must not be forgotten that in the monarchical system of Europe a Sovereign has of necessity an international position as well. Without exaggerating the effect of family alliances upon international politics, we may still assume that it counts for something that the Queen of England is grandmother of the German Emperor and of the Empress of Russia.

That this relationship is no sinecure, that Her Majesty is constantly referred to by her descendants all over Europe in those difficult family questions that must so frequently arise, is well known. It is well known also, to those who care to inform themselves, that in many other ways the Queen is, as the phrase runs, the hardest-worked woman in her dominions, working with her secretaries till past midnight, and beginning again betimes in the morning. She never shirks, and she never grumbles. The work is taken as a simple duty, and it is done as a matter of course, though the natural infirmities of age for some years have been making themselves felt. These things, we repeat, are pretty generally known, and they count for much in the popular estimation of the Queen. We rejoice to think that Her Majesty is right in finding in her people the feelings of "loyalty and affection." Those feelings, we are convinced, are as universal as they are deserved.

PARTY LEADERSHIP.

(From the Ottawa Journal, Independent.)

As to the leadership of the Conservative party, there can be no doubt of the pre-eminent fitness of Sir Charles Tupper. He was successful as a leader in his younger days, and retains much of the fire and force which distinguished him when he measured swords with the Nestor of his native province, the Hon. Joseph Howe. In another respect, not so apparent to the ordinary observer, he has shown his capacity. On more than one occasion he has shown what a high authority has declared one of the best proofs of leading ability—a willingness to serve in a position inferior to that to which his genius and character entitled him to aspire. But, perhaps, the most valuable of his qualifications arises from his long association with the greatest master of political tactics that ever graced the political arena in this or any other country. Should he apply the lessons, which he undoubtedly learned during those years of association, in a practical way, and he does not lack either will or power to do so, he may yet make himself a formidable antagonist to the younger man who has risen to the leadership of the Liberal party. This is an era of grand old men, and there is no reason why Sir Charles Tupper should not emulate the career of men whose names will readily occur to all. Even five years, should this parliament live out its allotted time, will find him, if he lives as we all hope he may, younger than some men who still hold commanding places in the estimation of the world. Leadership is an inherent quality. The fact that its successful exercise depends most on the power of self-restraint during the formative period of life shows that it comes from a rare combination of gifts. Patience, self-repression, the power to sacrifice the present to the future, while nursing and developing the spirit of self-reliance in the management of men always impatient of control and frequently arrogant in assertion of what they consider their rights, are founded on qualities which must be born in a man; they cannot be acquired. We have had leaders in Canadian public life who failed, not from lack of ability, but because they were wanting in tact and that peculiar endowment vaguely described as personal magnetism.

Mr. Laurier, with whom the leader of the Conservative party, whoever he may be, will have to contend, has displayed some of the highest qualities of leadership as chief of the opposition. It remains to be seen whether he can be equally good as the head of a party in power. Men who, under the tribulations of adversity, display heroic fortitude are often unable to stand prosperity. Those who fail in this way are victims of that by no means uncommon disease familiarly known as "big head," or, if they have not been intoxicated by success, their failure is owing to defects of temper or to the discovery of their unfitness. When Mr. Laurier was chosen leader of the Liberal party the fact was somewhat of a surprise to outsiders. He was not much known outside parliamentary circles. Sir John Macdonald, however, had taken his measure and predicted a brilliant future for him long before he was spoken of as leader of his party. Time and events have demonstrated the wisdom of his selection. He assumed the leadership at the darkest hour of the fortunes of Liberalism in Canada. The party was disorganized, without a policy and without cohesion. Mr. Blake in leaving it gave it a kick, from the effects of which it seemed unable to recover. But Mr. Laurier took his position with judicial calmness. He let the dead past bury its dead, turned to the future with hope, and, gradually, by his genius for organization, his tact, his capacity for unwearing application to work and his personal magnetism, exercised with equal success on masses of people as upon individuals, he consolidated his party, infused new life in it, and in the end carried it to victory. This alone was a great achievement, but he will have achieved much greater if he weathers the storms gathering on the skyline of his future.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

LARGEST OF ITS KIND.

The Blast Furnace for the Hall Mines — The Wonderful Centre Star.

Fine Developments on the Majestic —Full Treasury of the Northern Belle.

(From the Rossland Miner.)

Development work has been started on the Northern Belle. This property was bought in July by W. A. Campbell for himself and some Toronto friends and incorporated in Toronto for $1,000,000. The treasury shares were placed on the market and were eagerly taken, the subscriptions reaching 200,000 shares above the number available. The Northern Belle therefore started out with a well equipped treasury.

John R. Cook, who is back from a visit to Nelson and Kaslo, reports both towns prospering nicely. The pay roll at the Silver King now carries about 170 men. Big building improvements are in progress at the mine and work is being done on the Iroquois and Forest by the Hall mines company. He states that the recent strike on the Majestic has developed three or four feet of free milling ore. Some of the very finest specimens of gold ore ever seen are being taken out of this vein at present.

A large quantity of very fine looking ore is now being taken from the Centre Star from the north crosscut, which has tapped the War Eagle vein for which it was being driven. The ore is similar in appearance to that taken from the War Eagle. No attempt is being made to take any ore from the Centre Star except what comes in the regular course of development work. Another shaft will be sunk to connect with the north crosscut at some point not yet determined upon—perhaps on the War Eagle vein, which has just been cut. This will be a working shaft, as well as the one near the Le Roi line. It will be several months, perhaps a year, before this entire scheme of development is completed, and the first level of the wonderful Centre Star put into complete working shape.

C. W. Callahan came over from Slocan lake Tuesday evening, and he reports that the Galena Farm is bigger than ever. He has been sinking a winze at the end of one of the drifts, and this winze has gone down all the way in solid ore.

The ore body in the bottom of the winze of the Mayflower has suddenly widened out to nearly three feet. It has been very narrow for some time, though of rich quality. The assays in gold, silver and copper show an aggregate value of over $100 per ton. With nearly three feet of such ore the Mayflower is on a fair way to be one of the most productive mines of the camp. The winze is now twenty-eight feet deep.

One of the most attractive looking ore dumps now in the camp is that of the View. The shaft which is being sunk on the ore shute opened in the tunnel is now down 12 or 14 feet. There are two good walls and about five feet of mixed ore between them. Fifteen inches of this ore is solid clean chalcopyrite. It runs fully fifteen per cent. copper and is very much like the ore now being taken from the new shaft in the Cliff. The View ore is of shipping quality and as it accumulates on the dump it gives an assurance that the View is going to be one of the successful mines of the camp.

The superintendent of the St. Elmo has been following up the View ledge and has traced it into the St. Elmo ground where he has opened it and discovered ore very similar to that found on the View.

H. E. Croasdaile, general manager of the Hall mines, Nelson, was here this week in the interests of the company, with a view to purchasing ore for the Nelson smelter. He expressed great surprise at the phenomenally rapid and substantial growth of the camp and the large amount of development work going on. While here he inspected the Josie mine and said that the rich sulphide ores would be very suitable to combine with the silicious ores of his mine. The Nelson smelter is now treating from 120 to 150 tons of Silver King ore daily. New machinery has been ordered for the smelter. Among other equipments a blast furnace 140x44 inches is being built, the capacity of which will be close on 200 tons daily. This is by far the largest furnace of the kind in Canada. Two large reverberatory furnaces and a big calciner are also being put in. When in full operation the blast furnaces alone will have a capacity of 300 tons per day. The reverberatory furnaces will be used for the treatment of matte only, which will approximate 250 tons weekly. At the mine extensive new machinery is being installed, the present plant consisting of one 10-drill and one 3-drill Ingersoll compressor and Sergeant drills. A large Corliss engine and three boilers have been added to the plant, and it is the intention of the management to add to the equipment as soon as the new smelting furnaces are ready to run. The mine itself is second to none in Canada in point of magnitude, one of the big stopes being 250 feet long and with an average width of 45 feet. This body of ore, part of which is stoped out, extends to the surface and has been proved to a depth of 300 feet below the sill floor by diamond drills, two of which are running night and day. A drill hole was put down at a point on the surface and proved ore to a depth of 800 feet. More development has been done on this mine than any other two combined in British Columbia. Due regard of course must be had to the fact that the mine was commenced several years ago. The attraction of London capital to the Kootenays has received a greater stimulus on account of the Silver King mine than from any other source. The Iroquois, an adjoining claim to the Silver King, has been bonded for a considerable amount of money, somewhere in the neighborhood of $60,000. It is, however, doubtful whether the company will take it over. The mine is under the able management of Mr. Davies. The success of this great enterprise is largely due to the executive ability of its general manager, H. E. Croasdaile, and the Hall mines is to be congratulated on enjoying his services.

The Southern Belle people are getting ready to commence development work, and the first thing they do will be to trace the View ledge into their ground and to drive a tunnel into it. It will be seen, therefore, that the View occupies a very important posstion, not only with reference to itself but as a near neighbor of the St. Elmo and Southern Belle.

A DISAPPOINTED PARTY.

(Condensed from the Nanaimo Free Press.)

On the 16th of April of the present year John McLeod, S. G. Stevens, S. Gopher, L. Hill, F. Heely and A. Properwell, all of this city, sailed in the Boss from Nanaimo, making their first stop at Texada Island, where a pleasant week was spent in hunting and fishing. From Texada the party went to Rudyeard bay and from there on to the Behm canal at the mouth of the Chichamin river, where four left the schooner to prospect up the river. Two days' prospecting was spent on Yes bay at the head of Behm canal, but nothing was found; so the sail to Juneau was commenced, and accumplished after many days of rain and fog about the first week in June. At Juneau the party stopped for some time, and visits were made to the neighborhood. The great Treadwell mine was inspected, and the stamp mill crushing the Treadwell ore, where 240 stamps are in operation, was visited. From Juneau the party sailed for Prince William sound, a short stop being made at the little trading post of Nitchuck on the way to Portage Inlet, which is separated from Turnigan Arm on Cook's Inlet by a narrow neck of land. After attempting to make a portage the party decided to sail round to Cook's Inlet, as it was desired to visit the country and there were hopes of success. Accordingly the schooner was started for Cook's Inlet, which was reached in a week or more. The Inlet at its upper end is a tidal flat for twenty miles, and the tide bore or wave rushes across the twenty miles a wall of water fifteen feet high, so that should a boat be swept up the inlet by the tide and left on the sandy beach, the incoming tide must crush it to kindling, and should a man be caught by it his life is not of very great value. The Boss was safely sailed into Resurrection Creek, where she was left high and dry on the sand by the ebb tide.

Having safely reached the creek, Hope City, which is near its mouth, was made for, four of the party going on up to Six Mile creek prospecting. In four days these returned without provisions and having found nothing. They reported that all the creeks were staked off everywhere so that there was no chance whatever, and as they could not find room to stake a claim there was no use in prospecting. The party were discouraged, and as there was some dissatisfaction it was decided to return to Nanaimo.

Nearly all the mines on Cook's Inlet are in the neighborhood of Turnigan Arm, and the principal mining of the district is being done on Resurrection and Six Mile creeks. So far no quartz deposits have been found in this country, but there are a large number of prospectors now hunting for it. Mr. Stevens believes that the mining on Cook's Inlet is only in its infancy as it is only possible to work for two or three months in the year on account of the water, and there is really only one month that it is possible to go down to any depth, and so far no large amount of development work has been done. He also says, however, that the district has been overrated, but thinks if no more go in than are there now, the district will soon show some prosperity. The two richest claims are situated one on Mitt's Creek and one on Canyon Creek. One of these has reached bedrock, and there have been found there copper ketties and implements supposed to have been left there by the Russians, who it is thought, have already washed the present ground to a considerable extent. This claim is now washing however, about 2½ ounces a day per man, and it and the 14 other yielding claims in the district are giving on an average $5 per day per man. On the 91 claims of Turnagan Arm, the number of men at work was 624. On the other hand on one or two of the claims on Porcupine Creek, two men washed for 29 shifts of ten hours each, and in the clean-up, obtained for their joint labor 41 cents.

Game in Cook's Inlet was very scarce during the summer, moose, mountain sheep and bear being the most prevalent, and the bear being seldom under 1,000 pounds in weight.

Hope city, on Resurrection creek, consists of 40 log cabins and 20 tents, the population consisting of 140 men and two women. Sunset city, about 12 mile further inland, is of about the same size and is blessed with 9 women. On the whole of Turnigan Arm the number of women is only 15.

The party started home on the 24th of July and after some difficulty in getting out into the ocean got well under way for Cape Spencer, some 480 miles south of Cook's Inlet with fair and steady westerly winds all the way. When about half way to Cape Spencer the saddest event of the whole journey occurred. Sam Gopher, while standing on the cabin aft of the mainmast, was knocked into the water by the jibing of the mainsail. The boat was immediately cut loose to drop astern when the anxious ones on the schooner were horrified to find that in the dark and confusion, instead of the boat's lashings the painter had been cut, and the boat was drifting far astern, empty. The schooner hung around the spot where Gopher was supposed to have been for an hour and a half, but no sign of him was discovered, though he shouted twice after falling in the water. The boat had got away so far by the time the schooner was luffed the first time that it had to be allowed to go. After this the trip to Nanaimo was a very fair one, though a gloom was thrown over the party by the loss of their companion, and the whole party was exceedingly glad when they anchored in Departure bay yesterday morning. Samuel Gopher was a sailor, but had worked as a coal trimmer in this city for some years. He was an unmarried man about 40 years of age, and of Irish extraction, but more than this little is known of him, as he was of a retiring disposition and seldom spoke of himself.

One Honest Man.

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