If one Seattle merchant has offered to subscribe twenty thousand dollars to a more than five hundred persons had fund to push the interests of the city been frightened into paying the amount in securing the trade of the new gold diggings at Atlin Lake, as a well-in-formed correspondent has assured us is tims trying to obtain an interview with formed correspondent has assured us is the case, Victorians may well prepare him. Had it not been for the prompt for a lively time of it in the coming and vigorous action of the husband of rush. Seattle will have to cut prices one of the threatened ladies the new very severely to compete with Victoria terror might have gone on indefinitely and the Canadian tariff, but it will be with the most tragic results. done, no doubt. The same correspond Here is another strong plea for the ent we have quoted predicts that Seattle better education of woman. It is danwill get ninety per cent. of that trade gerous both for her own sake and for and Victoria a percentage of the re- her nighbors' that she should be so igmainder. We scarcely see how that can norant of the simplest forms of law. The be when Victoria's advantages are silliest man, even an imported dandy, reckoned up. But if it should be so, the could not be so deceived as those uncase will have a decidedly strange appearance. We should like to see the rascal, Mitchell. The adage: "Ignormerchants of Victoria take hold of this ance of the law excuseth no man," is matter in such a manner that Seattle equally applicable to women, and some will be totally unable to get anything endeavor should be made to teach all like ninety per cent. of the Atlin traffic. What Seattle intends to do, of course, is to advertise the city as the grand central depot for supplies of all kinds, and per- sorrow; it would protect them in many haps make statements of an injurious character to Victoria. Two can play at the advertising game, and Victoria should be early at it, taking for granted there will be a great rush in to Atlin next spring. Judiciously placed advertisements sent out now will bring thousands of dollars to Victoria when that rush begins, and as the diggings are in British Columbia, Victoria is the capital, and these facts would naturally have the place of honor in the advertisements, it is hard to see how any the train bridge of the E. & N. railway, as it would be a little shorter than the present road. The present road was as miner or prospector could hesitate which good a road as could be got around place to come to, supposing he read the advertisements of Victoria and Seattle in the same publication. Victoria cannot fail to secure the bulk of the trade if time is taken by the forelock and the coming gold seekers are warned,

NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

Patriotic British Columbians cannot fail to be pleased at learning that at last something like an attempt is to be made to put railways through the northern half of the province; the Cariportions at which the projectors aim. It is only a pity that there are not more Corbins in the field, who would be content with the privilege of right-of-way to run a road through these teemingmountains. To ask for more is like demanding a man's coat and laying claim to his skin as well; but it was ever thus with the average railway builders; they know not satiety when it comes to concessions; they are absolutely de void of conscience in fighting for their own hand. But aside from that the fact of having a railway built through those districts will be one of the greatest "steps in the right direction," as the member of the legislature whose ideas are limited always says.

Sufficient is now known about the assure the promoters of the enterprise them will be a very gilt-edged occupa-Rand in the precious metals, but that possesses in incalculable abundance Not only that, for throughout that vast region there are well-watered valleys that the farmer's art could speedily transform into great gardens; pasture of the best for countless thousands of cattle, sheep and horses; swift rivers, high cascades and innumerable rapids, where cheap and endless power could be obtained for any purpose. Great forests that have yet to learn the fatal music of the woodman's axe and saw, stand waiting for the coming of those railways; lakes that teem with delicious fish, and that only the Indian's childish art and simple wants have disturbed, food stuffs of the province by the railway reaching their neighborhood.

Ten years from date should see Northern British Columbia "ironed" and in close touch with the world; we hope that by that time every railway in the province, and in the Dominion as well, will be in the proper hands-the hands of the people themselves.

A BLACKMAILING EPIDEMIC.

"Seldom," says the London Saturday Review, "has a more infamous system of blackmail been exposed than the diabolical plan for extorting money devised by the man Mitchell now in the custody of the police." The statement, coming as it does on top of the extraordinary circumstances revealed by the evidence given in the Hooley case, will whet the interest of everyone. There would appear to be a kind of epidemic of blackmail in England just now; for Mr. Labouchere has also slewed his guns round on several notorious impostors lately, and has even "run up against" the redoubtable Father Ruthven with a vigor and rudeness wholly, we are glad to say; unknown in these enlightened parts. This man, Mitchell, though, must be a bit of a genius. His special brand of iniquity was to play upon the ignorance of women. He knew that the average woman is densely ignorant of law and government, not because she is too stupid to understand them, but because the barbarous system of rearing and educating the woman child as if it were something despicable and inferior has not yet been broken down; and women go into the world's hurly-burly unfitted to detect deceptions an ordinary goose might see through. Man is here, as in most cases, to blame.

Mitchell's method was to send a typewritten letter to ladies who had purchased at a certain establishment some quack nostrum or other "proprietary" medicine, This document, signed "Charles J. Mitchell, public official." contained an infimation that legal proceedings would be commenced against the recipient, who was charged with committing a driminal offence in purchasing the remedles we have mentioned. Those proceedings could be stopped if two guineas, costs, were sent to the

writer, and a solemn promise in writing that the offence would never be repeated. It was found by the police that named. Mitchell's office in Northum-

women the rudiments of the laws of the land they live in. If they did know even that it would save them from doing many a thing they now do to their ways, and seeing they expect so great an influence upon the other sex it might lead to a lessening of foolish litigation. Equal rights and equal responsibilities will yet be the rule.

A BIT OF ROAD MAKING.

To the Editor:-Last July there was a petition sent in to the lands and works office, signed by a few farmers around Cowichan station, to have a short piece of road built from Koksilah bridge to there. One man took it into his head to get a few names on the petition and he sent it in, and they got the road done feet cut through a hole, and they had to put the dirt somewhere, so they scooped it over on the old road; that is, at one end. They worked three weeks at it, when they were stopped by the road boss; it had cost somewhere around \$400 up to that time. They have spoilt the present road for traffic by putting the dirt from the new road on the old one, and they left it in a very bad condition for traffic; for even children or men, much less a horse and cart, as it is clay, it makes very bad travelling, especially when boo and Omenica regions being the there is a shower of rain. What will the condition of the road be when the hard frost sets in? The road is so rarrow that only one cart can go through at a time: in fact it is the worst bit of road around the country. Something must be done to it pretty soon, or nobody will be able to use it at all...
COWICHAN FARMER.

SOLDIERS FOR DAWSON.

Lieut.-Col. Evans Sends a Detachment of Fifty With One Maxim Gun to the Capital.

An interesting letter has been received y Lieut.-Col. Worsnop from Lieut.-Col. vans, commanding the Yukon contin-nt. The letter bears date "On board S.S. Tyrell, en route to Dawson, 2nd September, 1898, and the colonel exlains that they have been hung up for our days on a sand bar. Continuing, he Sufficient is now known about the says: "To you all the kindness you, mineral wealth of these districts to your officers, N.O.C.'s and men showed us may seem like ancient history, but to that the operation of a railway through us it remains as real and vivid as when we were enjoying it on those pleasant them will be a very gilt-edged occupa-tion from the beginning. These rails seen a good deal of the other side of solways will not only enable the miner and prospector to open up a region that may be as rich as the South African Part in the precious metals but that the Queen's uniform are equally able to tackle the serious as well as the many varieties of the useful metals. side of soldiering, and we are all a good leal the better and have thoroughly loved our varied experiences. Beginning vith packing supplies up the sides of mountains, we have gradually acquired the arts of mule-driving, scow-building, log-cutting, rafting, hewing, whip-sawing, and barrack-building, now winding up with that highly inter esting amusement, felling, sawing and splitting wood.

"We have built very handsome bar-racks at Fort Selkirk, of which I am proud, and I am sending a detachment of 50 men to Dawson with one Maxim gun. It is very doubtful if our supplies ia St. Michaels will get through-this winter, so that we shall not have too many luxuries, but fortunately we shall have enough plain food, and with lots can be made to yield their quota to the of exercise and winter clothing the force will pull through all right.'

> What Eise Could He Think?—Mr. Pitt—"What do you think of the new Flour Mill Trust?" Mr. Penn—"What do I think of the Flour Mill Trust? It is a grinding monopoly, of course,' Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.



deal these days of our puritan fore-fathers, but little concerning the wives and mothers who landed at lymouth Rock colony which was such a large part n our histor In 1621 Elder Cushman wrote from Plymouth that he not advise any one to come here who were not content to spend their time, labors and endeavors for the benefit of those who shall come after, quitely conenting themselves with such

We hear a great

hardships and difficulties as shall fall upon them. What self-renunciation and heroic purpose was this! They drowned witches to be sure, but that was no part of their puritanism. It is to the puritan women we owe so much for that spirit in our people which gives them the fortitude to endure hardship and stake life and fortune for their convictions.

The American women of to day have the spirit of their puritan mothers, but their constitutions are not rugged or able to endure half the hardships of these New England land ancestors. Very often they are run down with weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to their sex, and the constant drain upon their vitality makes them chronic invalids. Many women hesitate to go to their family physician, because they dread the local examinations so generally insisted upon by practitioners.

Such women should write Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Yes giving, a full description of their symptoms; history, etc., so that he can give them the best possible medical advice. If Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription of the process of the state of the process of the state of the process of the state of the process. tion seems to suit the case the Doctor will say so. If not, then he will give medical advice which will put such women on the rapid road to recovery and health.

SWORDS OF HONOR. How London Honors the Heroes, of

Britain-From Nelson to Kitchener. London Daily Telegraph says: Sir Herbert Kitchener, to be known henceforth as Lord Khartoum, will be presented with a sword of honor on the 4th of next month. This is, one of the many recognitions which the Sirdar will receive for his memorable conduct of the campaign which restores to Egypt, under English guidance, control of the sources of the Nile. What a century in the life of Egypt is that now closing the same great river.

Generally highly distinguished military nen are presented with swords as do nating the arm of the service to which they belong, and great naval commanders receive, like them, the freedom of the city and the additional gift of a x enclosing it, this casket being made British heart of oak with gold fit-Sometimes, however, swords have been given to men who have won their renown upon the sea.

The corporation were never stinted in their admiration of the man who won Trafalgar. They gave him the freedom of the city in a gold box in 1797. There was more than a mere sense of fitness n his recognition of the favor. In the following year he forwarded to them the sword of Blanquet, the only French admiral who survived the disastrous battle of Aboukir Bay, with a letter, in these terms:-

My Lord,—Having the honor of being a Freeman of the city of London, I take the liberty of sending to your lordship the sword of the commanding French admiral, Monsieur Blanquet, who survived, after the battle of the First, off the Nile, and request that the city of London will honor me by the acceptance of it as a remembrance that Britannia still rules the waves; which that she may for ever is the fervent wish of your lordship's most obedient servant, HORATIO NELSON, Right Honorable Lord Mayor of Lon-

The weapon, which, along with the letter, is preserved in the Guildhall, was made during the empire, and bore the words: "La Liberte, La Loi et le-"
"Roi" was not quite to the taste of the time, and had been entirely effaced, having been burred over with a hamhaving been burred over with a ham-

Aboukir Bay.

It is an inspiriting story, that, of Aboukir Bay. Sir Horatio Nelson, with a small squadron, met a commanding French naval force, which consisted of one first-rate, three second-rate men-of-war, nine boats each armed with 74 guns and four frigates, all riding at anchor in battle order, and strongly supported by batteries on an island in the bay and a number of gunboats. The brave one-armed and one-eyed sailor was equal to the emergency, with characteristic composure and readiness for any fate but failure, remarking, "Before this time to-morrow I shall ave gained a peerage or Westminster He gave the signal of battle, Abbey." He gave the signal of battle, with directions for part of the squadron to sail right inside the French line, and so put them betwen two fires. Berry, when he heard Nelson's desperate plan, exclaimed:-"If we succeed what will the world

"There is no 'if' in the case," said the admiral. "That we shall succeed is certain; who may live to tell the story s a very different matter."

The awful fight, commencing at subset, lasted through the night, and dy dawn only two of the enemy's sail of the line and two frigates were still flying They soon realized the exheir colors. tent of the defeat, steered for the open and sailed away. The French admiral's flagship, L'Orient, of 120 guns, had been The peerage came, with the thanks of parliament and a pension of \$3,000 a year. Lord Nelson returned to England, and during the following year, 1799, was presented by the cor-poration with the sword of honor which had been made for him at a cost of 200 guineas.

Nelson's Friend.

Nelson's intimate friend, who with him at his death, Captain Hardy, was not forgotten by the corporation, who, on January 30, 1806, bestowed upwho, on January 30, 1800, pestowed up-on him a sword for his gallant be-haviour on board the flagship, the Vic-tory, on October 21, 1805.

But Hardy is remembered better in connection with the death of his chief connection with the death of his chief than for his own undoubted valor. It was always, as Southey says, Nelson's desire that the British fleet should be distinguished by humanity in the victory he expected at Trafalgar. He set an example himself, giving orders to cease firing upon the French ship Redoubtable, believeing, as she did not return his fire, that she had struck. It was upon this ship the man was standwas upon this ship the man was stand was upon this sing wounded him. As ing who mortally wounded him. As Nelson fell he said, "They have done for me at last, Hardy." "I hope not." reslied the young captain. "Yes, my for me at last, Hardy."
replied the young captain.
backbone is shot through," continue admiral, and he covered his face breast with his handkerchief, so and breast with his that the crew would not see who was being carried away. "You can do noththat the crew would be attended to. His last hope should be attended to. His last words were: "Thank God, I have done

Wellington.

my duty.

Upon this roll the Duke of Wellington early occupies a place. In 1812 he received a Sword of Honor, and the action ceived a Sword of Honor, and the action of the corporation was only expressive of the national enthusiasm. It was in 1808, upon being created lieutenant-general, that Wellington was given the command of the army to be dispatched to the peninsula. With some 13,000 men in all, he prepared to attack the French, under Junot, who had with him 5,000 troops. Sir John Moore had 15,000 troops. Sir John Moore had likewise landed in Portugal, with a view likewise landed in Fortugal, with a view to effecting a junction with the Duke, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, who before he could give battle to Junot was superseded in the chief command by Sir Harry Burrard. This general was singularly mild and cautious, and it might been foreseen that the man easily have been foreseen that the man who was known in India as an impetuens "Cornet of Drazoons" would not long act under him. Burrard declined to attack Junot till Sir John Moore arrived greatly against the wish of W. rived, greatly against the wish of Wen-lesley, At Vimiera the French, as Wel-lesley had predicted, fell upon the lish, but were gallantly repulsed, and would certainly have been cut off from Lisbon had it not been for the hesitating tactics of Burrard. The convention of Cintra followed by which the French agreed to evacuate Portugal. Junot and his troops and baggage being conveyed in English transports to the ing tactics of Burrard. The convention of Cintra followed by which the French agreed to evacuate Portugal. Junot and his troops and baggage being conveyed in English transports to the nearest French port. In disgust and disappointment, Sir Arthur Wellesley resigned his command and returned to England. The nation was indignant at the incompetent generalship of Burrard.

New Westminster, Nov. 14, 1898.

New Westminster, Nov. 14, 1898.

New Westminster, Nov. 14, 1898.

The parents of Burrard of the ladice's committee, allow me to thank you for the pleasure we have had in buying and giving your gifts to the girls and boys. We only wish you could have seen their happy faces when they received them.

The parents also are very grateful for the help you have given them in this way. The girls' and boys' letters will speak for them. the incompetent generalship of Burrard, and the diplomatic error which had allowed Junot to regain, by treaty, what he had lost on the field. An inquisty tolk have at home, which conclusively demonstrated the superior generalship of Wellesley. Accordingly, in 1800, when Napoleon burst into Spain, the national cuthusiasm demanded that Sir

Arthur Wellesley should be given sole command of the war. There is no need to recall the series of brilliant victories which, from this point, marked the course of the Peninsular war. In No. vember, 1813, Wellesley descended in-

to Franch, pursuing his conquering course to Toulouse, from which, after some desperate fighting, Soult was driven. this engagement the Peninsular campaign may be said to have ended, 1814, after an absence of five years, the great commander, now the Duke of Wellington, landed in England, where his reception was unprecedentedly brilliant. Three years before the corthe hie of Egypt is that how closing prilliant. Three years before the cortion bestowed upon Admiral Nelson—not then raised to the peerage—a sword of honor for his services at the mouth of most impressive circumstances, and with the almost passionate concurrence the nation.

From his earliest years the Duke of Cambridge has stood high in the esteem Freeman in 1841. On the occasion of his return from the Crimea his royal lighness was presented, in 1857, with a sword as a testimony to his soldierly qualities.

William of Kars. General Williams, whose name is

well remembered in connection with the errible siege of Kars, received a sword with the approval of the whole country. At first it was decided to give him the Freedom in a gold box, but as his heroic. courage under privation and suffering about in the most skillful manner, and became known the court of common council resolved to present the sword in safety is to be effected until it is done. The recognition of this quality as well as of his valor. It will be remembered that Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, Aug.

Sth. 1798.

My Lord, Having the honor of being My Lord, Having the honor of being 5,000 dead. Notwithstanding this broad brimmed hats and flowing plumes loody repulse, they still clung to the blockade with extreme obstinacy, and continued to invest Kars on all sides, in the hope of compelling the garrison to surrender. Well might the corporation sympathize with Colonel, afterwards Major-General, Sir W. F. Williams. Our Frawley has been most lavish in extroops suffered fearfully after the engagement from their meagre diet of bread and water, and Dr. Sandwith wrote in the following month: "They are no longer the stout and hardy men who fought for seven hours against who fought for seven hours against overwhelping odds and drove back a magnificent Russian army. The newly opened hospitals are filling daily with with nen whose only disease is exhaustion from want of nutriment. The grass is torn up in all the open spaces and the roots eaten by the soldiers and people."
But no privation could subdue the spirit of our men, and in honoring Major-General Williams the city showed what it of his and their high courage and patriotism.

Indian Mutiny.

Baron Clyde, better known as Colin Campbell, was conferred a lar honor, in 1858, "for his distinsimilar honor, in 1858, "for his distin-guished services in India, particularly for his decisive operations at Lucknow "The Bayard of the Indian Army," S James Outram, received, in the same year, the Freedom of the City and a Sword of Honor, "in testimony of the signal services rendered by him in suppressing the mutiny and rebellion in the East Indies, and in admiration of his high personal and public character, exemplified through a long period of military service in the East, as a brave, skilful and patriotic soldier.

Magdala.

To Lord Napier of Magdala this civic reward of valor was offered for the rescue of a number of Europeans held prisoners by King Theodore. The capture of Migdala was distinguished by a very spirited attack upon the fortress, the leading men of the 33rd scaling a rock and furning the defences at one of the gates, thus allowing the troops to enter. The king, finding all was lost, committed suicide.

Latest Recipients. who subdued kings and wrought tional righteousness. Besides, the nawearers-all but one-of the honorable trophies are still serving the nation. Lord Welseley, who, in 1874, as Sir Garnet Wolseley commanded the ex-pedition to the Gold Coast, obtained the prized distinction for "bringing about results, conducive to peace, commerce and civilization on the continent of Africa." Six years later Lord Roberts, at that time Major-General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, V.C., was made a Freeman of the City and presented with a sword in recognition of his gallant services in Afghanistan, where he so well and nobly upheld the prestige and reputahe so well and tion of the British army. The late Admiral Lord Alcester, who bombarded the forts of Alexandria, was the last recipient of a Sword of Honor from the corporation, who are never slow to recognize the "Wisdom, Duty, Honor," which animate the men who serve our

> GRATEFUL CHILDREN. Westminster Youngsters Acknowledge Donations Sent By Their Sympathizers in Victoria.

The Times is requested to find room for the following self-explanatory letters re-ceived from some of the little ones of the

Royal City: New Westminster, Nov. 11, 1898.
To the Children of Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Friends,—We, children of New Westminster public school, who were burned out, send you this letter, thanking you for your great kindness toward us. We sincerely thank you for the trouble you put yourselves to for our comfort. The money that was sent over came to Mrs. Robson. She and some other ladies bought a dress for each little girl and a suit for each little boy that was burned out, with the money. The dresses are very nice. We hope the Lord will reward you for your kindness to us. We, as a band of children, send our many thanks to you. I, as one of the burnt-out children, appreciate your kindness very much. We wish you all long, life and prosperity.

MILDRED BRYSON (aged 10).

EDNA NEILD (aged 10).

On behalf of ourselves and 33 others.

Note.—Thirty-five girls received dresses. New Westmirster, Nov. 11, 1898.

Note.—Thirty-five girls received dresses

rom your fund. New Westminster, Nov. 8, 1898. To the Teachers and Pupils of Victoria Dear Teachers and Pupils,-On behalf of Dear Teachers and Pupils.—On behalf of the boys who suffered loss by the fire of September 10th, we hereby gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance and sympathy sent us from your schools. We have received many articles that we were greatly in need of, such as clothing and books, and we must and do thank you, one and all, for providing the money for the same. We sincerely hope that the givers as well as the receivers, will be abundantly blessed by the giver of all good. lessed by the giver of all good.

ESMOND VIVIAN WINTEMUTE.

ROBERT GARVEN RAE.

or selves and 23 other boys.

Note.—Twenty-five boys received clothing New Westminster, Nov. 14, 1898.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON. The Victoria Theatre To-morrow Evening Will Witness the Production

"An Enemy to the King," to be presented by the Frawley Company to-morrow evening, deals with events which occurred in France immediately after he massacre of Saint Bartholomew. At that time the Governor of Nevers em-ployed Julie de Varion to assist in the capture of Tounoire, the most promin-ent of Nover's followers. Her reward to be the freedom of her father. searching for this man she grossly insulted, and the moult was aveniged by him, but known to her only as de Fairnay He learns her mission and offers to conduct her to himself. On the ch other. One of the prettiest scenes the modern stage is where he tells of is love over an old sun dial, and swears fidelity to her on that symbol of time and eternity. She learns who he is, and then must choose between his betrayal and her father's imprisonment. She determines to return to the Governor, undo her contract and get a release. Her lover hears of her flight and thinks she is false. Still loving her, he rides after her into the jaws of certain death. Both are saved, however, and there is the happy denoument. This is brought were worn by men, as well as by wo-Frawley has been most lavish in expenditure. Every costume was especially made for the wearer in his company. Scenes were painted by the best artists "They and all the mountings are entirely correct. The play is cast to the full strength of his exceptionally fine com-pany, and an extremely fine perform-ance may be confidently expected. Of the company so much has been said that it need not be repeated here. Mr. Frawley will play the part of de Launay, and Miss Blanche Bates, of course, will be the leading lady, and surely a most charming one. The other ladies and gentlemen of the company have roles for which they are peculiarly adapted. In short, this production may be fairly regarded as quite the dramatic event ocally of the season.

B. C. SALMON IS THE BEST.

In London and Other Markets it Com-mands Higher Prices Than Any Other:

The department of marine and fisheries has authorised fishing in the gulf with nets of not less than seven-inch extension measurements, and along the coasts, from November 10th, 1898, until January 30th, 1899. Trolling for salmon is also allowed in the gulf and round coast during the winter. The following dispatch, dated Ottawa November 8th, is going the rounds of the eastern press: The fisheries department has received details of the regulations issued by the Russian government in eference to the Russian fisheries on the Siberian coast: The department was informed some time ago that British Columbia and United States canners

were preparing to extensively fish and pack salmon in Siberia, and it was argued that unless the Canadian regulations were very much lightened the British Columbia salmon industry would be ruined, as free fishing in Siberia cancelled, the land and timber agents would with a proposed with a propose British Columbia salmon musicary status cancelled, the land and uniform would kill our British Columbia candispensed with, and the production A similar fear was statute regulations adopted instead of provincial o entertained three or four years ago in regard to the newly developed Alaska (U.S.) salmon fishery. The commissioner of fisheries reported that no fear need be entertained if British Columbia pacaers continued to put up the splendid quality of fish hitherto sent by them into the markets. It may not be generally known that Fraser river and British olumbia salmon generally sell at a emium, always realising a higher price Columbia n London than United States and other brands. Russia, however, is not going o allow free and unlicensed fishing. The first clause of the regulations pr hibits foreigners or natives from fish ing, whaling, etc., except under official permission, and in localities specified. Every vessel must secure a license to fish in any area, and after leaving that area, she is considered to have finished her operations, and cannot fish again, except by paying a new license fee. Impeding the ingress and egress of salmon into rivers, by traps or otherwise, is strictly forbidden. Heavy fines are to be inflicted, equal to twice the amount. the tax or license fee, and confisca tion of catch and fishing gear, for fishing without license. These new Russian regulations are more stringent than any enforced on the Pacific coast of Can-ada, but it is clear that Russia is warned by the example of the United States not to allow the destruction of her great

Siberian salmon fisheries. THE PREE MILLING BELT. Some Promising Properties in the

Vicinity of Camp McKinney.

Camp McKinney, Nov. 12.—The re-organization of the Cariboo Milling & Mining Company and the consequent change in the directorate of the corpora-tion into the hands of Toronto capitalists with the head office at Camp Mc Kinney, instead of at Spokane, has already produced a most beneficial effect on the prospects of the camp. Claim owners and others interested seem to have awakened to the fact that it was time to bestir themselves, and to a realization that this old camp had been kept n the background long enough and that there were other properties besides the Cariboo worth mining investors' atten-Without in any way reflecting upon the management of the old Cari-boo company, it is an indisputable fact. boo company, it is an indisputable laws that Camp McKinney has been looked on as what is termed a "one" mine" cent developments in the Waterloo and Sailor claims entirely prove, and

The shaft in the Waterloo is now down nearly 50 feet and the vein is about six and a half feet wide, well mineralized and in spots very rich in free gold, indeed, bunches of free gold ore have been met with from the surface while the sulphuret on the surface while the sulphuret on the surface. face, while the sulphuret ore has the characteristics of the Carboo from which it is distant some 2,000 feet, almost due east. The outlook for property making a mine is most encour aging, as the ore value has increased with depth, and the vein holding a uniform width. The original locators, Messrs. Murphy, Graham and Finne-gan, have disposed of the property to Spokane parties through Dr. Reddy, of this city, and it is now an incorporated company, with the head office here. The Waterloo vein has been traced and

of a Continental Success.

Waterloo, has a strong north and south vehi, on which is an S0-foot shart with a five-foot vein of sulphide ore giving fair values. The Sailor claim has recently been bonded to wood and Vancouver parties for \$15,000, is about 1,500 feet southwest of the Cariboo. The parties bonding have jost no time in getting to work to value of the property, shaft, now down some 17 feet distance from the old shaft, and were showing in camp some specim nigh grade sulphuret ore. dump of the old shaft samples as gave from \$18 to \$350. It is the in tion to push the work as rapidly as

sible, as a payment is due on the bond in about two months. There are many locations and claims more or less developed, the latter unfortunately prependerating, in the vicin ity of the above which doubt soon receive increased attention perts are dropping into camp and threes and singly, and the the owners of wildcats and are running high. being laid out, the preliminary for a water supply being now The coming winter bids fair busy one, as in addition to extensive development work work plated by the new Cariboo veral claim owners intend much work as possible in order to their properties in good shape by the spring.

THE RAILWAY BELT. An M. P. P.'s Proposal for Settlement

of its Difficulties. The matter discussed below by our correspondent, M. P. P., is one of unusual interest, says the Revelstoke Mail. It has been felt by many that the position occupied by British Columbians settled in the railway beit was no as unrestrained as that enjoyed by those in other portions of the province, partiowing to uncertainties and regulations unadapted to local con ditions. It is without doubt a somewhat anomalous fact that there is in the prevince of British Columbia a territor district as large as the province of Nova Scotia administered under regulations differing in many essential points from those controlling fellow subjects in the remainder of the province. The conremainder of the province. The contrast in many cases between the two sets of laws is extreme and to per familiar with both very apparent. It is in the space available this issue im-possible to dilate on details practically familiar to most settlers in "the belt it is only enough to advance a propose that would effectually settle all the mat-ters of uncertainty and dispute and produce without loss a uniform system of administration over the whole country. Editor Kootenay Mail:-The question of transferring the administration of the 20-mile belt from the Dominion au-

thorities at Ottawa to the provincial government at Victoria is one that should receive prompt and immediate attention. To say that the difference in regulations in the railway belt from what they are elsewhere in the province has not proved a blessing is quite with in the mark. If the Dominion government would agree to hand over the ac ministration of the railway belt to the provincial authorities (as trustees) and allow them administer it under the san laws that govern the rest of Britis Columbia all present causes of friction and restriction of settlement would dis appear and a solution of many veve questions to settlers in the belt w acquisition of the railway belt by the Dominion government should re linquish any rights to der the control of provincial This would relieve the Domin ernment of considerable official and an nual expenditure, vet would not ent any extra expense on the part of province, which already has a large and well distributed staff of officials who have to be maintained in any event Amongst the benefits rangement would result in would the removal of the friction al surveys now existing between the P. S. and D. L. S., and which affects th settler seriously. Mine owners apply ing for a crown grant would not be criminated against as compared mine owners elsewhere in the province Pre-emptors of land could then readily obstain homesteads outside of surveye townships and agricultural lands now lying idle would probably be speedily settled on and improved. The Do government does comparatively surveying and settling on its railway belt lands and squatters rights without records are of doubtful value. The adoption of B. C. land laws would simplify matters, and records would tained without surveys. I could point out many strong objections against continuing the existing conditions and illustrate them with examples furnish ed by experience, but have refraince for obvious reasons. My desire is to arouse discussion so that in the of the suggestion made herein recing public approval, pressure may made on the attention of the respective governments at the ensuing sessions of legislature and parliament to enter arrangements that will accomplish object aimed at, wiz. The wiping of two sets of regulations and the stitution of one that will hasten settlement of the railway belt restrictions being placed way that are not adapted to the tions obtaining in this province.

Revelstoke, B. C., Nov. 16, 1898. ON THE CROW'S NEST.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—General Manager Whyte, of the C. P. R. Company, with Traffic Manager Robert Kerr, returned to-day from the Crow's Nest way. "I took over the line." way. "I took over the line," Mr. said to a reporter, "on behalf Canadian Pacific Railway Comp November 15th, from Mr. Hane; regular train service will begin a the end of the week. The town of nie B. C., is now a lively place; die 150 miners who arrived with their fam-Sailor claims entirely prove, the splendid showings made by these Twenty-five coke ovens have properties could not have occurred at a and 50 more will be built by December properties could not have occurred at a and 50 more will be built by December 1st. In all there are to be about 200 and are avery which will turn out on an avery cook. This ovens, which will turn out on an average 14 to 14 tons per day each. This coke will be sent to Nelson and Pilot Bay smelters. The coal at Michael Creek, which is new being opened out not far from Fernie, will produce much coke per ton as the Fernie and of much better quality for dome-use. The town sites are now nearly fixed."

> Anxious to Learn .- "Pluck is the cret of succession Wall stret. I'll give you ten thousand you'll teach me your method of par ing," Brooklyn Life.

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Daily Chronicle Takes Task for Her Trade

It Points Out That Great Warrants Better Treate in As

New York, Nov. 21 the Times from Daily Chronicle, in editorial upon the "A the Philippines," says disquieting fact that erican authority firm Porto Rico than a m law is passed, killing the important shippi sland, and making it but American ships America and her co an open door. It is a locked, barricaded.
commissioners natural
blow thus dealt their gard it as a bad au in the negotiations no A much graver ques propose to establish the Philippines, or fast with an obstruct than that of France Spain herself? We, much the longest, perience. Our coloni most loyal, but the prosperous colonies our methods in the

created two great dent nations. "What has the opp has created colonies there is no settleme worth mentioning, of the mother count as if by a bottom facts are so well and Europe, where tection is hardly l Washington itself, te-day, the policy Asia has Germany's Kiao Chou will be merce of foreign nati not have driven ou Spanish rule only to and make comme Deep disappointment throughout the Bri pointment equal to t by the Canadian co first result of the to the United States has given with her v der all conditions v prove one more lin

vance agent of pro civilization and gua HONOLULU San Francisco, No Coptic arrived to-d Associated Press ad to November 14. Camp McKinley New Yorkers being tents. Two New at Hawaii and the The engineers have Four deaths of regiments have occi

The sloop Volante from San Francisco, the 11th, and created a big liner would. craft, 25 feet long, and Alden Johnson and simple, is the of the cruise. They extend to Guam or The troopships of Puebla are both having arrived ter came in on the rwill coal and leave 10th The Arizona for Manila on the

> THE DEWEY'S Boston, Nov. Dewey, the first a structed under the

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Madrid, Nov. 17.—
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Tenlla, Nov. 17.

Tenlla soldiers with the neighbor sons were burned to The Spanish mall arrived at Hollo ha by the Spanish gove use her if hostilities Rev. Mr. McKinno Jain. contradicts the Asunalde regarding ment of their prison others have seen the Drisoners. Including

prisoners, including SAW MILLS Winnipeg, Nov. 18
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