

THE ATLIN AGITATION.

In the petition presented by Mr. Hans Helgesen, M.P.P., to the government, as coming from the "merchants, business men and miners of the Atlin district," there is a clause which we are assured by a competent authority just down from Atlin, does not meet with the approval of the working miners, and which ought not to pass unchallenged. It is the clause relating to the hydraulic leases, and it is as follows:

"The delay of the government in the issue of leases for hydraulic mining has prevented the employment of a great many men in the necessary work of prospecting the leases with a view to determining their value, and to obtain the necessary data for floating their companies next winter."

"It has also had the sad effect of driving out capital. Numerous capitalists have come here with almost unlimited capital behind them, willing to invest, but have gone out in disgust, not being able to acquire ground, as the government has refused to grant leases."

"We therefore earnestly hope that the government will at once remedy this evil by granting hydraulic leases when applied for, and recommended by the gold commissioner."

The Times is informed that the granting of those leases will do serious injustice to the working miners, for the reason that the operations of the hydraulic miners will fill the creeks with debris, and make it quite impossible for the miners to work. We are further assured that the feeling of the working miners in the district is almost unanimously against the granting of those leases, and that the clause mentioned was not placed in that petition by their consent. It is as well that the government should be made fully aware of that before any action is taken in the matter. The government's aim all through has been to protect as far as possible the working miners, and the wishes of that body should be carefully consulted before anything is done.

From all we are able to learn there seems to be no doubt that the extension of the close season is working hardship to the working miners of the district. Feeling on this point runs high amongst the miners, many of whom with characteristic recklessness have abandoned their claims, tents, tools and other property and gone on to Dawson, despairing of seeing the difficulties which have arisen in the Atlin adjusted in time to be of any service to them.

The action of Judge Irving in offering to give a decision in the cases in dispute, if one case could be laid before him in its entirety, on the same day that he received the evidence, greatly pleased the miners. He has before him twenty-eight parallel cases (Northwest vs. British Columbia license). But the miners strenuously object to the twenty-five dollar stipulation, and the compulsory lawyer at the hearing of the cases.

Another matter which is exciting comment in the district is the action of Mr. Hunt, who is charged with having given receipts and never recorded them. There is, the Times is informed, a strong feeling that his case should be enquired into at the earliest moment, as it is thought in the district the delay in doing so is caused by the desire of the government to sustain him in the alleged irregularity. It is to be hoped that the reply of the government to the petition will be such as to convince the miners that their interests are not being in any manner neglected.

EXPOSED AND DISGRACED.

How Sir Hibbert Tupper feels to-day is something not easy to imagine, but the memory of yesterday must be a hell to him. It is not likely to be anything less for many a year.

After the commission of a crime it is possible for a man to feel some artistic satisfaction at the excellent workmanship of the design which succeeded; after a blunder it is not possible for a man of any spirit to feel anything but the most infernal pangs of shame, burning indignation at himself, and the keenest, biting chagrin that by one stupid stroke he should have committed, as in this case, political suicide.

Had Sir Hibbert Tupper ever shown anything like the most distant regard for the amenities of debate; that kindness and courteous reference even to his strongest opponents on the floor of the House, it would be quite easy for one to imagine him to-day overwheeled with his disgrace, and preparing to betake himself for a long and much-needed holiday into the deepest recesses of, say, the Muskoka woods, until the shameful affair with which his name will now be associated in all men's minds, has somewhat faded from public recollection. But he never showed any of those saving qualities which rescue a man from utter detestation in an hour of trial such as this young man is passing through.

It was always a pity to the Minister with Sir Hibbert; no quarter and no surrender was his slogan; by hook or by crook his method of warfare—and now he has come to the end of his political life and it is to be hoped he sees the folly of his way. The end we say; for we refuse to believe that any Canadian party with the slightest regard for its honor or its safety would for one instant tolerate the presence of such a man in its ranks. Sir Hibbert has proved "up to the hilt" his malevolence and implacable spite, and he has now proved that he can blunder magnificently. Even the Liberals will pity the man, though he deserves nothing of the sort.

British Columbians will do well to remember that Sir Hibbert Tupper is the person who is going to lead the Conservative

party in this province. Liberals, at all events, will have nothing to offer against that; the result is a foregone conclusion. It is to be hoped the scandalous attacks upon the management of the affairs in the Yukon will cease; the country as well as the House is perfectly satisfied that there is nothing which calls for investigation, and that the government has done and is doing all that was and is necessary to protect public interests in that district.

From the Colonial Goldfields Gazette, London, we gather that Mr. J. H. Turner, who is now in London, does not intend to return to the province for some considerable time. "Since Mr. Turner was 'deposed,'" says the Gazette, "he finds himself in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility." Another Victorian reported in London by the Gazette is Mr. Dewdney, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, who is on business bent. The Gazette wants him to give a lecture in the city on the mining industry of British Columbia; it thinks that would give a much-needed stimulus to the British Columbian section of the mining market. The subject is one upon which he can talk well.

Sir Hibbert has made a pretty mess of it indeed. Is there no one on the Tory side who will do the friendly office of holding the mirror up to the nature of that interesting young man? He might then see himself as others see him—and subsidize.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

MCCULLOUGH-AT SKAGWAY.

Senator Fairbanks and Party, at the Gateway City.

According to news received by the steamer Tees the United States cutter McCullough, with the Fairbanks party on board, dropped anchor in the bay shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after the reception committee of the Skagway Chamber of Commerce and members of the city council went on board to bid the patriotic party.

Guests were shown around town and given a luncheon by the Chamber at the leading restaurant. In the afternoon there were taken in carriages to Reid Falls, and in the evening the ladies of Skagway received them in a high pavilion erected for the purpose by the Chamber. This accommodated over five hundred people at one time, and the visitors were lavish in their expressions of admiration of the rich yet tasteful decorations, and the general refined tone of the gathering. After refreshments Senator Fairbanks made an address, in the course of which he said: A few years ago this pushing energetic city was not to be found on the map of the western hemisphere, but to-day it is known from one end of the United States to the other. (Applause.) That statement is not entirely correct. I think you know our countrymen do not realize what a splendidly did magnificent city is here. There are possibilities here that you and those who are to follow will reap a rich reward from. Nobody can look upon what has been accomplished here in so short a time and not be impressed with the fact that here is rising a mighty commercial metropolis. No one can meet the energetic citizens as we have met them and have a doubt that Alaska is to be one of the greatest and most prosperous territories of the United States.

Senator Foster also briefly returned thanks for the splendid reception, and President E. O. Graves, of the Skagway Chamber of Commerce; District Attorney Evans, of Minnesota, and Judge Johnson, of the United States District Court of Alaska, also spoke.

The moment the party was taken by train to the Summit, there to be entertained by the Chamber of Commerce and the White Pass railroad at luncheon. The party was a large one, and included Gov. Brady, Judge Johnson and several distinguished visitors.

John Masters, of 41 Stewart avenue, Syracuse, accidentally shot his seven-year-old daughter in the abdomen with a .38 calibre revolver.

The tips may laugh when the body itself is crying out in anguish. When a woman laughs it does not always mean that she is happy. It is a woman's province to please, and she will bravely endeavor to do so under the most harrowing circumstances. Thousands of women who are considered happy and charming, and entertaining, secretly endure suffering that would drive the average man to a madhouse. In almost every instance these sufferings are due to disorders of the distinctly feminine organism. They rob a woman of her health, her beauty, her amiability, her usefulness as a housekeeper, her capability as a mother, and her charm and power in the social and religious world.

There is a safe, sure, speedy and permanent remedy for these troubles. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important feminine organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It endows them with health, strength, vigor and elasticity. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and stops exhausting drains. It banishes the maddening and expectant monthly ailments. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Thousands of women who were almost hopeless invalids have testified to their recovery under this wonderful medicine. Medicine dealers sell it. Accept no substitute or inferior imitation.

"For seven years," writes Mrs. Louis A. Thurston, of N. C., "I suffered from a most untold agony from female weakness. I then commenced using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and improved very fast. I saved my life."

Only one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing a free paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Complete Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding 50 cents. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dominion Parliament

Canadian Indians—Their Condition Discussed and Usual Votes Passed.

The Senate Again Discusses the Drummond County Railway—Lotteries.

Ottawa, June 23.—The Opposition wisely adopted a new line of tactics in the House yesterday and excellent progress was made in the voting of supplies.

Lieut.-Col. Prior enquired whether the government intends bringing in a bill this session dealing with Chinese immigration.

The Prime Minister replied that the matter is engaging the consideration of the government.

Passing over into committee of supply on the supplementary estimates for the Indian Department, Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) asked that an export duty be placed on logs cut on Indian reserves.

The Minister of the Interior replied that the matter was one which could not be dealt with while negotiations are continuing with the United States.

Mr. Osler (West Toronto) quoted a statement to the effect that the condition of the Indians upon the reserve 12 miles from Brantford is most deplorable; that disease is rampant and sanitary precautions unknown, and a hospital badly needed upon the reserve.

Mr. Sifton replied that from what he knew of the case a hospital was not really needed. There was a capable medical man on the reserve and he hoped to be able to look into the matter personally and would have a thorough examination made.

St. Regis Trouble.

Mr. Bergeron wanted an explanation as to the present position of the trouble on the St. Regis Indian reserve where the law respecting the election of chiefs had been set at defiance.

The Minister of the Interior spoke favorably of the forbearance of Mr. Sherwood had shown. Since the disturbance those who had taken part had surrendered and were allowed to go free on bail. The intention was that if they behaved themselves they should hear no more about it. He believed the dissatisfaction for which there was no real cause would quickly disappear.

Mr. McInnes (Vancouver Island) suggested that as valuable mineral deposits have been discovered on Indian reserves on the west coast of Vancouver Island some understanding should be arrived at for the removal of the Indians and the opening up of the reserves to prospectors.

Mr. Sifton replied that the case was of considerable difficulty. The question of title entered into the case.

Indian Annuities.

At the evening sitting of the House the minister asked that the committee take up the annuities to Indians in the present estimates for 1900 in order that they might be ready for the House when the Indians kept faith with. The Opposition made no objection and these votes to the amount of some \$975,000 were put through. Five hundred dollars were voted for a look-up on the St. Regis reserve. Five hundred dollars were also set aside for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the redmen of the older provinces.

Mr. Foster doubted whether the government was getting value for the half million dollars that the industrial school system costs. Was the plan winning them from their wasteful and nomadic life to a settled civilized life?

The Minister of the Interior replied that his views in the matter had been somewhat modified since he entered the department. He promised a statement on the subject later.

Mr. Landerkin—Just one of them.

Mr. Foster, on an item of \$2,500 for repairs to the Governor-General's car, was asked by Mr. Haggart whether the government members in connection with their use of private cars, and elicited the information that they are used by the present government about as much as by the former. Mr. Foster added that the Premier stated that on official business he had made use of these cars. Otherwise he was still a democrat to the hilt. (Laughter.)

On an item of \$250,000 for improvements along the north channel of the St. Lawrence, Mr. Haggart stated that the undertaking, a very expensive one, had been entirely unnecessary, as Canada under the treaty of Washington had the right to use the other side of the river.

Mr. Blair replied that he had acted on the advice of his responsible officers.

Mr. Haggart asked when the government would have its fourteen foot channel through to Montreal.

Mr. Blair promised a statement on this question when the main estimates are under consideration.

Salaries of the Postmasters.

In the evening the post office estimates were long and tedious. It was enquired on the salaries paid to postmasters. In regard to salaries which are made by a percentage of the revenue of the office, the Postmaster-General said that in future the minimum salary shall be that of the last year, with the three-cent rate was in force. A number of requests were made by members for increases in the salaries of post masters in their respective districts, but the Postmaster-General was unable to hold out any hope for granting these.

The Postmaster-General informed the House that although last year he had estimated that the reduction in the revenue consequent upon the reduction in the domestic rate would be \$500,000, there had been such an increase in the amount of mail carried that it looked now as if the decrease would be only about half of that year. There had been a lo-

crease of ten per cent in the mail matter, and a reduction of \$150,000 in the revenue for the last five months.

Mr. Wallace thought there must be an error in this calculation, because there should be an increase of 50 per cent in the mail matter to make up the loss on a reduction from three to two cents.

The Postmaster-General replied that only half of the revenue of the department came from the letter postage, and so the reduction of the aggregate revenue was not as great as Mr. Wallace reckoned.

The amount of the supplementary vote under the heading of the post office was only \$1,881.

The Premier did not think it. There were several inquiries as to the chances for post offices and public buildings in different parts of the country, particularly in the Maritime Provinces and members urged their erection. The Postmaster-General stated that his policy was, with regard to public buildings, to consider the urgency of each case, and the probable financial result to the government.

Mr. Taylor (Leeds) complained that the postal service had been starved by closing offices and reducing services.

The Postmaster-General replied that no changes had been made except on the report of inspectors, and unless they were warranted from a post office standpoint alone. Some of the useless offices had been closed, and others opened in their stead, and there had been an increase of over a million miles in mail services under his administration.

The Mounted Police.

To complete the year fifty thousand dollars was asked for the Mounted Police in the Northwest Territories and \$385,000 in the Yukon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the force was being gradually reduced to five hundred men, and was now five hundred and fifty. Last year it had been proposed to reduce the force from seven hundred and fifty to five hundred, but it was found that it would be too large in view of the special needs which arise in connection with the opening of the Yukon, the Crow's Nest Pass work, etc.

Mr. Foster asked if the standard of the force had not deteriorated during the last two years, since the best men were drafted away to Yukon. Mr. Foster praised the work of the Mounted Police and asked if Dawson had any civic government.

Mr. Sifton replied that he had expressed the opinion to the commissioner, Mr. Ogilvie, that it should have.

The Prime Minister explained that he would reserve a few of the larger items in the supplementaries for future discussion, and asked the House to put through the balance.

Customs Estimates.

On the customs estimates the Solicitor-General explained that an examination for discovery will proceed on Thursday next in Montreal in the case of the Queen vs. Fitzgibbon, Schaeffelin and others.

The House rose at half past one o'clock, excellent progress having been made, such as to justify the hope that the supplementary estimates may be cleared up at the next sitting.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate yesterday went into committee on the Loan Companies Bill. The Hon. David Mills introduced two paragraphs giving companies power to transact business outside the Dominion. These were adopted. He then proposed an amendment giving companies power to have offices or agencies in Great Britain or elsewhere for the sale of their stock. This was adopted. The bill as amended was reported and the amendments were concurred in.

Senator Allen moved the third reading of the bill incorporating the Canadian Parliament and the Western Canada Companies.

Senator Clewton understood that these companies had a capital of fourteen million dollars, not one half paid up. The country would soon be governed by trusts if this sort of thing was allowed.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee on the Criminal Code Amendment Bill. A new clause governing the crime of kidnapping and to separate the crime of false imprisonment from that of kidnapping was adopted. The clause providing for the crime of polygamy was amended to rectify a clerical error in the present law. The "lithel" clause was amended by making it criminal to publish matter of or concerning any person instead of "to any person." The clauses relating to burglary were amended by subjecting any person found with offensive weapons on him when caught in the act of burglary to the lash and additional imprisonment. The following new clause then came up for consideration: That every one is guilty of an indictable offence who having in his possession any plate, roll or die made for printing or engraving Dominion notes or any stamps to be used for government revenue purposes, printing or engraving any part of such Dominion note or stamp, who neglects or refuses on demand to deliver the same to the Minister of Finance. The Hon. David Mills said that he intended to add to this clause "but nothing in this section shall prejudice any claim which any person may have against Her Majesty in respect to the said notes, rolls, plates or dies." No one had any use for these plates who had not a contract with the government. They could not be used without fraud.

A Provision in the Postoffice Act was simply made general to this bill.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said this was one of the numerous bills introduced this session directed at one man. A difficulty had arisen between the government and the old contractors for the printing of stamps. The Postmaster-General demanded from the old contractor the dies and plates which the contractor (Mr. Burland) said belonged to him, but that he was willing to give them up if the government paid for them. The Postmaster-General not only said he would not pay for them, but refused also to pay some eight or ten thousand dollars which his department certified was due Mr. Burland, until the plates were given up.

The Postmaster-General said the plates were paid for in the price paid for the goods, but Mr. Burland said they were not.

Mr. Hogg had consulted the Minister of Justice, who had admitted the claim and thought Mr. Burland's proposition a fair one, and yet Mr. Burland had been refused a fiat to sue for the amount he claimed was due him.

The Hon. David Mills—He was not re-

fused. The matter is in abeyance. E amendment to the criminal law made from a special case. There was question of public interest, at all. There was no intention of sending Burland to jail, but unless these things were given up there was nothing to prevent these plates from being used to the detriment of Canada, to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars.

It was claimed that Mr. Burland der his contract had lithographed them, instead of steel engraving them. It was a vast difference in the price of two kinds of work, and thousands of these unused stamps were in the possession of the Inland Revenue Department. No matter whether he was compelled for the dies or not, it was the duty of the government to compel him to show up at once, and to give up the dies. Sir Mackenzie Bowell admitted the clause was a proper one; but still argued that Mr. Burland had a right hold on to the dies.

The Hon. David Mills said that if the government to compel him to show up at once, and to give up the dies. The question was not one of whether Mr. Burland was paid or not. A would be issued, if he delivered up the dies.

The committee rose and reported.

FOR CERTIFICATES.

Candidates Writing in the Annual Examinations This Week.

The examinations for provincial teachers' certificates commenced this morning sharp at 9 o'clock in the large lecture room and adjoining classroom of a South Park school.

The number of candidates writing 95, the proportion of ladies to gentlemen being 70 to 15, showing that the future educators of the rising generation are to be mainly women. The ladies occupied the large assembly room and presented a very busy appearance when seen this morning wrestling with one of the papers.

Superintendent of Education, Mr. Robinson, is the presiding examiner of the ladies, while Principal E. B. Paul, in the adjoining room is presiding over the gentlemen candidates. The superintendents upon whom devolves the duty of preventing any unjust methods of obtaining information are, for the respective rooms, Miss Agnes Cameron and Mr. J. D. Gilles. In view of the complaints made in past years regarding the severity of the examination papers, a glance at the two written on this morning, British history and English grammar, shows them to be fair and satisfactory, and if the candidates are acquainted with the work there should be no difficulty in securing the necessary standard.

Mr. Lang, who is also an examiner, was unable to attend this morning owing to an indisposition which has troubled him several days.

Contemporaneously with the examination Senior Inspector Brown is conducting an examination at Nelson and Mr. Woods, the principal of the public school, Kamloops, at that place.

Appended is the programme for the week in detail:

Monday—British history 9 to 10:15; education, 1 to 2:30; English grammar, 10:30 to 12; geography, 2:30 to 3:45; reading, 4 p.m.

Tuesday—Arithmetic, 9 to 11; Canadian history, 1 to 2:15; writing, 11:15 to 12:15; composition, 2:30 to 3:30; reading, 3:30 to 4 p.m.

Wednesday—Mental arithmetic, 9 to 9:30; bookkeeping, 1 to 2:30; anatomy, physiology and hygiene, 9:45 to 11; optional subjects (2 B), 2:45 to 4:15; hygiene, 9:45 to 11; reading, 4:15 p.m.

Thursday—Mensuration, 9 to 11; English literature, 1:30 to 3; optional subjects (2 A), 11 to 12:30; optional subjects (1 B), 3 to 4:30.

Friday—Algebra, 9 to 11; natural philosophy, 1:30 to 3; ancient history, 11:15 to 12:15; latin, 3 to 5.

Saturday—Geometry, 9 to 11:30; practical mathematics, 1 to 2:45; Greek and French, 3 to 5.

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