ATLIN IS ALL RIGHT.

Cottage City Brings Contingent of Miners Telling of Bright Promise.

Idle Population of Dawson Soon to Move Towards the Coast.

One hundred and twenty passengers, evenly distributed between Dawson, Atlin lake, the upper Stikine and the towns of the Lynn Canal, arrived here by the Cottage City last night, that steamer having enjoyed a smart run down and passed the disabled Brixham three days ago, lying precisely as she did when sighted on the up trip. The crew are still retaining possession of the wreck, but very little appears to have been done as yet in the direction of attempting salving operations.

The Atlin Lake people by the Cottage City seem the most contented of all. There is no better general mining field in the North, they declare, than that in which they have become particularly interested, and next season's development may be expected to open the eyes of the skeptical. Of course, the season for work is now over, and the arrival of spring must precede the inauguration of active development at the new camp.

Lewis Meyers, secretary and treasurer of the Latuya Bay Gold Placer Mining company, was one of the passengers, who was glad to see a Colonist man aboard the Cottage City, for when here last July he read an editorial on "Peace Negotiations," which pleased him so well that he clipped it out and sent it to the President of the United States. In reply he received a letter, which he produced, stating that the article was appreciated and preserved. Mr. Meyers is going to San Francisco to secure a cyanide mining plant, which he intends taking north to Latnya Bay next spring. His company, which is under the presidency of Mr. Bernard Stahl, of New York, and the management of Mr. O. H. Savage, of Juneau, has mining rights covering 10 miles of beach, three miles wide, that produces gold in well paying quantity. Bedrock is on an average of 12 feet from the surface, and the sand can be worked to economical advantage from the fact that all the power required can be obtained from a stream 150 feet wide flowing through the property.

J. W. Van Winkle, of San Francisco, was a passenger just out from Atlin, who had news confirmatory of the richness of this place. He had visited the country through being refused a passage to Dawson from the White Horse owing to the lateness of the season, and is now congratulating himself that his plans had been changed. This country is beautiful, he says—almost smooth enough for a bicycle, and the climate is about all that could be desired. A few days before he left several large nuggets had been found on Bonanza (emptying into Wright's creek), which fact was causing quite a stampede to that section.

Dick Low, who is noted for some of the clean-ups he made on the Big Skookum, was one of the fortunate men aboard the Cottage City. He carried a sack of dust weighing 100 pounds, and is credited with having made $230,000 in the upper Yukon. He is now on his way to San Francisco.

H. J. Miller, Ed. Kenne and L. Relfe, purser on the steamer Willie Irving, were among the latest out from Dawson. The crowd to which they belong had been left behind at White Horse, and may be expected to reach Victoria on the Farallon in a few days. Purser Relfe reports that the Willie Irving arrived at White Horse on the 21st inst. with 60 passengers, the Gold Star the day previous with 50 more and the Flora, the last steamer to make the run up the lakes this season, a day or so later. There was, he thinks, about $100,000 in dust and drafts on the Willie Irving and Gold Star. The former carried among her passengers "Swiftwater Bill," who will be down with the rest on the Farallon. Purser Relfe says the only articles of scarcity in Dawson when he left were butter, which was selling at a fabulous price, window glass and evaporated cream.

Reports from Dawson of the condition of a large majority of the people in the Klondike region are very discouraging. Last spring thousands of men, attracted by the richness of the country, practically beat their way into Dawson. Their objective point was Dawson. It was Dawson or die, and when, after suffering innumerable hardships, they succeeded in reaching the goal of their ambition it was only to find no rich placer claims were waiting to be staked out by enterprising and ambitious men. Neither was work to be found, for every job had from fifty to a hundred applicants. Wages necessarily fell, and at the present time good workmen can be obtained for what it costs to keep them. This impecunious horde of disappointed gold seekers will come out via Skagway when the Yukon freezes. They will arrive in safety, no doubt, for the Northwest Mounted Police have received instructions to assist them in every possible way. Those who have money enough will be compelled to pay their way; those who have not will be supplied with rations by the Mounted Police.

Mr. C. Hawkins, C.E., of the Pacific & Arctic Railway Company, has sent engineers to survey a route to Atlin by Raft river. When this is successfully accomplished men will be put to work to slash a trail through the woods, and the railroad will then carry freight clear through to Atlin. By this route Atlin will be brought within 100 miles of Skagway, and there is every indication of a big rush there when the lakes and rivers put on their mantle of ice. The rival cities of Atlin and Taku are making desperate efforts to obtain advantages over the other, but both may have to pay homage to the town that is springing up at discovery on Pine.

Messrs. C. H. Smith, Thomas Trumbull, Frank Link and Andrew Gamble were a Port Townsend, Wash., quartette to arrive from Dawson en route home by the Cottage City last evening. Another passenger was J. F. Hilscher of Seattle—the first man to reach Dawson this year with live hogs. He arrived there on September 3 with seventy-four of as fine porkers as ever tempted the appetites of hungry miners. He found a good and ready market. At the time it was considered worth two pinches of dust to hear a hog squeal.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Closing prices: Cotton, 37¾; Tob., 128¼; Sugar, 112⅝; Spirits, 12¾; A. & S. F. pfd., 36; C. P. R., 81⅞; Ches. & Ohio., 29; C. B. & Q., 116¾; Chg. Gas, 104¼; C. & N. W., 131⅞; C. R. I. & P., 103; C. M. & St. P., 109⅝; D. & H., 102½; D & R. G. pfd., 55¼; G. E., 83¼; L. & N., 56¾; Man. Elev., 97; N. Y. C. & H., 114¼; N. Y. L. E. & W., 17¼; do. first pfd., 37⅝; Pac. Mail, 33¼; Pullman, 196½; So. Ry. pfd., 34⅝; Tenn. Coal, 28; T. S. Leather pfd., 84⅞; U. P., 32¾; do. pfd., 64; Wabash pfd., 20½; W. U., 91⅜; Rkyn Rapid Transt., 85⅝.

Commercial Cable in Montreal, 182¼ and 181. C. P. R., in London, 84½.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Wheat closed Oct., 66⅝c; Dec., 66⅝c; May, 67⅛@67⅜c. Corn—Oct., 32½c; Dec., 32½@32¾c; May, 33½@33¾c. Oats—Dec., 23½c; May, 24½@24¾c. Pork—Dec., $7.85; Jan., $8.05. Lard—Dec., $4.87½; Jan., $4.95. Ribs—Dec., $4.65; Jan., $4.67½.

HOW TO LIVE 300 YEARS.

Scientists Believe Such an Age Will Be Possible, and Point Out the Way to It.

(John E. Watkins, Jr., in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Dr. W. Kinnear, a London scientist, claims to have discovered how old age can be greatly prolonged by abstinence from certain foods. Old age, he says, is to a great extent due to deposits in our systems of earthly matter, principally carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts. They pass from the stomach into the blood. In early life they are found to be thrown off by the system. In later years they are not.

The anatomists all agree that man begins in a gelatinous condition and ends in a bony one. An infant's skull is soft like rubber, while an aged person's bones are so brittle that they will not knit when broken. This, according to Dr. Kinnear, is almost entirely the result of diet. Of course, we have heard that water containing lime makes the bones develop unusually. Not only the bones, but, according to this new theory, all of the organs of the body become hardened as old age creeps on. The heart becomes partially ossified and imperfect circulation results. The arteries become clogged and the body ill-nourished. We have seen ossified men in side-shows and museums. Are we now to believe that old age is a condition approaching this?

And this is how old age can be postponed. The foods which particularly contain the dangerous salts mentioned are found on analysis to be the cereals and those which contain nitrogen. If you wish to prolong your youth, therefore, after middle life, according to this savant, you should abstain from bread, beef and old mutton, among numerous other things. These three, however, are selected by the doctor as the most dangerous of ordinary items of diet. And here is the diet for prolonged youth:

Eat an abundance of fruit. It is deficient in nitrogen. Raw, juicy apples are especially recommended. For other meats substitute fish, poultry, young mutton and veal. They contain very little of the dangerous salts. Eat moderately of everything. Drink daily two of three glasses of distilled water, containing 10 or 15 drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each. This acid, says the doctor, is one of the most powerful influences known to science for shielding the system from old age. All drinking water used after middle life should be distilled. Ordinary water contains deposits which aid in the partial ossification of the body. This recipe should be more strictly adhered to as age commences to mar beauty. In youth it is not necessary to be so strict as toward middle life.

This may sound very visionary, yet it is not at variance with opinions of some of the wisest anatomists and chemists. Dr. A. Dechambre, the noted French anatomist, has shown that the vital processes which indicate the aging of an animal exhibit their intensities especially in the heads of the bones. In infancy the latter are cartilege, which gradually and uniformly hardens into bone. According to his estimate, this hardening under natural conditions should not be so complete as to cause death until between the 90th and the 100th year. In other words, he finds that death is a result of ossification.

Dr. Kinnear is not the only one whose brain has been hatching out schemes by which the ambition of Ponce de Leon may be partially realized before the close of the dawning century.

Dr. Baradue, who lately created a sensation by his revelations before the Congress of Psycology at Munich, claims now to have devised a delicate instrument, known as the "biometer," for measuring the intensity of the vital force in man. This intensity is claimed to have proportionate effects in attracting or repelling a delicately poised needle to so many degrees. Continued youth, of course, depends upon the keeping of this force at its maximum after middle age. When a man is in perfect health the vital current plays through his system from right to left, according to the biometer. The right hand then will attract the needle 25 degrees, because the current is entering and the needle strives to follow the force. The left hand will repel it, because the force is leaving that extremity. Loss of vitality is supposed to be shown by both hands repelling the needle. During sleep, however, both hands attract it. A reversal of the current of its own accord is looked upon as a sure harbinger of trouble. According to the doctor, an instrument which will then reverse it again will greatly prolong life. He has invented a device which he claims will do the work of renewing youth more effectively than any other instrument yet invented. As soon as the biometer registers a great loss of vitality, the subject is shut in a cell in which are arranged electric lights of great intensity and other electric fixtures. After remaining in this mysterious one luminous bath for 60 minutes he regains his maximum of vigor, and thus has his youthful vitality restored while he waits. The biometer afterwards indicates that the vital current has been reversed and is working overtime.

The writer a day or two ago talked over these matters with Dr. Elmer Gates, the progressive inventor and experimenter.

"It is my belief," said Dr. Gates, "that man should be able to do as well as many animals do—live eight or nine times as long as the period before maturity. Man matures at about 24 or 25. Nine times this would be at least 200 years. But I have other reasons than this analogy for believing in the prolongation of human life. In the first place, parents of ideal health have seldom taken special precautions to beget children. Selective propagation, which has produced such wonderful results in the whole range of animal and vegetable culture, could be applied to the human race. It is very easy by selective propagation to lengthen the life period of lower forms of animals and vegetable creatures. In fact, I have succeeded in trebling the life of several lower forms of organisms, and the same principles will apply to higher forms. When it is remembered that the human race has probably not yet produced a single child the result of fullest scientific parental preparation, it will not be wondered at that life is so short. If for five or six generations parental preparation were made, the average period of life of the descendants would probably be about double that of the present average period.

"Again, the early periods of life have been left almost entirely to chance. But little thought has ben given to proper dress, to proper exercise, to proper nutrition along the superior lines opened by recent discoveries. Furthermore, health is not possible in a person who has either under or over developed any part of his brain. The systems of education in vogue have most largely developed one or two or three groups of brain structures, almost to the entire exclusion of other groups. The time will some day come when the child will be given an all-round brain development. We may then expect much higher health and longer life. The only one of the environmental conditions which we now regulate is that of heat. For that purpose we have stoves in our houses and wear clothes upon our bodies. There are five or six other environmental conditions of equal importance which humanity has not yet attempted to regulate. When this is done, longer life will be the result.

"Furthermore, we are entering upon an era of food-improvement. I have found that by a process of selective propagation and by a method of training the psychologic functions of the cells of plants that any of the desirable chemical components of a cereal, fruit or vegetable can be regularly augmented from 1 to 2 per cent. in amount each plant generation and the undesirable chemical constituents eliminated at about the same rate. The time, therefore, is not far distant when foods will be obtainable capable of more completely nourishing the body and more fully supplying mental energy. This will prolong life.

"I have still another reason. Medicine has not been scientific. The time is not far distant when a more scientific mode of curing disease will be in common use. I have lately demonstrated that by psychologic measurements the approach of a chronic disease can be detected a few years before the patient has the first conscious symptoms. This inaugurated a scientific preventive medicine and hygiene.

"Indeed, I see no reason why the health of man can not be prolonged even beyond the 200th year. A few instances have been recorded where people have attained an age beyond a century. If these had inter-married and had applied the suggestions I have herein made, there is no doubt but that their progeny would have lived to a greater age, and so on, until a race would be produced capable of living perhaps 300 years. It is all a matter of cell-functioning—that is, of mind functioning—as to whether a man shall live long or not."

Now that we have been to the wise doctors, let us ask some centenarians what they have to say as to the problem of prolonging human life. G. E. D. Diamond, of San Francisco, 102 years old, attributes his great span of life to regularly annointing his body with olive oil for the last thirty years, during which time he has not eaten a particle of meat. The idea was suggested to him by the description in the Bible of the annointing of the chosen king of Israel with olive oil for the purpose of increasing his number of years. Betsy Saunders, of Norwalk, Conn., over 105 years old, says she often feels wicked because she is such a glutton, and her case reminds us of that of Thomas Parr, servant to the Earl of Arundel, who died of overgluttony in his 54th year. During his last years his diet was generally subrancid cheese, whey, milk and bread. John Bayles an Englishman, who died at about 130, abstained from meat and dieted on small-beer, bread, butter and sugar. He had a tremendous chest, as had also Richard Reddick, a Pittsburg negro, who was reported two years ago as living at 113. The diet of Henry Jenkins, said to have been the oldest Englishman on record and who is believed to have attained the age of at least 169, was described as "coarse and sour." St. Mungo, of Wales, 165, always slept on the ground. Appollonius, a Pythagoran priest, 130, when young renounced "wine, women and all sorts of flesh," discarded shoes, stopped cutting his hair and clothed himself only in linen. Matilda de Shields, who died in Washington a year ago a athe age of 113, attributed her enormous years to her Indian ancestry. She was the granddaughter of an Indian chief.

The writer has for some years made it a fad to collect all available literature relating to extreme longevity. He has perused records of several thousands of individuals reputed to have lived more than 100 years. No general deductions can well be made from all these cases, many of which are probably fictitious, except that the great majority of centenarians appear to have been poor people, who have eaten plain food and performed manual labor in the fresh air. Another deduction which might be mentioned, were it not calculated to shock the anti-tobacco crusaders, is that a remarkable percentage of the female centenarians and a still greater percentage of the males have been inveterate slaves to the filthy weed.

RUNNING A THEATRE.

Woe That Has Overtaken Portland Management Contrasted With Mr. Jamieson's Success.

"The old Northwestern Theatrical Association, which at one time controlled the leading theatres in the cities of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, was yesterday made the defendant in a big suit to collect rent upon its still unexpired lease of the Marquam Grand opera house in the last named city. The amount sued for is $15,113.98, all accrued since the lease was made on May 10, 1895. The plaintiff is the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of Portland.

"The complaint in the suit is a voluminous one. It alleges that the lease was to run for fifty-seven months from May 9, 1895, ending on February 9, 1900, at noon, and provided for the payment of the following amounts as rent:

"For the first nine months $4,875, in monthly installments of $541.67; for the next twelve months $7,500, in quarterly installments of $1,875; for the next two years, $7,750 each, in quarterly installments of $1,973.50; and for the last twelve months, $8,000, in quarterly installments of $2,000 each.

"It was further provided in the lease, the complaint alleges, that for each entertainment in excess of thirty-six during the first nine months of the lease, and for each entertainment in excess of 100 during each succeeding twelve months thereafter, an extra charge of $10, payable immediately, was to be paid.

"It is further alleged that up to the date of the suit, rent amounting to the sum of $10,873.50, with interest at 8 per cent, amounting to $1,050.63, has accrued; that the payments made on account by the theatrical association aggregate but $4,300; and that for extra entertainments there is due the sum of $2,285.96. The prayer of the complaint is for the alleged balance $15,113.98.

"Accompanying the complaint was filed a writ of garnishment alleging that the Seattle Theatre Company is indebted to the theatrical association, and asking that the theatre company be required to make answer as to the amount of the alleged indebtedness and submit it for the order of the court.

"Arthur Upton & Wheeler, who represent the plaintiff in the suit, said that they prepared the papers from information given them by the plaintiff's Portland lawyers, and knew no more of the facts in the case than alleged in the complaint.

"The Northwestern Theatrical Association is said to be composed of Carl Hellig, of Portland; George W. Dickinson and T. W. Knos, of Tacoma."

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MAJOR WALSH A FAILURE.

An Ontario Liberal Tells Why—The President and Future of Dawson.

From the Winnipeg Telegram.

Dr. H. A. Bonner, of Chesley, Ont., is registered at the Leland hotel. The doctor is on his way home from Dawson City and stopped over yesterday to pay a short visit to his brother, Mr. R. A. Bonnar, barrister, of this city. Dr. Bonnar is a strong Liberal in politics, and at the last general Dominion elections was the Liberal candidate for North Bruce, but was defeated, in a three-cornered contest, by the present Conservative member, A. McNeil, by a majority of thirty-one votes.

To a representative of the Telegram who called upon him yesterday he stated that he formed one of a party who went into that country as far as Tagish with Major Walsh's party; he going in as surgeon of the Northwest Mounted Police. He left Walsh's party at that point, Walsh and his party going down to Little Salmon, while Dr. Bonnar remained at Tagish until about the month of April and then proceeded to Dawson City over the ice; it took his party 19 days to go from Bennett to Dawson City. He arrived at Dawson in April last. Very shortly after his arrival there he severed his connection with the Mounted police and went into mining operations on Hunker Creek, about twenty-six miles out of Dawson City. He was asked to give his opinion of the administration of affairs in that country under Major Walsh, and he replied:

"A mistake was made in appointing Major Walsh to the important position of commissioner of that country; he had no capacity whatever for the position he occupied; he is a man of very limited ability but unlimited conceit. Taken as a whole he was in every way unfitted for the position he occupied, and it was a fortunate thing for the country as well as for the government that he resigned from the office he should never have been appointed to fulfil."

"In what particular way did Major Walsh fail in the performance of his public duties either as regarded the government or the miners?" was asked.

"In the first place, when Major Walsh received the appointment, he was either needed or not needed in Dawson City; that is self evident; if he was not needed, why should he have been appointed? If needed, he was needed there as soon as he could possibly reach there; but what are the facts? Instead of proceeding with all possible speed to Dawson City he went so far as Little Salmon and wintered there. He was spending his time, drawing his salary and putting the country to a great deal of expense wintering at Little Salmon when the duties of his office demanded that he should be at Dawson. The excuse that he could not get his party through from Little Salmon to Dawson City at that season of the year is a most flimsy one, because at that very time a number of women and little children, some under ten years of age, passed over the trail, and surely what women and little children had accomplished the gallant major should not have feared to attempt. By staying at Little Salmon he showed he was negligent to the duties of the office to which the government had appointed him, and even after his arrival in Dawson City he made no attempt to make himself popular with common rabble of the new mining city, but even in this he made a failure. He was possessed of no executive ability, and his administration of affairs in the Yukon from start to finish was a dismal failure."

It was asked if the appointment of Mr. Wm. Ogilvie will meet with the approval of the people of Dawson City, and he replied: "Mr. Ogilvie has the respect and confidence of the entire community of Dawson City, and will, he believes, make a capital commissioner; he is already making radical changes in the administration of affairs, and generally proving himself to be possessed of executive talents of a very high order; he appears to come prepared to do business rather than strut about the streets displaying his shape."

Dr. Bonnar stated that he had never seen anything wrong in the actions of Mr. Fawcett, the ex-gold commissioner, and believed him to be a straightforward official.

The community at Dawson City is made up of the most lawless men in the world, and on the route to Dyea a man's life is not safe for one moment on the American side of the summit, and murders along the route are of almost daily occurrence, but when the summit is once reached these men realize that they are in Canadian territory and law and order becomes the ruling feature. This state of affairs he attributed to the fact that these men know they are in Canadian territory and that when tried before a Canadian judge the law will be fairly but rigidly administered, and if crime has been committed punishment is certain to follow; for this reason Dawson City, which is filled with gamblers and other rough characters, is a very law-abiding place.

The wealth of the Klondike has, in his opinion, been greatly misrepresented; while there is undoubtedly a great quantity of gold in those regions, yet in very many cases it is a question if it is rich enough to pay the expenses incurred in working it, and it is certain that under ordinary circumstances would be considered very rich might in that country be valueless, as the expense of mining it would amount to more than the output.

It is true that a few rich claims have been found and it is from these claims that the country has got its reputation. Thousands of people went in, believing that fabulously rich claims were the rule rather than the exception, but found out too late that these extraordinary claims are the very few exceptions to the general rule; the consequence is that there are now thousands of people in Dawson City doing nothing, unable to get out and living upon the provisions they took in with them.

Speaking of the sanitary condition of the city, he stated the city had been built in a swamp, without drainage of any kind or other provisions for the protection of health; the consequence is a great deal of sickness, and the hospital staff is kept busy all the time.

He left Dawson City on September 22, and was three weeks in reaching Selkirk. The steamer grounded several times during the trip, causing delays ranging from hours to days at a time. The doctor continues his journey by the Atlantic express to return to Dawson City about the month of February next.

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SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE

Carriers in Strong Demand on the Coast—Consequently Rates Will Advance.

More Competition for the Canadian-Australian Steamships—The Coquitlam Arrives.

With a scarcity of tonnage on this coast and with between eight and nine hundred thousand tons of grain awaiting shipment on the Columbia river, lumbermen are looking for rates to take a sudden rise. It is next to impossible to charter now, particularly a steamship large enough to handle a good sized cargo. There is also a big demand for tonnage in California, so that between lumbermen and grain shippers carriers will have no excuse for wanting an engagement for months. It will require a fleet of nearly three hundred strong to carry the grain, and a very small percentage of this tonnage has yet been secured. As if in sympathy with freight rates, prices of lumber are also likely to change, logs on the Sound being now valued at $6 per 1,000 feet. Between local and foreign traders all the mills in the province are kept pretty well going. The burning out of Hastings mill is bound to have an effect on the business, but will not, it is thought, slacken trade, as the company have several other mills running, and preparing for business in different parts of the province, so that the fleet now at Hastings can be despatched without any serious loss. Charterers, as a rule, are protected from such losses as might follow the burning of a mill, and though having generally to pay for the removal of a ship from one mill to another, are not held responsible for delays resulting.

NEW HAWAIIAN SERVICE.

According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of Wednesday, the overhauling about to be given to the big steamship Garonne, now in Esquimalt, is preparatory to her initial voyage to Hawaii, under the flag of the British-American steamship company. It is expected that she will sail from Seattle on November 15, and it is the intention to paint and put her into first-class condition for the trip. There will be an excursion of Eastern people taken on on occasion of this initial trip, and the P.-I. says that 125 have already taken passage for the voyage. They will leave Minneapolis November 12, and expect to reach Seattle in time to board the Garonne by the morning of the 15th. They are to be given a six-day stop-over at Honolulu, and three days at Hilo. Frank Waterhouse, the managing owner of the Garonne, will accompany the ship on this trip, in the special interest of the passengers, and immediately after his return to America will leave for Europe to arrange for the importation of two other first-class 5,000-ton steamships to be put on the Seattle-Australian run.

THE COQUITLAM ARRIVES.

Having been at Vancouver and Steveston for several days since her return from the North, the steamer Coquitlam entered port again yesterday, from Steveston. She had on her arrival here three passengers—H. Chapman, the companion of the late A. L. Poudrier, and Mr. T. L. Watson, bookkeeper of one of the Rivers Inlet canneries being two of the trio. The steamer experienced very rough weather while in the North, encountering a gale near the Queen Charlotte islands, which compelled her to run to harbor for shelter, and remain at the point for two full days.

DISCOVERIES IN POMPEII.

Interesting Finds in Recent Excavations—The Surgeon's House.

London Times.

The excavations at Pompeii have been continued during the past year, and have resulted chiefly in the discovery of small houses containing objects of secondary interest and importance. In the neighborhood of the Gate of Vesuvius, a portion of the city wall belonging to the earliest period of Pompeiian building was laid bare, and is interesting, as it is apparently more ancient than such other portions of the wall as have been discovered. It appears to be of Oscan construction, being built of large blocks of rough stone, neatly joined without mortar, and resembles somewhat the facade of "The House of the Surgeon," which is admittedly of Oscan architecture, although the stones are larger and not so smoothly faced.

This section of the excavations being exhausted, the ground already appropriated being finished, the director determined to excavate the small corner near the "Seat Gate," which was the only unexcavated spot in that part of the city. Experts had long been anxious to see what lay buried there, for there was a portion of a very large and handsome red marble pillar, which had long been above ground and had given rise to sundry conjectures. On removing the soil, the site was found to be occupied by the foundations of a temple which was in course of construction at the time of the destruction of the city in 79 A. D. This is particularly interesting, because it was supposed that all the sacred edifices of the city had been discovered long ago, no important deity being without a representative temple; but, unfortunately, there is nothing in the rudiments of the temple before us to indicate to whom it was to be dedicated on its completion.

It is evident that, though very small, it was intended to rival in its recoration any temple which existed in the city, and though it had scarcely risen above the ground level, the marble architraves, carved with the usual egg and tooth moulding, are lying around it ready to be put up; and the Corinthian capitals, some finished and others only partly executed are displayed in the enclosure, as well as the base of a pillar upon which the mason was at work at the time of the catastrophe which overwhelmed the city. The tool-marks on this base are clearly perceptible, and look as if the workman had only just left his task.

As to the handsome red marble pillar to which we have alluded, it is reasonable to conjecture that it was the base for the statue of the god, as it is about four feet long, and the only piece of colored marble found on the site. The partly executed capitals are extremely interesting, as showing the methods of the Roman artist who was engaged upon them, while those that are complete are very good specimens indeed, considering that they belong to an age of decline.

If Pompeii itself had not been productive of sensation this year, a small excavation on private ground only a few yards outside the walls has more than made up for this by revealing one of the finest and most interesting mosaics of antiquity. Surrounded by a most exquisite garland of flowers, with a theatrical mask thrown in here and there to break the pattern, is a picture representing a group of seven philosophers, one of whom is seated with a papyrus in his hand, and the others are grouped round listening to him.

In the background are some ruined pillars, and in the right hand upper corner is a representation of the Areopagus of Athens, with its rocks and buildings. The mosaic is polychrome and in diminutive cubes of very fine workmanship, equal in merit to those by Dioscorides of Samos in the Naples Museum, which are believed to be the only signed mosaics of antiquity. It is about three feet square, and was, no doubt, intended for the centre of the pavement of a room.

It had probably never been used, and was a new mosaic, because it was not found on the ground, but leaning against a wall, showing either that it had been moved from some other place, or that it was about to be put down for the first time. Its perfect condition leads one to prefer the latter conjecture. The government has purchased it from Sig. D'Acquunino, and it will shortly be exhibited to the public in the mosaic department of the Naples Museum.

It is generally admitted that the earliest mosaics in Italy date from about 80 B. C., and there can be no doubt that in many cases they were reproductions, or at all events traditions of famous pictures. In the case before us, the sketch of the Areopagus, concerning the identity of which there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who knows the spot even in its present state, displays the Greek origin of the work, and the scene depicted must be either some celebrated discussion on "Mars Hill," or, what is more likely, a casual group of one of the Attic schools of thought such as might be seen there any day. At any rate, a sketch of the Areopagus which is recognizable at the end of the nineteenth century is no mean treasure, and we are encouraged to hope that one or other of the archaeological schools of Athens may be able to throw some light on the subject of this interesting mosaic.

It is not thought likely that the D'Acquino excavations will produce other objects of great importance, as the house so far has shown no signs of being anything more than a suburban villa. After the rich find of silver which was made about a mile from Pompeii, and presented by Baron Rothschild to the Louvre, it is unsafe to speak with too much confidence, but the above is the opinion of the expert who is in charge of the excavation.

A COVER DESIGN BY GRASSET.

The November Century is to have a novelty in the way of a colored cover designed by Grasset, the famous poster-maker of Paris. He has pictured Alexander the Great on his steed "Bucephalus," to mark the opening of Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler's serial "Life of Alexander," which will be a feature of the magazine during the coming year. Grasset's present design is entirely different from his famous Napoleon poster, "The Sun of Austerlitz," which made the cover the Century, but it is none the less striking. The great gray war-horse is represented in the immediate foreground, reined in until he has almost fallen on his haunches. On his back is the determined young Alexander, in rich trappings of gold and purple. The background is a typical Macedonian scene, with stately temples and palaces showing through the foliage. In the distance are the purple Olympian mountains. The colors are quiet but rich, like old tapestries. The cover for the December Century, which will also be printed in colors, has been designed by the eminent French artist Tissot, who painted the famous illustrations for the "Life of Christ."

THE USUAL STORY.

Ill Treatment of the Indians Caused the Recent Outbreak in Wisconsin.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Commissioner Jones has made his report on the Indian outbreak at Bear island, Minn. He places the blame on the bad treatment the Indians had received.

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder.
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or
Carbolic Tooth Paste.
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic, the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.
Avoid Imitations Which are Numerous and Unreliable.
From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late United States Consul, Manchester: "Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is *the best I ever used*. In my opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."
The Largest Sale of any Dentifrices
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
Awarded 35 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.
AGENTS
HENDERSON BROS., Druggists, Victoria.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land situated on the Stickine river two miles below the town of Glenora, District of Cassiar: Commencing at a stake marked John Lynghoim, N.W. corner post; thence 60 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 60 chains west; thence 80 chains north to point of commencement; containing 480 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, B.C., October 7th, 1898.
o28 JOHN LYNGHOLM.

BOYS! We can give a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Sundry Articles, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Knives, etc., at 25c and 50c each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation. Manufacturers' Supply Co. Toronto, Ont.

$7 to $10 a Week in leisure hours; any one can do the work. We want reliable families in every locality to help us manufacture Children's Toques, Gauntlets and Bicycle Leggings for the trade, by a new process. No canvassing or experience required. Steady work, good pay, whole or spare time. Write to-day. Address, THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO., 15 Leader Lane, Toronto.

ARE YOU
Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?
HUDYAN
Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudyan doctors free, or write for
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IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
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First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain.
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San Francisco, - - - Cal.

NOTICE.

Section 109, Sooke District—Estate of the Late G. W. Brown, Deceased.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th day of November, A.D. 1898, for the purchase of above section, containing 117 acres, alder bottom, and easily cleared. Good site for cannery, situate at the head of Bechey Bay.

Before any tender can be accepted the approval of the Court must be obtained.

Dated 20th October, A.D. 1898.
DRAKE, JACKSON AND HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

NOTICE.

George A. Pritchett, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustee's and Executor's Act, notice is hereby given that creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of George A. Pritchett, late of Glenora, Cassiar, B. C., who died on the 7th September, 1898, administration of whose estate and effects was granted to James Porter, of Telegraph Creek, Cassiar, and Duncan McKinnon, of Wrangel, Alaska, by the will of the said George A. Pritchett (deceased), dated the twenty-seventh day of June, 1895, at Wrangel, Alaska, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims and demands to the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon, at their residences aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1898. And notice is hereby given that, at the expiration of the above mentioned day, the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George A. Pritchett amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have then had notice, and the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have had no notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1898.
(Signed) JAMES PORTER,
(Signed) DUNCAN M'KINNON,
Administrators of the Estate.
Date of first publication, Sept. 28, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the Chilcotin River, about three miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. T. E. Peake, S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement.

HAROLD T. E. PEAKE.
September 8, 1898. s15

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the head of Kitamaat Arm, Coast district, commencing at W. McKenzie's N.E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to McKenzie's N.W. corner; thence east along W. McKenzie's north boundary 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

ERNEST TEMPLE.
Kitamaat Arm, August 20th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the Chilcotin River, about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked R. F. Newton, S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement.

R. F. NEWTON.
September 8, 1898. s15

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the Chilcotin River about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. P. Hayliff S.W. corner, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement.

H. P. S. Hayliff.
September 8, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described timber lands, situate in the district of Cassiar, B. C.: Commencing at a post on the west side of Pine creek, about one-half mile north of Pine creek discovery camp, and the same distance from the creek; thence northwesterly 40 chains to base of mountain range; thence southwesterly 240 chains; thence southeasterly 40 chains; thence northeasterly 240 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres, more or less.

W. G. MITCHELL.
Dated August 29th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Take notice that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land, situate in the district of Cassiar, British Columbia, commencing at a post marked W. G. Mitchell, southeasterly corner; thence northeast 40 chains to junction of Pine creek with Lake Surprise; thence in a northwesterly direction 40 chains along the shore of Lake Surprise; thence 40 chains in a southwesterly direction; thence 40 chains in a southeasterly direction, to point of commencement.

W. G. MITCHELL.
Pine Creek, Lake Atlin, Sept. 8th, 1898.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.
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