

NORTHERN SALMON.

Only a Small Part of the Northern Pack Received by the Danube.

Fatality at Alert Bay—N. K. Y. Rates—The "Empress" in Port.

Another fish story was the principal news brought from the North by the steamship Danube which arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. On the Skeena fishing is over until next year, but salmon still run plentifully at Rivers Inlet and on the Naas. At the latter place a short pack was expected, but luckily expectations have proved wrong, and the canneries there will not enjoy a profitable year. At Alert Bay it has been an off year, and Spencer's cannery has secured to date not more than a thousand cases. The biggest catches have been obtained at Rivers Inlet, where in five days work ten boats were able to complete the British Columbia Canning Company's pack for the season with 700 cases. This is the only cannery on the Inlet that has so far closed down, although others were expected to discontinue operations very soon after the Danube sailed for Victoria. The statement of the pack secured by the different canneries is as follows:

RIVERS INLET.	
River's Inlet Co.	38,000
Good Hope.	30,000
Wanook.	21,000
Branswick.	15,000
ALERT BAY.	
Alert Bay.	1,000
NAAS RIVER.	
Mill Bay.	5,500
Naas Harbor.	7,000
SKEENA RIVER.	
Carlisle.	14,000
Cunningham.	12,000
Inverness.	11,500
North Pacific.	11,500
Bon Accord.	11,500
Claxton.	10,500
Standard.	10,500
Balmoral.	10,500
Aberdeen.	10,000
Lowe Inlet.	9,000
Namu.	3,000

The Danube's load of European passengers was the largest ever carried, and on their account the steamer's return was hastened. Altogether her passengers, including Indians, Japanese and Chinese numbered nearly 400. Among those carried in her saloon were S. A. Spencer, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Dempster and Mrs. Stickland, and Mr. Meus. Confirmatory news of the drowning of Robert Hunt at Alert Bay, previously reported by Captain Foot, of the steam schooner Mischief, was brought by the Danube. An Indian found the empty canoe of the deceased, and on subsequent search discovered the body in ten feet of water. How he was drowned no one knows. Mr. Hunt was a young man, 20 years of age, who lived with his mother, a widow lady, at Fort Rupert. The Danube reports colder weather on the trip just ended than on any former trip during the present season.

THE "EMPEROR" ARRIVES.
The Empress of Japan, which arrived from Oriental ports yesterday, completed her voyage remarkably for its smoothness and generally satisfactory character. She had left Japan on the last day of July and experienced no incident out of the ordinary in the run across. As cargo she brought to America 2,500 tons of miscellaneous merchandise and passengers 70 in the cabin, including Admiral Dunlop, R.N., who not long ago retired from the command of the Mediterranean squadron—16 in the intermediate, four of them being in the intermediate, and the remainder from the Victoria seafarers now in Northern waters; and 319 Chinese and Japanese in the steerage.

RATES BY THE N. Y. K.
The Japanese officers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which will shortly enter into competition with the three Pacific lines now operating between Japan and this port, announce that the rates will be as follows to Victoria or Seattle: First class, from Kobe or Yokohama, yen 240 (about \$120); and second class, yen 170. The fares to Honolulu, which will also be made a port of call, will be: First class, yen 170; second class, yen 100. Freight will be carried, as already announced in the Colonist, at the same rates as prevail on the other lines in the Oriental trade.

TO REPRESENT THE "BAYS."

At a special meeting of the managing board of the J. B. A. A. last evening, the matter of club representation at the forthcoming regatta of the N. P. A. A. O.—to be held in the Terminal City, on the 1st and 2nd of September—was fully discussed, and the following announced as the crews to defend the navy blue and white at the big aquatic tournament:

Senior four—D. O'Sullivan (stroke), W. J. Scott, D. T. Jones and F. S. Widdowson (bow), with T. F. Geiger and C. E. Bailey as spare men.
Junior four—T. F. Geiger (stroke), W. J. Wilson, W. H. Jesse and C. E. Bailey (bow), with C. McNeill, W. Adams and G. Watson as spare men.
Junior single—W. Scott.

After electing to membership Messrs. C. S. Chinery, William Grant and Arthur Davey, the board adjourned last evening until the evening of the 20th, when reports will be received from the several committees appointed in connection with the carnival arrangements. This will be the first heat in the third series of local races will be contested by the following crews:

J. McNeill (a.) J. Watson (a.)
F. Grant. F. Norris.
P. E. Daniels. A. Davey (a.)
W. E. Adams (b.) C. Geiger (b.)

The race starts from the match factory at 7:30 sharp, the finish being at the club house.

HAMILTON, Aug. 12.—A couple known as Mr. and Mrs. E. E. North are supposed to have been drowned on Georgian Bay. North was a brakeman on the T. & E. here, and Minnie Clinche, of Buffalo, was formerly here. They left here a week ago on Saturday, saying they were going to Winnipeg.

THE CITY.

An insane man named Murdoch McPhail was brought down from Port Essington on the steamer Danube, and will be sent to the asylum at Westminster.

ADJUTANT CLARK, of the Salvation Army, who is Adjutant McDonald's successor in charge of the work in the British Columbia district, arrived from Winnipeg last evening, accompanied by Mrs. Clark, who is also an enthusiastic Army worker. The new Adjutant and his wife have been for some time in charge of the social work of the Army in the Manitoba capital; they have also had charge of some of the largest and most important corps in the Dominion, in which they have been in active service for the past few years. To-night the new officers will be given a formal welcome at the barracks.

Advices received from Japan by yesterday's Empress chronicle a disastrous wave, which submerged a considerable portion of the Japan sea coast of the Coshu peninsula on July 11. The wave is reported to have been ten feet high, and undoubtedly of seismic origin. As it came rolling in, it destroyed several fishing boats and large quantities of barley and wheat spread out to dry. The wave was followed by heavy rains which caused an overflow of the Ariso and Nagara rivers, by which 55 villages were submerged and 450 houses destroyed. Over 25,000 people were, in consequence of the second invasion of the sea, brought to the very verge of starvation. Relief had been sent to them before the Empress left Japan.

The argument on the application of the Horseshoe Gold Mining Co. for an injunction against the Horseshoe Hydraulic Co., was heard by Mr. Justice Drake yesterday. Mr. L. Crease appearing for the application and Mr. John Campbell, contra. On August 1, the Horseshoe Gold Mining Co., obtained an injunction against the Horseshoe Hydraulic Co., restraining them from damming back the water in the lakes above the respective claims of both companies. This injunction was dismissed by Mr. Justice Walker, as it had been obtained without proper notice to the Horseshoe Hydraulic Co. Notice of another application for injunction was immediately given by the Horseshoe Gold Mining Co., and yesterday this was argued on its merits. Mr. Justice Drake dismissed the application on the ground that the affidavits were too vague.

DR. ALEXANDER LOUIS PREVOST, of Seattle, is taking steps towards bringing an action against the City of Victoria and the Consolidated Railway Company for the death of Mrs. Prevost who was one of the victims of the Point Ellice bridge disaster. Dr. Prevost has been appointed by the court here and in Seattle as administrator of his wife's estate, and on the part of himself and his little son and daughter, he is through Mr. S. Perry Mills, his legal adviser, taking proceedings to institute an action against the city and the tramway. Letters have been received by the two parties from Mr. Mills stating that Dr. Prevost claims \$50,000 damages for the death of his wife, and intimating that the letters are sent for the purpose of giving an opportunity for a settlement before the action is taken. Dr. Prevost's young son is now at Santa Clara college, and the little girl is being educated at the relatives of the victim of the bridge accident are in course of preparation and are likely to be entered soon.

SHOULD BE SENT EAST.

The representatives of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club who are to take part in the Tacoma tourney leave for the City of Destiny to-day, and will doubtless give an excellent account of themselves before the week is over. Of course, Champion Foulkes is of the number, and it is a foregone conclusion that he will again prove victorious in the singles. As a matter of fact there does not appear to be a player on the Coast at the present time who, upon equal terms, can so press Foulkes as to compel a display of his reserve ability and resource. Samuel Hardy, the California champion, is rated several degrees below him in the list of tennis experts, and Foulkes has improved vastly since this rating. He now stands at the head of Canada's exponents of tennis, and twenty-sixth among the players of all America, heading the seventh class.

It has been suggested that if possible arrangements should be made during the present week to have Foulkes complete his series of brilliant achievements before the week's great international tournament which opens at Niagara-on-the-Lake on the 25th instant. It is altogether probable that the American champions will be in attendance at that famous meeting, and should Canada's representative from the capital city of its most western province succeed in wresting from them continental honors, the advertisement for the city, not to speak of the renown which would rest upon Victoria, would be something to tell with righteous pride in years to come. It is not saying too much to pronounce Foulkes well able to distinguish himself and Victoria; he is at present in the most magnificent form—in fact no champion has ever gone so far in better condition—and it is in a measure but right that the club for whom he has won so many local honors should now, while he is in his prime, give him the opportunity to win for himself and the club and the city that is proud of him, as he is of it, the brightest tennis laurels in the land.

All Prize Goods

Colored By the Diamond Dyes.

It is a fact worthy of note that all the best rug carpets, rugs and mats shown at the great fair and exhibitions last year were dyed with the fast and brilliant Diamond Dyes.

This season, we hear that even more extensive work is being done in the art of carpet, rug and mat making, and that Diamond Dyes in large quantities to color their materials for the manufacture of exhibition goods.

At all fairs, nine out of every ten exhibitors of home-made rug, carpet and mats use the Diamond Dyes, knowing full well that the imitation dyes can never give satisfactory results. If you are looking for exhibition goods, do not allow your dealer to sell you the imitation, crude dyes. He makes a large profit, but you suffer loss of your money, time and materials if you are unfortunate enough to use them.

THE YUKON MAILS.

How the First Round Trip of Capt. Moore's Contract Was Made.

A Miner Brings Out Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Gold Dust.

Capt. William Moore, the veteran explorer and navigator, who has the contract from the Dominion government for taking three mails into the Canadian Yukon country this season, returned yesterday from successfully accomplishing his first round trip. This first mail from Victoria left Juneau on May 26 for Fort Cudahy and Forty-Mile, 780 miles distant. Capt. Moore had with him one assistant, and two men who were going into the mining country accompanied him. Four Indians were employed to carry the mail (which weighed 104 lbs.), provisions for the party, and lumber for making a boat at Lake Linderman, whence the remainder of the trip was to be made by water via Louis river, one of the main tributaries of the Yukon.

The trip was anything but a pleasant one, for the snow lay on the ground so deep that showbores had to be resorted to by water to the end of the trip. The lake was frozen solid at the lower end. On June 6 the ice was broken round the edges to get the boat through, and Lake Bennett was reached next day. Five portages between White Horse, the Canyon and Five Fingers were made necessary by the ice which still cumbered the lakes, for the season was very backward. The Louis river when the came rose very rapidly. When the men were found at the Canyon, over forty boats lying there preparing to make a start for the mines. While Captain Moore was there two boats were overturned and four men narrowly escaped drowning, they being rescued by help luckily at hand.

Proceeding down the river Fort Silcock was passed on Monday, June 15, and as rapid time as possible was made, the boat carrying the mails not tying up night or day after leaving Five Fingers till the arrival at Forty Mile on June 18, when the mail was delivered. Captain Moore's boat was the first of the season of all that started after the opening of the lakes.

At Forty Mile, Mr. William Ogilvie, C.E., whose extensive explorations in the North particularly fitted him for the task, has been surveying for the Dominion government to mark out the boundary line of Canada and Alaska between the Forty Mile and Sixty Mile. The result of Mr. Ogilvie's work during the winter has been that he has found that there is more of the district in Canadian territory than has previously been thought. Mr. Ogilvie was waiting for the surveyors from the department at Ottawa, and it was expected that the American surveyors would soon meet him to verify his surveys.

The detachment of Northwest Mounted Police at Fort Cudahy, under Inspector Constantine, acting in Captain Moore's opinion doing good work. Were it not for them much harm would be done to the Indians by whiskey being supplied them. The mounted police, however, were very busy, and got along admirably and harmoniously with the miners, and are making various improvements at their little frontier post. Inspector Constantine is liked and respected by the miners for the tact and justice with which he carries out his duties as a magistrate.

Captain Moore having made the return mail, started for home on June 26, and as he knew from the large amount of snow that the Louis river would be too high for a boat to make headway up stream until the middle of the month, he decided to come out by the Yukon, so as to get the mails away as quick as possible. He left Circle City on June 30 in an American heading the seventh class. The trip was a most uncomfortable one for the Lower Yukon territory is infested with mosquitoes "fifty to the square inch," as the Captain puts it, and against air attacks even buckskin does not afford much protection. The mosquitoes are indeed so bad on the Lower Yukon as to hinder the development of that region. On July 7 a seven hours' storm raged on the river making it necessary to drag the boat over the rapids. On the 11th the wind blew the boat into the bushes that skirt the river bank, and the mosquito attacks made the travellers' lives a misery.

At St. Michael's on July 15 the steamer Bertha was met, and the mails were taken to catch the steamer Dora at Ounakaska, so as to take passage to Sitka. Ounakaska was reached on July 27, and on the 28th days too late to connect with the Bertha. Here there were 35 or 40 sealers in gold dust, most of which had taken out of the mines in the last couple of years. It took all two able-bodied men could do to carry aboard the Bertha at St. Michael's the iron-bound box in which the mail was packed. The steamer Dora left with the last mail for the Yukon. His son Benjamin is now delivering the second mail.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—Lieut. Thomas Mitchell, of the Canadian Blesley Team, reached here from England yesterday. He expressed himself well satisfied with everything, except the cartridges served out. They were so bad that even shooting was impossible.

A POLICY OF BUTCHERY.

Japan's Army in Formosa Accused of Violating All Ethics of Civilization.

Their Path Through the Distressed Island Marked by Ruin and Desolation.

From far Formosa, where for upwards of a year past the Japanese troops have been vainly striving to crush out the seeds of post bellum opposition to the introduction of Japanese customs and innovations, comes a story which for barbarous cruelty and defiant violation of all the ethics of civilization has fortunately few parallels in the history even of the savage races of the world. The terrible tale of rapine, murder and wanton cruelty reached here by the just arrived Empress of Japan, and fully bears out the statement on the Formosa situation given publicly by Rev. Dr. Mackay on his return to that island six months or more ago. Other equally credible correspondents are now the witnesses against Japan, and the burden of their arraignment is that, seeing neither fame nor profit to be gained in the subjugation of the sturdy Formosans by the arts of modern warfare recognized as legitimate by civilized nations, the Japanese have sent to the island embarked in a crusade of blood, their object being to crush out all signs of discontent by as far as possible exterminating the native Chinese population. In this campaign there are no foreign powers to make protest—no foreign press representatives to herald to the world atrocities the telling of which would bring upon Japan the contempt of all enlightened peoples.

"As a result," says the Tainan representative of the China Mail, "the policy of extermination has been zealously pursued from the beginning of the campaign, and what with the destruction of their crops, the burning of their villages, the desecration of the graves of their loved ones, the violation of their wives and daughters and the butchery of their innocent children, the people are driven to the last expedients of desperation. It is all very well to say that many of them are robbers, and that it is inevitable that the innocent will suffer with the guilty. The case is far worse than this. No doubt there are some 'robbers'—no one who knows Formosa denies that. But the policy of the Japanese is daily increasing the number of the brigands. There are several causes for the increase, but I shall mention only one or two.

"One night, two months ago, a band of Japanese soldiers, dressed in Chinese clothes, went to the house of a most respectable and honest merchant. The little boy, saw the soldiers enter the house, and thinking they were house-breakers shouted out 'spare life.' The Japanese soldiers beat him with their fists, and then threw him on the ground outside his father's door. Ten days after the affair (when I saw him) he was not able to move in his bed and his recovery was despaired of. The father was imprisoned for a few days and then shot without a trial. The mother and her two daughters, who had been carried off by the soldiers of the Mikado, were never heard of more."

The same correspondent, who is a personal friend and the guest of Rev. Dr. Mackay, next describes the murder of a man whose house had been burned by the soldiers, and who was killed while in the act of pouring water over some rice among the debris in the hope of saving it. He tells how the Japanese make roads, pulling down houses and destroying crops without giving the slightest warning to the owners, and mentions cases where graveyards have been ruthlessly desecrated in the course of such operations. He speaks of the burning of the Japanese of thirty villages, and on the authority of an eyewitness describes the execution of twenty-one men caught at random to be made examples of by the Japanese troops. These unfortunate men were made to dig a common grave, being kicked and maltreated the while, and then kneeling at its edge and bayoneted to death. A deliberate massacre is reported by him to have taken place on one occasion in June, when as the Japanese troops approached a village, the reputation of which for order and quietness was well known, the inhabitants were forth to welcome them. Fifty men were surrounded by the Chinese, and in another instance the prefect of Hunan issued a proclamation calling upon all peaceful people to return to their homes. That was on June 22, and the following day the troops went round among the houses, villages burning and killing as before, and making no distinction among men, women and little children. Finally, the correspondent says:

"Regarding the violation of women and girls, it is simply impossible to give figures in this connection, as it is well nigh impossible to get at the facts. But there is not a man or woman, whether English, French, German, American or Chinese, but will say: 'Yes, hundreds, even thousands of women, have been done in a time of war they might be in a manner excused.' But they have been done and are being done in the name of nominal peace. How long are these unnameable barbarities to be permitted? When men see their crops destroyed, their houses pulled down, their relatives in prison or cruelly killed, their villages burned and pillaged, the white bones of their fathers lying bleaching in the sun, their wives and daughters violated—when even long-suffering Chinamen see these things, is it to be wondered that they forget patience and join the ranks of the outlaws to attack the Japanese?"

To this statement of the Formosans' position the resident missionaries have appended a note of entire corroboration, while in common with the Chinese in Formosa of Japanese official ignorance, arrogance and cruelty, the Hongkong Daily Press says:

"The eyes of the world must soon be fixed upon Japan in Formosa, and soon the new rulers of the island continue their policy of wanton cruelty the consequences may indeed be serious—not to Formosa alone but to Japan. Unlike the case of the Liaotung peninsula, no opposition was offered to Japan's acqui-

sition of Formosa, but it is not impossible that her retention of it may be opposed if she continues to prove herself incompetent to manage it."

EVERYTHING JAPAN'S WAY

Dispatches from Tientsin published in the Japanese papers to the 31st ult., which the Empress of Japan brought yesterday, report the completion and signing on the 9th of July of the commercial treaty provided for in the Shimonekei treaty of May, 1895, and the details of which have been in discussion ever since that date. The new treaty contains 29 articles, that inserted by the Japanese in the original draft with a view to settling the questions connected with duties and inland taxes leviable on cotton goods manufactured in China, having been omitted. It is, however, set forth clearly that this question, being a very complicated one, shall be dealt with separately as occasion requires. The new treaty is given as the essential features of this new agreement between the two great powers of the Orient:

- 1.—Japan is to profit by the operation of the favored nation clause in commerce, and to enjoy the right of consular jurisdiction, while China will be debarred from both rights.
- 2.—Japanese subjects shall be under the jurisdiction of the Japanese consuls in China, while the Chinese in Japan shall be under the jurisdiction of the Japanese authorities.
- 3.—Japanese shall be permitted to deal in real estate within limited districts in the open ports of China, and the Chinese shall not have the same privileges in Japan.
- 4.—Japanese subjects shall be permitted to initiate industrial and manufacturing enterprises in China, and the taxes to be imposed on them shall be governed by the provisions of the Shimonekei treaty.
- 5.—Duties and taxes on imported goods from Japan shall be at the same rates as those applied to the most favored nations. The treaty is to be in operation ten years from the date of signature.

THE TEES ARRIVES.

After a Pleasant Voyage the New C. P. N. Steamer Reaches Victoria Safely.

A Splendid Sea Boat and Nicely Fitted Up With Modern Appliances.

The Tees, the fine new steamer which the C.P.N. Co. purchased in England to replace the Maude on the West Coast route, reached Victoria shortly before 1 a.m. on Wednesday. The tug Lorne had sighted the Tees off Cape Flattery and duly reported her on reaching Victoria. Capt. Irving was therefore on the lookout for the Tees and intended to meet her and bring her into the harbor, as was expected that Capt. Smith being new to this port would anchor in Royal Roads till morning. However pilot Buckman, who was lying off the harbor in his boat, boarded the Tees and brought her to the outer wharf, where Capt. Irving went aboard and had the Tees taken to the inner harbor, where she tied up safe and sound.

The new addition to the C.P.N. fleet is a fine steel vessel of 355 tons, single screw, and registered in this district at Lloyd's. She has a capacity of 550 tons, is double bottomed and in every respect a thoroughly good vessel. She was built three years ago and has been employed in the London, Stockton and Tees passenger trade. She is very nicely fitted up inside, with accommodation for 60 passengers. Her saloon is quite a handsome one, the work being oak and oak with bird's-eye maple panels. She is lighted by electricity and is very modern in her build, with every appliance for comfort. The Tees is a wonderful advance over the old Maude, and passengers on the West Coast route will appreciate the fine vessel on which in future they will travel. Steam winches and every facility for handling cargo are among her equipment. The Tees has a length of 165 feet, beam 26 feet, and draws 12 feet of water. Her officers are Capt. Adam Smith; chief officer, Thomas Turtle; second officer, Wm. Harris; first engineer, W. Duffin; second engineer, Thomas Mann; third officer, C. Baugh; and her crew consists of 17 all told.

Capt. Smith, who has seen many years at sea, is delighted with the Tees. A better sea boat, he says, was never built, as she rides the water like a duck and does not roll. She left London May 8, and during the whole voyage to Victoria she not a single sea sickness. Then she is economical in coal, only having used a little less than six tons of coal a day. Her average rate of speed was 8½ to 9 knots an hour, though she can steam much faster with her triple expansion engines, of 500 indicated horse power. The ports touched at en route were Cape Verde, Montevideo and Coronal, and she came through the Straits of Magellan and the Smyth channel. Not a single unpleasant incident marred the trip, and the Tees tied up at Victoria in as fine condition as when she left London.

Another Week's Sudden Deaths

If the situation were not so serious one might say in the matter of sudden deaths from heart failure that each week is a record breaker over that which has preceded it. There never was a time when there existed for holding the red flag of danger, and apoplexy, and women in all conditions of life to keep within convenient reach a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for Heart Trouble. Not a slightest symptom of heart trouble relief is secured within half an hour of using this medicine. The case of Mr. L. W. Law, of Toronto Junction, who succumbed from smothering spells for eighteen months being permanently cured by this great medicine, is only one of the thousands of instances that could be cited.

Sold by Dean & Higcock, and Hall & Co.

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally.

"I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until I got Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything." Many people suffer from rheumatism, bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a sample case:

"My boy is all crippled up and suffering awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Hills, of Chesley, Ont. "He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, 25c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25c. jyl10-dykw

WHERE COMES IT FROM

The Mysterious Winnipeg Balloon Is Now Reported From the Skeena.

Seen at Hazelton on July 3 and Mistaken for Andrew's.

The mystery of that ghostly balloon that passed over the city of Winnipeg on the 1st of July last—and which the majority of readers took to be a mere creation of some over-heated imagination—was considerably intensified yesterday upon the receipt of an official information from Indian Agent Loring, who is stationed at Hazelton on the Skeena. Of the passing over that far northern part of the world, just two days later, of a similar airship. This word comes in two separate reports to Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, who by request of the Swedish government had notified each of the numerous agents under his jurisdiction to be on the lookout for Prof. Andree's expedition and prepared to render it any assistance should need be desired. Mr. Prof. Andree has not, according to present information, even left Northern Norway as yet on his adventurous quest, the balloon seen by the Winnipeggers and later by the Indians at the Skeena cannot have been his. Whence it was and whence it came constitutes a problem as yet unsolved.

The first report, to Mr. Vowell bears date of July 3, and is in full as follows:

Hazelton, July 3, 1896:

A. V. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Victoria, B. C.:

Sir:—I have the honor to report that this day at 7:35 p.m. (local time), an object by description in shape of balloon was seen by a boy about four miles to the west of here (Lat. 55 degrees and 15 minutes, Long. 127 degrees and 40 minutes). At the time there was a strong north west wind. It was seen to emerge from out of a heavy bank of white clouds, hovering in at an intermediate clear space in a semi-circular line, to disappear in another at an altitude of about 400 feet above the timber line on the mountains. It had a black appearance, having been seen between the setting sun. The boy's description of the balloon and its actions, leaves no doubt as to its reality, and is no doubt a Swedish balloon expected to have left Spitzbergen for the North Pole on the 1st instant. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. E. Loring, Indian Agent.

The discredit which would naturally be cast upon such a report, based only on the story of an Indian boy, is removed by the second report, mailed one week later, and to the following effect:

Hazelton, B. C., July 10, 1896.

A. W. Vowell, Supt. Indian Affairs, Victoria:

Sir:—I have the honor to report this information received this day by Ghaill, head chief of Kitepioux, that while trapping with a party of Indians on Black Water lake, above the head of the Skeena, he observed an object resembling a balloon, and then displaying very bright lights, was seen by them on the evening of the same day as before mentioned (the 3rd inst.) in a nearly northern direction. Ghaill, whom you know, is a trustworthy man, and his statement is to be credited.

The Indians on the Skeena were made aware that they were liable to see, during the beginning of this month, a balloon going north, and of the purpose of its occupants, etc., and to report to me anything noticed by them of that description.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. Loring, Indian Agent.

In connection with Prof. Andree and his plans for reaching the long-sought North Pole by balloon, it is stated by the Associated Press that he has postponed his trip until next year, and shipped his balloon back to Norway. In the same connection the Colonist's special correspondent at Ottawa wires: "Prof. Andree and his adventurous companions were waiting last week at Amsterdam, waiting for a favorable wind, but no wind had reached here that his balloon has actually started. If they have left and the balloon reported is theirs, instead of being nearer the North Pole, they are fifteen degrees further south of it in Bristol Columbia than when they left Spitzbergen."

Of course the balloon reported the Skeena in July could not have been Andree's, which was then on its way to Norway. Then whose was it?

QUEBEC, AUG. 12.—A Bouchard star of Kamouraska, died suddenly.

THE

The men of Honor, old-fashion yesterday, evening

YESTERDAY for four while going in the expired of the four will mined.

POLICE disposed of by Louis the guests of Blodgett, did not even the an assault.

His Woven a special for 8 of constituting to receive the part of the spent in the to govern the

The pass, noisily cele wheelmen a last evening the merry ing bells we riders and t "continual a thousand.

Rev. E. P. Christian M. ited this city reported by beed by the which, Mr. near Nankin had not be widow, form nai.

The chil Orphans' H Foul Bay y the guests e are spending tramway co disposal of from the For the morning again at 9 o'clock.

At the clos meeting of O O. P. has e visiting br library, whe coffee, cake a the lodge r gramme was the event of Meldram and able hour spe

Mr. J. E. J position as on purpose of Bridge, the e ganist at Ch Mr. Bridgma greatly misse Dr. Bridge b opportunity of knowledge th He leaves for elling by wa York.

An interest T. U. was held the presidency at which the delegates to convention sh Westminster, ford, Miss G Durham and to adjournm made for a p the event of of Mrs. McIn

ROBERT E generally kno is dead, the c of a man who notorious al prospered for most succe private detect Then he bec variety perfor this city—fo that the fr shortly after a down entirely and he was ne

The Salvati hearty welcom officer, Adjuta to replace Adj ter being tran health. The eurgic sold good servie places where I his experience tion he has a style, an open a service of so racks. Mrs. C who possesses sang several se

YESTERDAY of McLean E Macdonell, an couer, waitd tive for the pu tions with rega toria, Vancouv which charter the Province route and obje lished a short Lean was last ment were not simply had th descriptio of speaking of it would be o ing to the Coa the trade of a try that now.

MR. R. M. an, and Mr. Lillooet, tfields, Lt al from hing "sent a o a ster at