(From The Daily Colonist, October 1.)

H. BROWN DROWNED.

He and the Finland Boatpuller Lost From the Sealer "Vera."

Seal Herds Migrate From the Old Rookeries to Otter and Walrus Islands.

Two more of the home-coming sealing fleet anchored in James bay last night, having been towed in after trying in vain to make port under sail during the early part of the day. The schooners are the Vera and Carlotta G. Cox, the latter being the vessel that passed the Casco on her way home and which it was supposed and even wagered would be home long in advance of her. She comes from the Copper island coast, which she left on the 8th of last month. Some three or four days before her sailing, the Mermaid and Geneva were fallen in with and it was learned that both were intending to remain away for a considerable time yet, as they are well provisioned. An arrangement had been made between the two that the Mermaid should take home the Geneva's catch while the latter stayed on the Coast to make up for a deficiency in her catch on the Japanese coast. It would seem from the luck she was meeting when the Cox sailed that this object would be accomplished for she was then highliner for the coast with 340 skins. The Mermaid had not done nearly so well in the same sealing grounds but had received a total of 1,100 skins, of which 950 were obtained off the Japanese coast. The Cox got 250 off the Copper islands, bringing her total up to 1,400. She reports the Pioneer as having 150 a few days before she left for home, and the St. Lawrence, of the American side, with 200 and doing well, her record for one day being 50 skins. No late news in addition to that brought by the Casco, which beat her home, is brought by the Cox. She had seen nothing of any Russian men-of-war, and though having met several of the Japanese vessels had seen none with larger catches than Victoria vessels, notwithstanding their alleged privilege of going farther inshore than Canadian or American sealers.

Through the Vera's return further particulars of the accident in which two of her crew lost their lives were received. On the 12th of last month the schooner's boats were out hunting. A breeze was blowing, and this increased in force as the day advanced. On returning to the schooner a boat manned by Harry Brown, A. Bellet, and a Finn known as Alex. got broadside on to a sea and capsized, throwing all three into the icy sea. The accident occurred when the boat was about four miles distant from the schooner. All the men were heavily clad and wore waterproofs, gum boots, etc., which must have weighed them terribly, and when the boat upset only Bellet appeared to retain possession of the craft, the others sinking without a struggle. Bellet hung to the keel of the boat and in this perilous position was picked up by the mate, C. E. Locke, whose boat happened along immediately afterwards, none of the bodies could be found but the boat and her gear was a few hours later recovered. Harry Brown, who with the unfortunate Finn, who seems to have been little known by some of his shipmates, met his death, has been for years in the sealing business, having last year been first or second mate on the Marvin. The Vera's regretable misfortune is the only fatality to any of the Behring Sea fleets this year. The Marvin, when the Vera left Ounalaska on September 17, it was thought would be receiving her repairs in port until the following day at least. A report of the catches brought by the Vera has already appeared, that for which she has to show for her operations in the sea being 265, as against 276 secured on the lower coast. She had secured none of the branded furs, but it is understood that the Marvins' "take" includes one or more. One of the Vera's hunters says he had heard of the stories from American cutters about the seals abandoning the St. Paul and St. George rookeries for Walrus and Otter islands, to the northwest. He had been told that they had been driven away by the liberal use of whitewash to kill the stench arising from the branding operations.

When the Vera left Ounalaska the tug Holyoke was in that port, having called there with the Bryant and Anderson in tow en route to the Sound from St. Michael's. One of her tows she intended leaving at Ounalaska, while she brings the other to the Sound.

OMINECA TRAIL.

The Distance Has Been Shortened by About Forty Miles this Year.

Charles B. Jones, a civil engineer, sent up to Hazelton last spring by the provincial government to build a trail into the Omineca country returned last night by the Tees. The old trail of 175 was shortened 40 miles as a result of Mr. Jones' work and in coming out his pack horse came over the trail easily in seven days. This new trail avoids what is known to Omineca miners as Frying Pan mountain and enables the miners to stay in the Omineca a short time longer, as the new trail being on a lower level than the old, the snow does not imped it so soon.

Speaking of the mining being done this season in the Omineca, Mr. Jones states that the Forty-three claim on Manson creek is doing very well, while at Tom creek Jim May and Lyons have been taking out $7 or $8 a day to a man, there being five or six men employed. Ten Chinamen on Vital creek cleaned up $800 to $1,000 in three or four weeks.

Besides placer mining there has been quite a little excitement in quartz mining at Kisgagash, 60 miles north of Hazleton, and the Hazleton Partnership Company have staked out the Dick Sargent, E. C. Stevenson, Diamond Jubilee, Standard and Auburn claims. The ore is copper, carrying gold and silver assays showing a value of $50. The ledges apparently are from 6 to 10 feet wide and are believed to promise well.

THE CITY

The quarterly general meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade is to be held October 15. It is requested that notice of any new business to be submitted at the meeting be given the secretary at once.

The Collister inquiry, which has been dragging along for the past six or seven weeks, is again on for Monday, fresh evidence having, it is understood, been hunted up with which to continue the prosecution, or as Captain Collister styles it, persecution.

Rev. Father Nicolaye officiated yesterday at the interment of little Gustave Lester Gerard, who died on Monday last at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Bloom, No. 8 Quebec street. Both father and mother were in San Francisco at the time of their baby's death.

The directors of the Old Men's Home acknowledge with thanks the following gifts to that institution during September: Reading matter from Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, and Mrs. Winter, fruit, Mrs. Quagliotti, a friend, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Day, Mr. Morley and Lieut.-Governor Dewdney; and clothing, Mr. W. J. R. Cowell and Mr. A. Brodie.

The fire record for September shows a remarkably small number of alarms. On the morning of Sept. 4, a one-story frame residence was destroyed on Francis avenue. The second fire occurred at the Methodist parsonage, Quadra street, the total loss for the month being $1,015. During the nine months ending 30th September, 72 alarms of fire were received, with losses of $8,475. Three hydrants and two alarm boxes were placed during September.

Mr. Fred. Edwards called at the Colonist office yesterday to say that he had understood inquiries have been made lately for a young engineer named John Corbett, formerly living in this city, but whose whereabouts are at present unknown to his friends in Eastern Canada. It may facilitate their search, Mr. Edwards says, to know that Corbett went from Victoria to Anaconda, Montana, where he was working as recently as last February in connection with some mining company's operations.

Complete particulars have not reached Victoria of the design approved by the post office department for the new issue of Canadian stamps, reference to which has been made in several of the Toronto and Montreal papers during the past month. The principal change appears to be the abandonment of Her Majesty's portrait in her youth, and the substitution of a picture of Britain's queen as she is to-day. It is not probable that the stamps of the new design will be in general use before February or March next.

On Wednesday evening a man, who stated that he had just come from the Sound, applied to Dr. R. L. Fraser for a prescription for hemmorhage of the lungs, with which he represented he was suffering. Dr. Fraser wrote out the desired prescription and gave it free to the man who pleaded extreme poverty. It seems that the ungrateful fellow instead of getting his prescription filled has been mean enough to use it as a means of begging, for in one instance, at least, he got money from a charitable lady by showing her the paper and pleading poverty.

This evening at the R.M.A. barracks, the Garrison Quadrille club entertain their friends for the first time this season. The club has quite recently been reorganized, with the following officers in the direction of affairs: Color Sergt. J. E. Phillips, R.M.A. president; Gunner W. E. Goldsack, R.M.A., secretary; Gunner E. W. Lyons, R.M.A., M. C., treasurer; Corporal Thomas H. Burke, R.M.A., Bombardier J. P. Brennan, R. M.A, Gunner W. Wilks, R.M.A., Gunner R. Llewellyn, R.M.A., Sapper Fred. Townsend, R.E., Sapper F. Truscott, R. E., committee.

Since the days in which Mr. F. W. Teague directed the affairs of the association, there has been no continued incumbency of the office of Y.M.C.A. secretary in this city. The fact has no doubt operated against the success of the association work, and hoping to remedy this state of affairs the directors here engaged for the position Mr. Jessop, who was assistant secretary during Mr. Teague's regime, and who has been for some time in the East completing a special course in the Y.M.C.A. training. He is now on his way west to enter upon the work awaiting him here.

Victoria's police court hour of 9:30 having proved itself a trifle too early for the convenience of the general public, a change has been decided upon by the presiding magistrate, and hereafter the usual court hour will be 10 o'clock, the only exceptional day being Wednesday, when the session will continue to open at 9:30, in order to enable the proceedings of the Small Debts court to be taken up in reasonable time. Yesterday was a light day in the court, a solitary drunk being dismissed with a recommendation to go and be thankful, and a Government street business man paying a fine for having obstructed the sidewalk with his packing cases.

With the Jews this is New Year's day, and instead of it being 1897 it is the year 5,658, that is since the time of Adam. The day of Atonement commences on Tuesday evening next, and services in keeping with the event will be held in the synagogue for upwards of two hours and a half that evening, and pretty much all the following day, the officiating Rabbi being Rev. Dr. Linczer, a graduate of one of the leading universities of Berlin. One of the most solemn observances of the day is the fast, which most Jews from the time they are twelve years of age keep, not eating a bite of anything, nor drinking water sufficient to drown a fly. An impressive part of the Jewish service is the prayer "Here oh Israel, the Lord our God the Lord is one. Blessed be the name of His glorious kingdom for ever more. The Lord He is God." This prayer is defined in three parts, the first and second being repeated three times for every seven the last is uttered, and is said on nearly all important occasions, including the visits made by anyone of Hebrew faith to the sick. There is a strong probability, it is said, that Dr. Linczer will assume the pastorate of the Hebrew congregation in Victoria, and when the New Year services are over a meeting, with this object in view, of the business management of the synagogue will be held. Dr. Linczer is a recent arrival from Hungary where his wife and family still reside. He is a new scholar to the English language, having only within recent months made any attempt to study it.

The vital statistics for the month of September are as follows: Marriages, 12; deaths, 24; and births, 22.

The funeral of the late Frederick Elvin takes place from Hayward's undertaking parlors at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Victoria Fruit Growers' Association have a curiosity on exhibition at present in their stall at the Market building—in fact they have a small country fair in itself, including the prize pumpkin weighing a little over seventy pounds, and its second cousin, the fatted squash.

A crazy young Chinaman is reported to have caused some little uneasiness among the residents of the Cordova Bay neighborhood during the past few days, his favorite pastime being chasing imaginary dogs along the public road. It is more than possible that the poor fellow is Ah Sing or Lee Jock, the Cormorant street Chinaman who has been missing from among his friends for a week past, and for whose recovery a reward of $20 has been offered.

The Saanich Agricultural Society are arranging for a number of strong special attractions in connection with their thirtieth annual show and fair, to be held this year on the 14th and 15th of the present month. Of course there will be the customary dance, to which all residents of the district and not a few city folk look forward for months. Another feature will be a road race from the city, in which a number of the fast Victoria cyclists have already announced a determination to be competitors.

Appended are the official returns of the Victoria custom house for the month just completed. It will be noted that they indicate the general trade of Victoria to be in a most satisfactory condition:

RECEIPTS.

Duty collected	$62,922
Other revenues	3,169
Total	$66,092

VALUES.

Imports—Dutiable	$172,660
Free	122,829
Total	$295,489
Exports—Produce of Canada	$222,635
Not produce of Canada	6,598
Total	$229,233

The digest of the invoice book at the U. S. consulate shows the following as the value of the declared exports from Victoria consular district to the United States during the quarter ending yesterday:

Drugs	$ 1,615 59
Fluid beef	687 17
Furs, hides and skins	21,318 72
Gold bullion	96,961 56
Indian curios	2,059 55
Liquors	2,120 38
Returned American goods	2,670 44
Yellow metal	236 60
Miscellaneous	81 00
Total	$127,751 01
Total for same quarter in 1896	153,217 56
Decrease	$ 25,466 55

The habeas corpus proceedings by which Shing Kow, of Vancouver, applies to recover custody of the little Chinese girl, Qui Shing, now in the Refuge Home, came up before Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday. Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., appeared for the application, and Mr. F. B. Gregory for the Home. Mr. Gregory took the objection that Shing Kow had no right to apply for the custody of the girl, as he was neither her parent nor guardian. Mr. Gregory also put in an objection to affidavits in English signed by Chinese on the ground that the affidavits should have been in Chinese and sworn copies handed in instead. The argument was further adjourned till this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Among the passengers by the Willapa for the West Coast last night were Harry and Sam Fox, who are going to Hulbert Arm to develop a copper and gold property that they staked there so months ago. Harry Fox is really entitled to be considered as a pioneer prospector of the West Coast, for ten years ago he engaged in mining at Clayoquot. He and two partners had a decidedly thrilling experience at that time for Fox and one of his party named Martin, a Californian, were shot and badly wounded by a couple of Indians, who were afterwards captured and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary. It was a silver property that Mr. Fox was then working assays running very high. On the present trip the brothers are going to hunt up the same mine.

COOLGARDIE.

To the Editor:—I notice a short paragraph in this morning's paper written by Mr. Barrett, saying that Coolgardie, in Western Australia, is done for, which I contradict as the output at the present time is nearly twice as much as in the early days. I can state this without fear of contradiction that the Boulder group of mines, twenty-five miles from Coolgardie, stands second to none in the world, not even South Africa, that covers the same era. I will give you the names of a few of these mines: Lake View Consuls, now standing at £9 a share in London; Boulder Main Reef, North Boulder, Hannan's Star, Hannan's Brown Hill, and many more too numerous to mention. Now, Mr. Editor, if you read the Financial News of London, it will bear out my statement. If Klondyke only turns out as much gold as Coolgardie is turning out at the present time, I shall not be freightened to write a lot in its favor to the Mining World. I may mention to you I write for the Financial News, also Financial Post. Why I am so positive about Coolgardie I was up there from its earlier days to the present time. I hope you will excuse me for writing, but I could not let the paragraph go unnoticed, as I always speak of places according to their merits.

W. J. Partridge.

Power House Burned.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The central power station of the Capital Traction Co. was burned this morning. The amount of the loss is roughly estimated as exceeding three-quarters of a million dollars. The Capital Traction Co. loses $600,000 or more.

OGILVIE HOME AGAIN.

Canada's Authority on the Yukon Country Is Again in Victoria.

He Will Likely Accompany the Minister of the Interior to Dyea.

"William Ogilvie, Ottawa," was the modest signature on the Driard hotel register yesterday. It might escape the attention of an unobservant person glancing over the book, as it had not been expected that the man who is today the greatest authority on Canada's Northern gold fields of the Yukon was on his way here.

Mr. Ogilvie was last in Victoria two years ago, for in July, 1895, he left for the Yukon, whither he was sent by the Dominion government in connection with the laying down of the 141st parallel, which marks the boundary in the far North between Alaska and Canada. How well he has fulfilled his duties and the great intelligence and skill with which he has acted in many other difficult tasks since raised by the Klondyke rush began, is well known.

The greatest proof of Mr. Ogilvie's valuable services to Canada in dealing with mining disputes and other kindred troubles is the unquestioning way in which the miners—Canadians as well as foreigners—have accepted his decisions as just and honest. The benefits of this cannot well be overestimated, when one remembers how far the Yukon is from settled civilization and the great difficulties that might easily arise with a sudden influx of gold seekers, the majority of whom are foreigners unacquainted with Canadian laws.

Mr. Ogilvie, however, is not the sort of man to sing his own praises, and while quite willing to talk pleasantly about the Yukon country yesterday and to give all the information in his power, he kept his own personality modestly in the background.

Mr. Ogilvie left Dawson City on July 15, and making his way on a river steamer to St. Michael's sailed thence on the Excelsior to San Francisco on her last trip, a short time ago. Having rested in San Francisco a few days, he was called North by a telegram, and reached Victoria yesterday morning on his way to meet Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, at Vancouver.

Asked as to the reports about an anticipated shortage of provisions in Dawson City this winter, Mr. Ogilvie stated that at the time he left, in July, there were provisions enough to last 4,000 people through the winter. Since then, however, many were said to have made their way out again to the coast, so it might be that after all the provision shortage would not be as bad as expected.

"The idea of trying to get relief in by dog train is quite out of the question," remarked Mr. Ogilvie, "for it is utterly impossible for dog trains to carry, on such a long trip, more than enough to feed themselves. In fact, on a long journey a man generally takes two dog trains, calculating that a good many of his dogs will give out on the trip, as the animals have to be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible, and that there will probably be only enough of the stronger dogs left to get to the journey's end."

Mr. Ogilvie estimates that altogether from two to two and a half millions in gold was taken out of the Klondyke this year. In the creeks already being worked—Bonanza and Eldorado, there are, he calculates, some $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 in gold, so that for next year and several years to come they will yield perhaps $60,000,000 to $70,000,000. This, of course, refers only to the discoveries already made, and there is an enormous stretch of country that has not been touched at all yet.

Even when the placer mines are exhausted the quartz discoveries will make the mining business a permanent one. In fact mining is only beginning there.

Talking of the reports of wonderful amounts of gold taken out in a single pan, Mr. Ogilvie gave some of his own experiences. In one of the mines owned by Clarence Berry, whose fortune was told in one of the papers several months ago, Mr. Ogilvie went into one of Berry's claims and for curiosity's sake asked to be allowed to pan out a panful of gold. The pay streak then was very rich, but standing at the bottom of the shaft, looking at it by the light of a candle, all that could be seen of the pay streak was a yellowish looking dirt, with here and there the sparkle of a little gold. Mr. Ogilvie took out a big panful, took it to the surface and started to wash it out, while several miners stood about guessing as to the result.

"More dirt than gold," joked Mr. Ogilvie as he sluiced off the top dirt by a dip in the water. Then as the dirt went out the gold began to glisten in the pan he reversed his decision to "More gold than dirt."

Five hundred dollars was the top guess of the miners, but when the gold was washed, dried and weighed, it came to a little over $590.

Speaking of the quartz to be found in the Yukon Mr. Ogilvie stated that he had made a number of tests roughly for several men. One man brought in a sample from a quartz ledge he had discovered. Mr. Ogilvie weighed out several samples, crushed them, washed out the gold, and found that the ore went $1,000 to the ton even by that crude method. Other samples he tried went $100 or more. If the ore had been properly crushed and quicksilver used to amalgamate, the results would have been very much higher no doubt.

Mr. Ogilvie denies the highly colored reports of lawlessness at Dawson City. In spite of the number of foreigners, the miners show a disposition to abide by the Canadian laws. At the same time it is to the mounted police that the people look to maintain order, and the talk in United States newspapers about the miners running things their own way by means of miners' meetings is all nonsense. Mr. Ogilvie has a few comical incidents to relate in connection with the uncertainty that formerly existed as to the boundary line. He has marked out the boundary along the 141st meridian and finds that that will be quite sufficient to prevent any disputes as to the mines. The line shows that Miller and Glacier creeks, formerly believed to be in Alaska, are well on the Canadian side of the line; and as to the rest of the ground where gold has been struck that is so far east in Canada as to set at rest the least doubt about it.

One man, a French Canadian, commonly known as French Joe, who had a claim on Miller creek, was very anxious to find out, when Mr. Ogilvie first went to the Yukon, whether the mine was in Canada or Alaska. When he discovered he was in Canada Joe was quite contented, for, as he said: "I got all I want of dem miners' meetings."

"I tell you pooty quick w'y too myself," continued Joe.

"Mabbe you know Josh Brown down de crick. Well! one day a feller 'bout two mile hup to de nord, he say as I pass de mine,

'Hello Joe! spose you tak des two hounce gold down to Josh.'

'Bien,' I say, 'I tak im.'

'Well, I tak de dust to Josh, but bateme! hinsted of say merci, he yell, 'By gar! dat feller howe me tree hounce, w'ere's de hodder?'

'Sacre! I got no hodder, de man honly gif me two,' I say.

"Josh, he git mad cause I honly got two hounce to gif him and he call a miners' meeting.

"Maudit wot you spose dem feller do. I tell dem I honly get two hounce to take to Josh, but dey mak me pay de hodder hounce and all the expense of de meetin. Dere was 80 men in hall and honly five vote for me, but de hodder feller have six on his side. De res dey say 'We don' give a dam nohow.'

'No,' said Joe, in concluding his unhappy experience, 'I don' want no more miners meetin.

"Things are not run by miners' meetings on the Canadian side of the line," went on Mr. Ogilvie, "and Joe's experience does not make them very desirable at any rate."

As to the people composing the population at the mines Mr. Ogilvie states that the native born Americans are in the minority. The Canadians outnumber them and the others are Scandinavian and European born. The Swedes and Norwegians make a particularly desirable class of immigrants. They are pleased with their treatment in Canada and like our laws.

"A great many of these will take the gold they make back to Europe with them," said Mr. Ogilvie, "for though they came from the United States they are not going back there to live. Some of them said to me that if they did not care to live back in their old homes again they would come out to Canada to settle. Certainly they will give their friends a good account of the Dominion."

Mr. Ogilvie, in speaking of the trials of a miner in the North, advised that only men who were able to take a year's supplies with them and could endure hardships and disappointment should make the attempt. A man who could stand these hardships, poor food, bad water, and could put up with all the disadvantages of cold and hard work besides, would, he believed, succeed in making money. But there were plenty of men who, though able to stand the toil, would succumb to the other difficulties. As an instance, Mr. Ogilvie spoke of two young Swedes who had made fortunes in the mines, about $60,000 in all, and started for home. However, they were taken ill with typhoid at Dawson City and both died.

There was a good deal of sickness at Dawson, due to want of sanitary precautions and bad water, resulting in an outbreak of typhoid.

The water of the creek had become foul by reason of the drainage from the place running into it and the tearing up of the banks in mining and the consequent decomposed vegetable matter falling into the water had added to the trouble.

Mr. Ogilvie had one little amusing incident to tell of how a very fervid American from away back east drank the Queen's health. The man who is a sort of character among the miners goes by the name of Jim. He has a little place on Forty Mile, and instead of mining runs a truck garden in which he grows potatoes at two bits a pound. The potatoes do not grow very well for they are somewhat watery and sour; yet fresh vegetables are a rare commodity in the Yukon. Jim's ranch is right on the line, and it was with great relief that he found after the boundary had been run that he was still in the United States with the exception of a corner of his potato field.

When Mr. Ogilvie was coming away he had a small quantity of good Canadian rye whiskey which Jim regarded with longing eyes. "You'll get it on one condition," said Mr. Ogilvie, "and that is that you drink the Queen's health"

"I'll do that," replied Jim, and tipping up the bottle he swallowed his drink after a fervid "God Bless Queen Victoria and all her subjects."

Mr. Ogilvie goes over to Vancouver this morning by the Islander to meet Hon. Mr. Sifton, and it is possible that he may form one of the party North in the Quadra to Dyea.

OVERLAND TO KLONDYKE.

The Route via Ashcroft and Quesnelle Very Well Spoken Of.

Mr. S. T. Eichelberger, who has been out since May 1 in the interest of Marcus Daley, James Hamilton and J. F. Karby, of Anaconda, Montana, looking out a practical route for a large party of prospectors which the above named gentlemen intends sending into the Peace river country early next season, came down the Cariboo road to Ashcroft this week, having left his outfit, horses, etc., at Quesnelle. To the Ashcroft Mining Journal Mr. Eichelberger said: "I shall strongly advocate the Ashcroft-Quesnelle route for any parties wishing to reach Peace river or the Klondyke overland. It is through a country easy to travel, good trails, good water and the best feed I ever saw, so far as I went, and from conversation I have had while in that country with those who have been clear through to Telegraph Creek I am satisfied that the route can be covered easily with pack animals from Ashcroft clear through to Teslin lake in 40 or 50 days. I was at Quesnelle when Mr. Devereau and companion left on their trip overland in the interest of the Mining Journal, to secure a map and furnish all information of the present condition of the trail through to Teslin lake. He stated to me that he would be able to make Telegraph Creek in 25 days from the time of leaving Quesnelle. He went with a light outfit, intending to renew his supplies at Hazelton and at Telegraph Creek. His report will be of great interest to all contemplating the trip in the early spring.

WHAT GORDON SAYS.

The Suspect From the Skeena Tells How His Partner Passed From Life.

He Also Gives Reasons For His Hazleton Story—A Most Peculiar Case.

William A. Gordon, the mining man from the North, suspected of the murder of his partner, Isaac Jone, will probably be brought before the police magistrate within the next few days and formally arraigned, to enable the Crown officers to make application for a continuation until such time as reports can be received from the parties already afield to search for the missing man, dead or alive.

It is a most remarkable fact that as yet no charge has been entered, although the suspected man has been for several weeks deprived of his liberty. Under ordinary circumstances this would be regarded as a gross violation of the fundamental principle of British liberty. It is not an ordinary case, however, and herein the procedure is believed to be justifiable.

Like the unfortunate Jones, Gordon was for a considerable time a resident of Nanaimo and a working coal miner. His conduct there did not at any time excite suspicions of him as a sanguinary character—in fact Nanaimoites regarded him rather as a weak-minded character than a desperate one.

The police officer, Mr. Chapman, who brought the prisoner from the North, absolutely declines to enter into particulars of the case other than have already been published. Gordon himself is not so secretive, however; in fact he is rather pleased when opportunity is afforded him to air his side of the strange story. In the first place he admits having deliberately lied at Hazleton when called upon to account for the absence of his partner. He saw that he was suspected, he explains, and gave the first excuse that entered his head—that Jones had started for home via Quesnelle, having first turned over his goods to him to dispose of.

The truth, he now maintains, is that Jones was drowned on the Omineca on the 12th of last July, while testing a raft they had built with the intention of descending the Omineca. They had reached the river several days before, and finding the trail bad had decided to adopt the water route to reach mining ground.

The raft was built, outfits being left in the tent, of course, until it was completed. Then on the 12th of July both took the little craft out to see if it worked properly, the intention being to start out the following day. It had hardly been floated into the current when the timbers parted, and Jones lost his footing. He was wearing but his trousers and undershirt at the time, and this is how it came that his money was not lost with the body.

Gordon himself had difficulty, according to his story, in reaching the shore, whence he swam out several times in the ineffectual attempt to save his partner. When he realized that it was hopeless, that Jones was gone, he picked up everything belonging to both and returned to Hazleton, intending at the time to report the circumstances to the authorities.

Why he did not do so, or why he took the trouble to carefully conceal the money found sewn in the lining of his coat, he has nothing to say.

Several city lawyers have already taken the trouble to look into the case, and hazard the opinion that no parallel for it will be found in British Columbia jurisprudence. Their opinion as to the natural procedure to be adopted, is in favor of habeas corpus application in behalf of the prisoner, which would enable the authorities to ask for an adjournment if it is necessary, and probably meet their desires as well as any other proceedings. As yet no charge has been formulated.

THE JOSIE MEETING.

Proposed Sale Delayed—Interesting Problem Confronts the Stockholders.

No business was transacted at the Josie Gold Mining Company's stockholders' meeting, held in Spokane, for the reason that only 466,000 shares were represented, being about 40,000 short of the two-thirds necessary to act on a proposition to sell the property. Informal discussion brought to light an interesting question which has complicated the proceedings of the contemplated sale of the mine.

The recent decision of the British Columbia court ignored the laws which govern an American corporation all of whose interests are located on Canadian territory, and ruled that no action of such a company is valid unless it conform to the laws of British Columbia in such cases made and provided.

BOSTONS THE CHAMPIONS.

Brooklyn Wild Over the Game Which Settled This Year's Baseball Honors.

Brooklyn, Sept. 30.—The race for the League pennant of 1897 practically came to an end to-day with the conclusion of the game at Eastern park, which left the Bostons undisputed champions. The score was Boston, 12; Brooklyn, 3. Even should Baltimore win both their remaining games they can only attain 700 points. Should Baltimore win from Boston on Saturday the latter still would have a percentage of 704.

In the second inning of the game today, when the Bostons scored five runs which gave them a safe lead men and women arose in their seats and yelled like demons. When the lead became so great that there was no hope for the home team the faithful joined the Boston and their rooters, and for a time nobody could hear anything else but people yelling "Boston."

Sir Wilfrid at Halifax.

Halifax, Sept. 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived here at noon to-day. At 3 o'clock he delivered a public address from the exhibition grand stand, which was listened to by at least 10,000 people.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of Those at the Victoria Post Office on October 1.

A—Sam. E. Adair, G. Alexander, W. M. Allen, M. Armstrong. A. J. Armstrong, Dr. J. M. Ashworth.

B—Miss Baby, Mrs. Balcoul, Miss M. L. Barrett, J. C. Bell, Miss F. Bonahoom, Mrs. Booth, Madame Boudot, E. Brooks, W. V. Brown, Jas. Burns, Big Valley Creek Gold Mine Co., B. C. & Yukon Lect. Pub. Inspect. Co.

C—Alex Cameron, D. Cameron, D. C. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, A. Canning, Henry Cargill, J. P. Carlson, E. F. Chapman, J. F. Cole, G. B. Conoway. (2), H. V. Cooper, M. Costello, B. Crawford, W. W. Crocker.

D—Mrs. E. Daniels, Henry Davis, Inez Dearry, Wm. Delaney, (2), M. de la Courneuve, (3), J. D. Dixon, Jno. Donegan, Thos. Dougall, Jas. Doughty, Jas. Drurie, Miss M. Duncan.

E—Mrs. C. M. Edwards.

F—W. D. Farrell (2), F. A. Ferrald (2), Fred. C. Frink.

G—M. M. Gagliettэ, Wilfred George, W. H. Gillen (2), Pierre Gounat, Mrs. B. Gouge, James Gray, J. G. Greenwell, Geo. W. Greenuf.

H—Mrs. J. P. Hale, T. Havarlie, (2), Hegarty, Prof. Herdman (5), J. M. Hickey, G. H. Higbee, Mr. Hillegar, Mrs. A. Hood, W. W. Houseman, Miss K. Howard, Mrs. Hughes, E. Huggen, S. B. Huntes.

I—L. Innes.

J—Mrs. Wm. Johnstone (2), W. E. Johnstone.

K—Mrs. Kelly, J. King, H. G. Kikmat, W. Kevato.

L—John Law, Geo. Leighton, H. C. Le Patoure, Jno. Lenihan, Loyal Occidental Lodge.

M—Jas. M. Macorm, Gilbert Mahon, E. Mansfield, Jno. M. Miller, J. H. Morrow, Rev. G. Murray.

Mc—Dougall McArthur, Miss McGregor, W. McKee, W. T. McKem, Wm. McPollanes, Mrs. H. Mackay, Lachlan Mackay.

N—Miss Maude Newell, S Newcomb, (2), Natojubee.

P—P. Parke, T. E. Pearce (2), G. T. Penwrith, Mrs. Pleace, Master W. F. Pooler, Mrs. C. E. Prescott.

R—W. J. Reeve, W. G. Rouch, Mr. Robson, W. M. Robson, Geo. Robinson, E. I. Robinson (2), Alex. M. Rodger, Antonio Romano, A. W. Rucker (3), Mrs. Nellie Ryan, Mrs. Ella Ryan (2).

S—Dr. Salvail, S. F. Scott, Chas. Setterfield, R. Sommers, Mrs. E. Sheron, Mr. Shuck, F. A. Shermackeas, (2), Mrs. Sweeton, Jno. B. Smith, Smith & Lawson, Miss Smith, Frankie Smith, H. Smith, G. Spears, R. Stanley, R. Stewart, Capt. Stowe, Henry Strouss, Sullivan & McLeod, Pat Sullivan.

T—Dr. Oscar Teiker, H. Thomas, Mrs. J. Thompson.

V—G. C. Van Nest (2), H. Velleno.

W—Wm. Walker, R. T. Ward, Miss Gertie West, J. E. Westhmark, Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. J. Wilks, Ohiaht William (Indian), Miss M. Wilson, Sid. E. Wilson, D. H. Wilson, G. J. Wilson, F. P. Wampole, Wm. Wood, J. H. Wood.

DAVID LYNCH'S QUEER WAYS.

Near the village in which my boyhood was spent lived a man who was at one time the most intelligent and slackest of human beings. Among the sorts and conditions of men I have come across since, I never saw any to match him. He was a farmer, and his name was Lynch—David Lynch. His house had never been painted, and the broken windows were stuffed here and there with rags and old hats. His barns were open to the winds, and his cattle and horses nearly froze in winter. His garden was full of weeds, which also choked his crops—when he had any. Everything belonging to David was musty, fusty, and down at the heel. He was always in debt yet it never seemed to worry him. Surrounded by his own rack and ruin, he died in old age, and lies to-day in a grave without a slab to mark the spot. Still, he was a gentleman, and a good deal of a scholar. He knew a lot, but never applied it to any purpose. Yes, yes, a queer chap was David Lynch. And the funniest thing about him was that, although in early life he had mastered the carpenter's trade, he never nailed up the loose boards about his buildings. Why didn't he? Too lazy, you say. Well, let it go at that.

Now take the case of a totally different kind of a man, who nevertlheless, failed to repair the house. The story as he tells it, runs thus:

"For many years," he says "I suffered from weakness and exhaustion. I always felt tired and languid. I had but little energy. I had a foul taste in my mouth, and my tongue was covered with slime. I had a poor appetite, and after meals experienced distress and fulness at the chest. I had an aching pain around the heart, often so bad that I fainted.

"I was very dizzy, too at times, and when at my work, or walking, I was obliged to take hold of something to keep from falling. I got little or no sleep at night, and in the morning I felt worn out and exhausted, worse tired in fact than at night. Every few weeks I had to leave my work, owing to the bad attacks at my heart:

"In this manner I continued for years, and was almost all the time under medical treatment. The doctor said I was suffering from weakness of the heart, but his medicine did me little good.

"In August, 1888, Mr. Prout told me of the benefit he had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I procured a bottle of it from Mr. Clapp, grocer, in High Street. After taking it I found myself quite a new man. I had less pain at the heart and felt stronger. persevered with it and felt better than for years; the medicine seemed to drive the languor away. By taking a little of it when needed *I have since kept in good health.* My family also have found it beneficial. Had it not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup it is my opinion I should not now be alive. You may publish this statement, and refer any one to me. (Signed) John Willey, Manor Place, Honiton, Devon, September 24th, 1896."

Lest I should forget it, I wish to call the reader's attention to certain dates. By looking again at Mr. Willey's letter you will see that he was cured in the latter part of 1888. that is eight years ago now, and he has been well ever since. *Therefore the repairs done on his bodily house were substantial and lasting.* And that is a great point for Mother Seigel's Syrup as a remedy for chronic dyspepsia—which was our friend's trouble. Furthermore, nothing tears the house down as that disease does. It is like wind, rain, and rot combined. His heart affection, his dizziness, and all the rest, were signs of dyspepsia at work—at work tearing thongs down, mind you. The carpenter and architect that *builds up* is Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Now, listen to me ten seconds more and my talk is done—for this time. David Lynch knew perfectly well how to keep his house and barns in good order, but didn't do it. He was a careless slack man. On the other hand Mr. Willey is an industrious man, who would have kept his body in order, if he had known how. No blame to him for that. A building of brick and boards is an easy thing to understand. The body-house isn't. Only he who made it understands it; but experience shows us some things that can be depended on to repair it. Perhaps the best of these is Mother Siegel's Syrup. At least Mr. Willey thinks so, and an immense lot of people agree with him.

Governor of Algeria.

Paris, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Rambouillet says that M. Faure has appointed M. Lepine, prefect of police of Paris, governor of Algeria in succession to M. Jules Cambon, who had been appointed French Ambassador to the United States.