FROM A NORTHERN SURVEYING TOUR

J. F. Ritchie Tells of Season's Work on Skeena and Bulkley Rivers

RUSH OF PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

Most Remarkable Development Has Been in the Mining Industry

J. F. Ritchie, P. L. S. and D. L. S., has just returned from a surveying tour on the Skeena and Bulkley rivers, and reports great progress in that district during the last few months. In an interview with a Colonist reporter he said: "My season's work has been in a section of the country possessing remarkable natural resources, and I am firmly convinced that it will soon add enormously to the wealth of the province. And this is not simply because the G. T. P. is about to build through the district, although the approach of the railroad has been a great factor in the opening up of the country, drawing experienced prospectors and land seekers from many parts of the province and from the other side of the line. I believe the resources of the new district are such that there would be a large influx of capital even were there no railroad in course of construction.

"The Bulkley Valley

is rapidly settling up, while many homeseekers are going still further, to the fine lands to be found in Pleasant valley, in the Nechacho country, and between Francois and Ootsa lakes. The most remarkable development, however, has been in the mining industry, and of this I am perhaps better qualified to speak, having spent most of the season on the head-waters of the south branch of the Telkwa river, conducting surveys for the Telkwa Mining, Milling & Development Co., an American company which has taken the lead in that section. This concern owns several groups of claims with large and well-defined veins carrying the characteristic ores of the camp, principally chalcopyrite or yellow copper, with a good deal of copper glance and peacock copper in some showings. All the ores return very high assays in copper, while many of the veins carry remarkable gold values, as well as considerable silver. In fact, the showings and assays are such as to give reason for the discoverers' boast that they will

Develop a Second Rossland,

if not a Butte, in this camp.

"The formation of the camp is classed by geologists who, by the way, appear to be very much impressed with it, as basalt with syenite porphyry, the ore occurring in the latter. The Telkwa M., M. & D. Co. also owns a large area of coal land in close proximity to the mines. The largest showing so far opened up is on an eight-foot horizontal seam of semi-anthracite coal of the finest quality, suitable for all purposes except coking. Fortunately, however, they have a number of other seams exposed, and several of these are of coking coal, in quantity sufficient to furnish coke for the smelters which will treat the ores of the new camp.

"The company has also laid out a townsite in Howson basin, beautifully situated in the midst of the copper and coal mines. The town, which at present consists mainly of the headquarters camp of the company, fronts on a very pretty lake, in which fine trout fishing is to be had at all times during the season. Mr. Harry Hawson, the energetic managing director of the company, notwithstanding the

Scarcity of Men,

which has proved a serious handicap, has already accomplished a great deal of work, and has during the past season constructed over seventy miles of trails, giving access not only to the properties of his own company, but to every part of the camp, which is fully appreciated by other claim owners.

"The difficulty of hiring experienced miners has prevented anything more than surface work during the summer, but cabins have been erected and supplies put in, and as large a force as possible will be kept at work during the winter, so that we may look for some bonanza strikes by the time the snow leaves. Mr. Howson has the showings, and he is going to open them up.

"Many other claim-owners have big showings of copper in the Telkwa camp. Among them, I am glad to say, is our old friend, Colonel E. S. Topping, "the father of Trail" and the original owner of the great Le Roi. The colonel appears to have struck it again. On Star creek the Carr brothers have some

Fine Showings of Copper.

One exceptionally good group, the Star, was recently bonded to Mr. A. H. Wand of New York for a good round figure, and will be developed as soon as men and supplies can be got in next spring.

"Naturally, there has been a great deal of travel into the Telkwa country during the summer, and there is a unanimous call for a bridge across the Bulkley at Aldermere. At present it is necessary to swim horses across the stream, which means unpacking and repacking, with great loss of time and much inconvenience, as the crossing is a very poor one, and at times dangerous. I hope to see

A Government Bridge

constructed before spring. The cost might be $3,000 or $4,000, but the work is an absolute necessity, in view of the heavy traffic which will inevitably result from the opening up of the mines. Another matter is the location of the telegraph office, which is at present situated three miles below Aldermere. This office should be located in the town, as the present system entails great inconvenience on those who have occasion to use the wires.

"So far as the Grand Trunk Pacific is concerned, I may say that good progress is being made with the preliminary survey, which will probably be completed soon after the first of the year, as the engineers are strung out from Morricetown, thirty-two miles above Hazelton, to Kaien island. On this section of the road I think there are no great engineering difficulties to be overcome.

"I expect to return to the Telkwa district as soon as navigation on the Skeena opens in the spring, having a good season's work waiting for me."

MET STORMY WEATHER.

Steamer Adventure Returns to St. Johns From Trip to Hudson Bay.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 11.—The sealing steamer Adventure, which left here August 3rd, conveying Major Brodie, Canadian governor of Hudson Bay, fifteen Northwested Mounted Police and supplies for the Canadian government posts there, returned today, a month overdue.

The delay was caused by stormy weather, which delayed progress in unloading at Forts Fullerton and Churchill. The vessel was forced to bring back 210 tons of coal, which she was unable to discharge.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

Master of Ship Alex. Gibson Tells of Experiences in Disturbance.

Capt. J. A. Wayland of the ship Alex Gibson reports to the United States hydrographic office that at 7:05 p. m., on August 3, 1906, when in latitude 25 deg 35 min., longitude 110 deg. 6 min., he experienced a tremendously heavy shock of earthquake, lasting about forty seconds, and shaking the ship from stem to stern as if she were bumping over a ledge of rocks. It shook tools out of the racks in the carpenter shop, pots and pans down in the galley, cups and pitchers from hooks in the pantry, and all glasses off the lamps. The crew came running aft, not knowing what was the matter, and the captain thought the yards were coming down. The sea at the time was perfectly smooth, the wind light from the southwest, no land in sight and all sail set, in fine, clear weather.

At 7:10 p. m., ship's time, he felt another light shock of about fifteen seconds' duration, and from 8 to 12 o'clock midnight felt two more very light shocks, but did not note the time. The captain states that he had experienced an earthquake at sea on a former occasion, so he knew what it was; but the one felt before was nothing compared to this one, either in force or duration.

LICENSE BY-LAW A VERY LIVE TOPIC

Businessmen Are Up in Arms Against Proposed New Measure

The proposed bylaw governing the liquor licenses of the city, many of the clauses of which were quoted in Thursday's issue has created considerable discussion among the business men of the city, and it is expected that before it is adopted the council will be waited on by a deputation.

In conversation withone of the local merchants Thursday he said to a Colonist reporter that the bylaw as proposed contained some of the most drastic clauses he had ever seen suggested.

"I am practically a temperance man myself," said he, "but I do not think it is a square deal to the liquor men that they should be persecuted. Why, in one clause the holder of the license is required to have his license constantly exposed in his place of business and almost the next clause says he must take it before the commissioners whenever he is called on to do so. In either case he will be creating

A Breach of the Bylaw

for which he is liable to loose his license What kind of law is that?

Continuing, the gentleman said: "I cannot understand how a body of men can introduce such a bylaw to govern any business in this city. It is the worst I have ever seen and I hope it will be defeated. I pay my license, said the merchant, and I invest my money in the business and I expect to receive such treatment from the authorities as will allow me to carry on business in a profitable manner, and I think the saloon men and holders of licenses should be treated the same. Personally I would not care if there were no saloons in the city, but I do not like this way of everlastingly nagging the hotelmen. They are in business, have paid their license and in many cases have invested large sum of money; and I cannot see any reason why they should not receive the same consideration as the butcher, baker or candlestick maker.'"

A Government street merchant when approached on the question, said he had only one way of looking at the matter—that if the bylaw were passed the board of aldermen would constitute themselves

A Domineering Board

that would compare favorably with the Czar himself and establish a little bit of Russia in Victoria.

A third business man when asked his opinion said: "I have not had time to thoroughly look into it, but if what I hear is right, the aldermen must take us for a lot of children, who are not able to protect ourselves. I have not studied the matter, said he, but I will draw the attention of the aldermen to the fact that they are our paid servants, put in power to make laws for our benefit, and it is their duty to do so, not to try to antagonize the citizens in the manner they are doing."

A large property holder was met on Government street Thursday hurrying along at a great rate, giving the appearance that he was trying to catch a car. When asked about the bylaw he said: "I have no time to talk about it. I am on my way to see a purchaser for my property as I want to get rid of it before the bylaw comes in force. It is the hardest bylaw I ever came across," and with this he hurried on down the street.

A member of the Licensed Victuallers' association was called on Thursday, and when asked what action that body intended to take replied: "We can't do anything; the city has our license money and now they intend to take our houses. The question will come up at the next meeting of the association, when it will be carefully considered and some action decided upon."

The bylaw will come up for discussion on Monday.

GREAT NORTHERN LAND CO.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—F. H. Richardson, W. H. Moore, H. C. Moore, C. Wilson and J. McArthur of Toronto, each of whom is associated with Mackenzie & Mann interests, have received a Dominion charter as the Western Estates, Ltd., with a capital of $140,000, "to purchase and improve lands and buildings and to lay out streets." The object of the new company is to handle Canadian Northern lands. The other railroads have a department and the Canadian Northern will follow their example.

THE SCARCITY OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS

Details of a Scheme Which Is Expected to Produce Great Results

LOCAL COMMITTEE HAS BEEN FORMED

Subject Was Discussed at a Meeting Held at Bishopsclose

The scarcity of domestic servants is felt in the Old Country as well as in British Columbia, although it is more pressing here, especially with the increasing wage that the Chinese are demanding. The Hon. Mrs. Joyce of Winchester, England, as president of the British Women's Association, is the author of the name "home helps" as distinct from servants and "lady helps," and has started a scheme which is expected to produce great results.

Her secretary, Miss Saunders, has made a tour through Canada in order to fully explain the scheme, and on Tuesday afternoon last met the executive of the local Council of Women at Bishopsclose, when there was a large attendance, including Mrs. J. Dunsmuir (honorary president), Mrs. Day, Lady Crease and Mrs. Macgregor.

Miss Saunders explained that gentlewomen by birth and education were carefully chosen and trained at the Leaton Colonial Training Home in Shropshire. The course included dairy work, poultry, laundry, dressmaking, cooking and housework.

The pupils do all the work of the house, taking it in turn to be cook or housemaid. The routine is somewhat as follows: They rise at 6:30; the cooks attend to the cooking, baking and dairy work, as well as taking charge of the poultry; the housemaids do the bedrooms, clean and dust the sitting rooms, light and trim the lamps, and attend to the parlor work; they also on the first days of the week undertake the laundry work.

At the end of the term, certificates stating capacity and conduct are given to satisfactory pupils and they are assisted, as far as possible, in obtaining posts in the colonies.

With a practical education such as this, the "home helps" are conveyed in parties to the colonies, but only to fill situations which have been obtained for them in advance by a committee appointed in every large centre for this purpose.

The minimum wage has been fixed at $15, with the understanding that they will be received as members of the family, and be willing to undertake the work of the household.

A general and useful discussion followed, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. McFarlane was appointed to further the work. It will be some time before a party will be coming to the far west, but the committee would be glad to know whether there is likely to be any demand for such help in Victoria. Application forms may be had from Mrs. Perrin, as secretary of the committee.

DISORDERS OF DIGESTION.

"We have kept Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house as a family medicine for years and find them the most satisfactory of any remedy we can get. I can personally recommend them to anyone suffering from kidney and liver derangements and stomach troubles."—Mrs. James W. Belyea, Belyea's Cove, Queens Co., N. B.

WASHINGTON'S PREDICAMENT.

Oil Burner Had Empty Tanks and Lumber Cargo Was Broached.

Advices from San Francisco state that the steam schooner Washington ran short of fuel in making her voyage down the coast from Port Blakeley, and her skipper was compelled to burn part of her cargo in order to bring his vessel into port. So the Washington, an oil burner, steamed into the harbor minus several hundred feet of lumber, with smoke from a wood fire pouring from her funnel and with a crew giving thanks for their safety. The supply of oil fuel began running short when the vessel was off Point Arena, and when Point Reyes was reached the oil was entirely gone and the burners were clogged.

Confronted with the prospect of drifting at sea without motive power, Capt. Nelson decided to take the only course that lay open to him. He ordered the crew in the engine room to do away with the oil burners and then sent his crew to broach the deck cargo. The redwood planks were hewn into bits and a crackling kindling fire was soon started beneath the boilers. The crew acted as wood choppers and the lumber was used until the vessel finally reached port.

OPEN RICH DISTRICT.

Nanaimo Planning to Build Wagon Road to Tap Mineral Resources.

Messrs. Klarsh and Smith Moore, who have been prospecting for the past month in the vicinity of Mt. Arrowsmith, returned to the city last night, says the Nanaimo Free Press. While away they found some splendid samples of copper and other ore. They are some of the finest samples of ore ever discovered in that region and may be the means of much development work starting there. All the mining men operating in the district adjacent to Nanaimo have received renewed confidence in their claims of late by reason of the prospecting work done this summer. To reap the benefits of this and to develop what is conceded by those familiar with them some of the best mining propositions on Vancouver Island, a trunk road such as recently advocated at a public meeting, is needed. From the steps lately taken there is every prospect of this road being built. When this is done, the good results will be incalculable in the way of energetic work being carried on in developing the many mining propositions that are daily presenting themselves. A careful investigation into these has established the fact that the main essential to put them on a profitable basis is a road leading into the district. That this will be accomplished as a result of the movement lately under way, there is every reason to hope, will soon come about.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

The Provincial Gazette issued Thursday evening contains the following notices:

His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor in council has appointed the under-mentioned persons to be commissioners for taking affidavits in the Supreme court, for the purpose of acting under the Provincial Elections Act in the electoral districts in which they reside. Such appointments will expire on the 31st day of December, 1906. Similkameen electoral district, Henry Lee, of Fairview; Thomas Armstrong, of Marron Valley; and William John Henderson, of Otter Flat.

Corets Ford, of Haines, Alaska, United States commissioner, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits at Haines, for use in the court of British Columbia.

Caleb Braithwaite, of Vancouver, B. A., LL. B., barrister at law, to be a notary public.

J. D. Nichols, of the town of Conrad, Yukon territory, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits within and for the Yukon territory for use in the courts of British Columbia.

A. M. Johnson, of Nelson, to act as the deputy of the district registrar of titles for the Kootenay Land Registration district during the absence of the district registrar.

The Hon. Robert Garnett Tatlow, minister of finance, to be acting minister of minees during the absence of the Hon. Richard McBride from Victoria.

George A. Calbick, of Chilliwack, municipal police constable, to be a deputy game warden in and for the Chilliwack electoral district.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for School House," will be received up to noon of Monday, the 22nd October, 1906, for the erection and completion of a four-room frame schoolhouse at Penticton, either with or without a furnace-room in the basement.

The B. F. Graham Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1897, as a limited company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Consolidated Amusement Company Limited, has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1897, as a limited company, with a capital of ten thousand dollars.

The Moore-Whittington Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1897, as a limited company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

FALL MEETINGS OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Itinerary For Lectures as Arranged By Deputy Minister of Agriculture

The following are the final fixtures arranged by J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, for the concluding portion of the fall meetings of Farmers' Institutes for the province:

Miss Rose, Mr. Elliott and Rev. Dunham, Colwood, Oct. 23rd.

Miss Rose, Mr. Elliott and Fred Earle, Pender and Mayne islands, Oct. 24th and 25th. An apple-packing contest will be judged by Fred Earle.

Miss Rose, Mr. Elliott and Rev. Dunham, Mechosin, Oct. 27th.

Miss Rose and Mr. Elliott, Ganges and Fulford Harbors, Oct. 29th and 30th.

Miss Rose and Mr. Elliott, Central Park, Nov. 1st; North Vancouver, Nov. 2nd; Coquitlam, Nov. 5th; Hammond or Haney, Nov. 6th; Wharnock, Nov. 7th; Mission City, Nov. 8th; Agassis, Nov. 9th; Mount Lehman, Nov. 10th; Langley Nov. 13th and 14th; Surrey, Nov. 15th and 16th; Mara, Nov. 19th; Lumby, Nov. 20th.

Dr. Tolmie and Mr. McKillican will speak at various points in the Nicola valley on Oct. 16th and 18th, and will hold judging classes of live stock.

Dr. Tolmie and Mr. Logan will hold judging classes at Chilliwack Oct. 24th and 25th, at the Delta, Oct. 26th and 27th, and at Richmond, Oct. 29th and 30th.

Professor Lake and J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, will lecture at Penticton on Oct. 15th and 16th; Summerland, 17th and 18th; Peachland, 19th; Kelowna, 20th; Vernon, 22nd; Creston, 25th; Nelson, 27th; Kaslo, 29th, and Grand Forks, 31st.

CHASING INDIAN MURDERER IN NORTH

Pursuing Force Headed By Provincial Constables Munro and Wilkie

Hard on the trail of Gun-a-noot, the Indian who murdered two white men in the vicinity of Hazelton last summer, Provincial Constables Munro and Wilkie are pushing through the wilderness from Hazelton in the direction of the headwaters of the Liard and Peace rivers. The two constables are out for the winter, for next spring, next summer, and—in fact their commission is to get Gun-a-noot no matter how long they are about it, and those who know the calibre of the two men realize that Gun might as well come down and quit before he suffers the hardships of winter dodging around the frozen country ahead of the police. They will certainly keep Gun-a-noot on the move, for the latest advices from the North are that they are now only a few laps behind him.

By canoe and trail the constables are vigorously pushing their quarry into a corner of the country where they will certainly in time round him up. The two men have good guides, and when they left Hazelton they took with them a ton and a half of provisions. This, together with the game they will bring down on the trip, is sufficient to last them many months on a hard chase. Both Munro and Wilkie are hard, sinewy, tough men physically, and the task set them is to their liking. That they will be able to stand the tire of the trail, with its packing of grub, poling of canoe, lining through rapids and resting at nights with the round boulders of the gravel bar under their heads for pillows, is no less certain than they they will bring the bad Indian to civilization and justice.

UNIQUE MINING AT CAPE NOME BEACHES

Capt. Whistler Formerly of the Steamer Tacoma Returns Here From Arctic

WENT FROM HONGKONG IN SCHOONER

Tragic Death of One Member of Party—Gold From Beneath the Ice

Capt. Whistler, formerly master of the N. P. Oriental liner Tacoma, who has been mining for some years at Cape Nome, has returned to Victoria for a visit, and in conversation with a Colonist reported Thursday told of some interesting features of the Arctic mining camp. Capt. Whistler left the steamer Tacoma at Hongkong in the days of the Klondike rush and, with some other adventurous spirits, conceived the idea of prospecting in the Kotzebue Sound district. In company with Mr. Wattley of the Green island cement works of Hongkong, and Messrs. Maurich and Dannett, he left Hongkong for Kotzebue Sound on the schooner Caleb Curtis, then forty years old, which they bought for the voyage. Maurich fell through a hole in the ice at Kotzebue Sound and was frozen to death.

The tragedy of the unfortunate man's fate was one not to be forgotten by the others. The lost miner had left the schooner to journey over the ice with an Indian packer. When about a mile from the schooner he fell through a hole in the ice, and to prevent himself from falling completely he held with outstretched arms on the surface. He was unable to extricate himself, though, and soon froze. The Indian, becoming too excited to do anything, lost his head, and, instead of returning to the schooner to notify the party of the unfortunate man's predicament, he ran away, going to a mission about one hunrded miles from the scene, where he reported the occurrence. In the meantime search had been made by those of the schooner without result. It was two months after the unfortunate man had been frozen in the ice that a search party from the mission found him frozen solid in the ice with his outstretched arms still spread across the face of the ice.

The Caleb Curtis Was Wrecked

at Cape Nome, whither the party proceeded after prospecting at Kotzebue Sound. The schooner went to pieces after she drove ashore in the big gale of 1900, and, says Capt. Curtis, it was perhaps due to providence that she did drive ashore and go to pieces then, for they were thinking of selling the vessel to a party wanting to cruise to Manila. The vessel was evidently in no condition for such a voyage, as it afterward proved, although she was perfectly sound below the waterline. However, when the gale put the vessel on the beach the deck was broken in two parts and half buried in the sand and there was little of the schooner left.

Capt. Whistler has cause to remember the big gale of 1900, accounted in Nome the worst in the history of the camp. He was burnt out in the big fire at Nome, when he lost much of his property and considerable photographs and gatherings of other kinds, and in the big storm he was washed out. His cabin, a frame building, was located on the beach within a short distance from the tide's limits, and he slept peaceably despite the storm—his sea experience permitted that. About 2 a. m. a big scow lifted on combing rollers swept into the foundation of the big Kimball warehouses and caused some wreckage, pounding in the sides like a great battering ram, and four hours later he had a similar experience on a smaller scale. Some big drums in which gasoline had been brought north were battered against the side of his house and came through, together with combing surf, forcing him from the wrecked building in haste.

This storm wrecked and buried large numbers of power plants that had been placed on the beach to work the ruby sands and the damage resulted in breaking many of the operators. Ultimately the salvage of some of these plants laid the basis of a fortune for others. One man named Reed, who had a small hand forge and did a little jobbing business, made considerable money by recovering, repairing and buying and reselling the boilers, etc., take from the sand piled over them on the beach. Fine boilers that had cost between $300 and $400 to land at Nome were sold for $30 and $40, and rotary pumps, half-buried in the piled sand, were almost given away. When repaired these brought large sums.

Many Novel Ways of Working

to recover gold from the rich beaches are being practiced at Nome, said Capt. Whistler. Finch, the well-known diver of Tacoma, who did some work endeavoring to recover the wreck of the steamer Islander, has been diving under the ice to recover gold from under the sea. He has come out this winter, intending to increase his plant and work on a larger scale. Finch's method was to build a long house on the beach for his gear, pumps, etc., and to carry long sluices out over the ice to some distance off shore where a cut of about fifty feet, ten feet wide, was made, and on the ice nearby was built a house on skids so that it could be moved over the ice. Here the attendants who looked after the air pumps, etc., were housed and the diver worked below with a suction pump, boring the nozzle into the gold-laden sand and pumping it up to the sluice boxes on the ice. He was stated to have done very well, and is going to continue the work.

Another unique method of mining at Cape Nome described by Capt. Whistler is that of freezing. The beaches at Cape Nome are the richest areas and in the winter when the ice covers them miners adopt the scheme of working the sands under the ice. The ice freezes only, as a rule, to the depth of about four feet. The miners locate a place and there cut out a squar section of the upper part of the ice, leaving only a thin layer. When this is done they transfer their scene of labor to another section, and in the meantime the water under the thin layer freezes to a further depth. Then the operation is continued and kept up until by this means the sea has been frozen and cut away, leaving a space where access is given to the sea-bottom, while a wall of ice acts as a dam to keep back the sea. By this means the sea-bottom is being worked in several districts, particularly at Bluff, fifty miles northeast of Cape Nome. In one section fifteen feet square $1,700 was taken in a day by this means.

In the fall, too, the miners are alert to get down to the beach after a storm. When the great seas sweep in they plunge into the sand with the result that often they delve and throw up about fifty feet or more. After the ebb following one of these storms the beach is always littered with hand-rockers and the miners, as a rule, make good pay. Capt. Whistler says the

Output for the Season

that is far twelve months, will approximate sexen or eight millions of dollars. Business, too, is very brisk at the Arctic camp. He thinks there is an opportunity for British Columbia exporters to get into the trade if they reached for it. The demands are great. This season the coal trade from British Columbia has increased considerable. Many cargoes have been landed this year and there is no fear of a coal famine. Last year coal was cornered and sold for $35 per ton. He thinks, with the big store on hand—there are great pyramids of coal at the camp—the price will rule at from $18 to $20. Capt. Whistler came from the northern camp on the steamer Victoria, which arrived at Seattle a few days ago, and he said that there is still another cargo of merchandise left on the wharves at Seattle after the sailing of that steamer and the Senator, the last of the season. He doubts if tha will be sent this season, as steamers cannot be secured, although very high freights are offered.

Capt. Whistler has done very well during his stay in the north and proposes to return shortly to look after his holdings at and near the northern camp. He has a large circle in this city, into which he brought the steamer Tacoma for so many years when that vessel, with the Victoria and Olympia were running in the Oriental trade under the Dodwell flag.

MINING PROGRESS ON PORTLAND CANAL

Interview With J. E. Stewart a Pioneer Operator of Rich District

F. E. Stewart, of Stewart, Portland Canal, is registered at the Hotel Driard. Speaking to a Colonist reporter Thursday on the subject of mining on the Portland Canal, he said:

"I went up first in the year 1898 and it was then that I located the float of what is now the Stewart group. I was accompanied by W. H. Brightwell. Our find was made about one and a half miles above the forks of American creek and Bear river. We went up again next spring and I have been there most of the time ever since. My partners are W. H. Brightwell, John Conway, F. P. Stewart and M. J. Stewart. There are four full claims on which we are working, namely the 'American Girl,' 'Mountain Boy,' 'Northern Belle,' and 'Hardmoney.' The property as a whole is a silver-lead proposition carrying copper and gold.

"There are a series of many ledges on which the veins branch out like fingers on the hand. The predominating prospect is dry ore, silver, copper, with a mixture of lead.

"The best of these mines or at anyrate the most accessible are the Mountain Boy and American Girl, which are side by side. On these there is 10,000 tons in sight without going an inch underground. On the "Northern Belle as near as one can judge by measurement there must be 15,000 to 25,000 tons standing up in sight as good as on the other two claims and averaging $20 to $35 per ton with streaks that will go $1,000 per ton. The Hardmoney is a continuation of the Northern Belle and a similar proposition. Here, however, Mother Nature has not done so much development work for us or on the other three properties which stand practically a solid mineralized rock, skinned of all extraneous matter by natural forces in a time long past.

"It is not possible to determine with anything like certainty the extent of this proposition but the property is rich in galena, running to a maximum of 80 per cent, though not as an average, and almost equally rich in silver, with copper, silver glance on the same ledge which will run at very high values. While doing assessment work on the Mountain Boy I encountered an 18-foot ledge not previously known to exist with 9-foot solid which will average $200 per ton in silver alone without counting the copper."

Mr. Stewart here produceed a series of photographs showing big, beetling boulders rising to a great altitude where considering tunnelling was in evidence, the result of much work being apparent in the dumb heap beneath.

"The town of Stewart," resumed Mr. Stewart, "is on the tidewater, and this property is 15 miles right up the Bear River valley. In 12 miles the gradient rises to 440 feet and in the other three miles to 445 feet. It can be seen therefore, that the country is pretty flat. The altitude up to the tunnel on the American Girl is about 1,880 feet above sea level. As regards development there is this 60 foot tunnel and cuts and tunnels have been put in to a greater or less extent in all the claims. There are about 30 tons of picked first class ore ready and awaiting shipment in the spring.

"Mr. Dickey who has got the charter for a railway is expected to put in a road shortly. He has been up prospecting timber limits on a large scale recently and intends, I believe to get the road as far as Glacier creek next summer. Glacier Creek is four miles from Stewart up the Bear river and there are some extraordinarily rich properties. Bert ranch recently brought out five tons of silver-lead ore to be shipped on the Camosun to the Trail smelter.

"Mr. Kay and his partner, the former an old prospector, has got one of the best properties up there, and there are about 10 tons of ore from their mine now in the valley awaiting shipment. McGrath and Griffin have bonded a lead-silver proposition to Mr. Piggitt for $25,000. Rush & Bages have a claim on which there is antimonial silver running 2,400 ounces or over $1,000 to the ton. Ike Thompson is also on Glacier creek, where he has a splendid 30-foot ledge carrying copper-galena-gold; and there are two or three more properties there, the names of whose owners I don't know.

"Take it all in all," Mr. Stewart concluded, "this district is the biggest thing I know. The locality contains a mass of minerals. In fact, speaking as an old miner who has been all over the American continent, I must say that I consider it the biggest proposition on the North Pacific Coast."

SLOW PROGRESS AT OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Provincial Premiers Are Given Some Difficult Conundrums to Solve

PIVOTAL QUESTION IS NOW OUTLINED

For Increased Subsidies Federal Government Wants a Quid Pro Quo

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 11.—(Special).—Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues today met the Provincialists for a couple of hours and at lunch time when the conference rose, the First Minister in his jaunty way assured the newspaper men that they had been having a perfect love feast in the conference room. Another of the federal ministers told your correspondent that the provincialists had been given some difficult conundrums to solve.

The pivotal question now is—if Dominion consents to accept the subsidy resolutions of 1902 as the basis of settlement, what will the provinces give in return?

In addition to Quebec, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia repealing irritating taxes like the commercial travelers', one of the proposals put forward by the federal ministers is to the effect that in the event of being granted subsidies from the Dominion the provinces should forego the right of taxation upon corporations and companies which have a federal charter. This would be a very serious matter for the provinces and was evidently made without due consideration of the facts. For instance, British Columbia would receive, apart from any special consideration, an additional sum of $61,987, and would have to forego taxes amounting to $60,913.

The case of Manitoba shows the impracticability of the federal government's suggestion that the province would receive an increased subsidy of $81,952 and would have to forego taxes on corporations to the amount of $113,425.

Just how long the conference will last and what will be accomplished is a mere matter of conjecture. At one time today the situation was greatly strained, and a collapse seemed probable. However, after an adjournment of half an hour the Provincialists came together again in a better frame of mind. Premiers Gouin and Murray are keenly anxious to settle financial questions, as Quebec and Nova Scotia must have more money; and Premier Gouin has declared that he does not want to leave Ottawa until a satisfactory agreement has been reached. He believes it is a case of now or never.

At today's meeting of the cabinet, W. R. Riddle, K. C., of Toronto, was appointed a judge of the King's Bench for Ontario, in succession to the late Judge Street.

Release Babine Indians.

An order to release the Indians implicated in the recent troubles at Babine lake was sent to New Westminster yesterday.

To Re-Enter Public Life.

John Charlton, ex-M. P., purposes re-entering public life in the near future.

Gallery Disqualified.

The Supreme court today gave judgment in the St. Anne, Montreal, election case dismissing the appeal of Dan Gallery against the judgment of the court below. This confirms the disqualification of Gallery for seven years from sitting in Dominion parliament, voting or holding any office therewith. The statute does not disqualify as far as provincial or municipal affairs are concerned.

Several reports have been received by the department of trade and commerce. One is from Lord Strathcona. The high commissioner says that large importers speak well of Canadian grains. There is a falling off in the imports of flour. Commercial Agent Mackinnon, at Bristol complains of the butter boxes and the commercial agent in Japan says that a new tariff has gone into effect on Oct. 1st, which is said to be of a protective character.

A MIGHTY HOME-RUN SWAT.

The Rootvilles and the Fantowns met to
play their yearly game,
And all the folks the country 'round came
up to see the same.
The rivalry between the towns had reached
a fever heat,
And every Fan and Rooter claimed his
team was sure to beat.

But just before the game was called the
tale was whispered 'round
That Rootville's catcher, "Buck" McGann,
was nowhere to be found!
Then suddenly a stranger chap stepped up
to Captain Brace,
And said, 'I know your trouble, and I'll
take your catcher's place."

Nobody knew the fellow's name, nor how
nor whence he came,
But soon they found he was a star—the
hero of the game.
The struggle was a bitter one, the score
was three to naught,
With scrappy Fantown in the lead—eight
innings had been fought.

Then in the ninth, with bases full, the
unknown came to bat;
He tightened up his leather belt and tossed
aside his hat;
And when the first ball whizzed along he
swung with all his might,
And high and swift and straight and true
the horsehide took its flight.

All Rootville gave a mighty shout. Toward
first the stranger sped,
Then on to second, then to third—three
men before him fled.
The keepers of the gate receipts had heard
the fearful shout;
Each straightway left his precious post to
learn what 'twas about.

The Fantown fielder reached the ball and
hurled it toward the plate;
The stranger ran from third to home—the
horsehide came too late.
Across the plate the stranger flew and
through the office door,
He put the cash-box 'neath his arm and
then he ran some more.

'Tis said he shouted on his way that home-
ward he was bound,
But not a trace of man or cash has ever
since been found.
And should you visit Rootville and among
the gossips sit,
You'll hear the same old story of the
double home-run hit.

—Cleveland Plaindealer.

day, October 16, 1906.

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HEROIC GREEK.

Man Who Won Medals at Wreck Is in Want.

of John Segalos, the Greek as the hero of the Valencia estitute, and an appeal to hamber of Commerce has rs a Seattle despatch. New- has written from Lyra, that Segalos' mother is streets and asking that Se- elled to send her money. alencia wreck Segalos him- nearly destitute. During e gave swimming exhibi- ly injured himself and quit. oiler on the steamship Ohio. d two commercial organiza- ve Segalos medals, but no m money. As a result the o tried to carry a lifeline he Valencia nearly starved able to ship again.

LING REFORM.

St. Andrew's University rts the Movement.

's, Scotland, Oct. 12.—At f the winter session of St. iversity today the Prin- Donaldson, showed him- ardent supporter of spel-

son said that he cordially etic spelling as children could learn through a abet in a quarter or third equired under the present as millions of children to read phonetic spel- ave millions of years of and irritating vexation. help greatly in governing nd dependencies as it was st importance that every British empire, whatever gue, should learn English. obstacle to the learning of be removed when the elled phonetically.

son at the conclusion of nnounced that Andrew donated $50,000 to an ction of a library of the